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*James Lenox.*

Thomson

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Engraved for the Pleasure Tours in Scotland.

Page 21.



**VIEW OF THE OLD TOWN OF EDINBURGH.**

AN *Illustration*  
**ACCOUNT**  
**OF THE**  
**PRINCIPAL PLEASURE TOURS**  
**IN**  
**SCOTLAND :**

**WITH A**  
**COPIOUS ITINERARY**  
**OF THE GREAT LINES OF ROAD, AND THE SEVERAL**  
**CROSS ROADS IN THE COUNTRY.**

  
**ILLUSTRATED WITH MAPS AND VIEWS.**

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**SECOND EDITION,**  
*With numerous Corrections and Additions, and the various Altera-*  
*tions in the Lines of Road, State of Property, &c.*  
*up to the present Date.*

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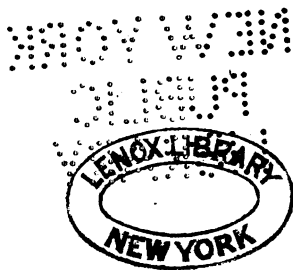
**EDINBURGH**  
**JOHN THOMSON & CO. HUNTER'S SQUARE ;**

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**J. FAIRBAIRN ; J. ANDERSON, JUN<sup>R</sup>. EDINBURGH ;**  
**AND BALDWIN, CRADOCK, & JOY,**  
**LONDON.**

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**1821**  
**S.C.S.**



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*J. Pillans & Son, Printers,  
Edinburgh.*

# ADVERTISEMENT

TO THE

## SECOND EDITION.

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**T**HE very rapid sale and extensive circulation of an unusually large impression of this little Volume, has called for another Edition, which the Proprietors have much confidence in offering to the Public. The object of the first part of the Work is, to give an abstract and account of the most interesting and agreeable Routes, principally in the Highlands of Scotland,—those which celebrated Tourists have travelled and described; and the observations have been made up, partly from the hints which their works afford, and principally from very recent and correct personal observation.

Previous to introducing the Tours, it has been thought adviseable to give a slight description of the environs of the different cities, from which travellers proceed to the Highlands:—**EDINBURGH**, as being the metropolis of this ancient kingdom, distinguished of old as the residence of a long line of illustrious monarchs, amongst whom are numbered the bravest soldiers, the most accomplished men, and the best scholars that ever graced the historic page;—and eminent in latter days as the seat of science and philosophy, the great mart of literature,—famous for its University, and distinguished in all the walks of art and literature.—The neighbourhood of **GLASGOW** is likewise extremely interesting, from its exuberant fertility, and from its being watered by some of the finest rivers, along whose banks there is spread forth a rich continued garden, abounding with all the requisites and luxuries of life,—“a land flowing with milk and honey!” It is likewise the usual mode of access to the Western Highlands, and particularly

to those "stormy Hebrides," which are so interesting to the traveller,—the rocky and sea-girt cave Fingal,—the perilous whirlpools of Corryvreckan, or that once famous and holy island, "whence savage clans and roving barbarians derived the benefits of knowledge, and the blessings of religion."

The city of **PERTH**, besides the attraction which its own rich and beautiful environs possess is the more immediate entrance into the North Highlands, and the gateway to the magnificent scenery of Dunkeld, Blair Atholl, Inverness, and Braemar.—**STIRLING** is also celebrated in history,—has been long in a manner the *Windsor* of Scotland, and the favourite retreat of her kin from the bustle and vexation of a metropolitan Court: it is likewise the usual route to Loch Euthierine and the Trossachs, those justly celebrated and romantic regions, which have acquired additional interest by the works of Scott; and the immediate vicinity of Stirling, watered by the Forth and other rivers, is perhaps the most luxuriant district in the whole of Scotland.

With regard to the **ITINERARY**, every method has been adopted to render it as correct and full as possible; and the Proprietors trust they have succeeded in making it, not a dry list of names and miles, but more of a *catalogue raisonnée*, containing short notices of whatever is worthy of remark, and, in attaining this object, a little repetition (which the nature of the work renders quite unavoidable), will easily be excused.

On the whole, it is hoped, that the little volume now laid before the Public may prove an agreeable and useful companion to the traveller, and even afford amusement to those who may sit at home and read it; and perhaps induce them to visit some of the interesting scenery which it has been attempted to delineate.

- *Edinburgh, 1821.*



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Mr

Stones.

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# DESCRIPTION OF THE PRINCIPAL PLEASURE TOURS IN SCOTLAND.

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As it is impossible to describe every line of road the tourist may have in view, we shall only attempt the most frequented routes, from whence the traveller will find roads branching off in all directions ; and will begin by making Edinburgh, Glasgow, Perth, or Stirling, the grand starting-places.

Having supposed the tourist, on setting off, at or near Edinburgh, Glasgow, Stirling, or Perth, we shall begin the descriptions from these places.

**From EDINBURGH, to see, in its vicinity, ROSLIN, HAWTHORNDEN, DALKEITH HOUSE, DALMENY PARK, HOPETOUN-HOUSE, &c.**

**From GLASGOW, to the FALLS of the CLYDE, by Hamilton, Lanark, &c. to DUMBARTON, LOCHLOMOND, INVERARY, STAFFA, TYNDRUM, LOCHEARNHEAD, LOCH KATRINE, TROSACHS, &c.**

**From PERTH, to DUNKELD, TAYMOUTH, KILLIN, LOCHEARNHEAD, &c.**

**From STIRLING, to DUMBLANE, ABERFOYLE, BLAIR-DRUMMOND, &c.**

THE  
 PRINCIPAL PLACES  
 IN THE  
 ENVIRONS OF EDINBURGH.  
 WITH A MAP.

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TRAVELLERS who visit our Metropolis may consult the various Guides to Edinburgh, published by Whyt and Fairbairn & Anderson, for a minute description of the public buildings, &c. The Pleasure Tours are on a more extended plan, giving a short account of the principal places visited in Tours through the country.

### ENVIRONS OF EDINBURGH.

**CASTLE and CASTLE-HILL.**—The Castle of Edinburgh is an object so prominent and striking as to demand our notice. If the stranger has time to spare, he will find himself pleased and gratified by a walk round the Castle-hill. On the north side of the esplanade are seen the New Town, Leith, and Leith Roads, the coast of Fifeshire, and a view of a great portion of the Frith of Forth. On walking round the hill, the Pentland Hills present themselves, and a fine rich country intervening, studded with gentlemen's seats.

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*Castle, Castle Hill, and Calton Hill.*

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and pleasure-grounds. On passing the gates to the Castle, the entrance has a solemn and striking effect \* ; but on gaining the height, the prospect all round is perhaps one of the finest to be met with. The objects on the coasts of the Firth become more distinct ; the formation of the streets and squares in the New Town are perceived as if laid down on a map. The figure of the old town is seen in a new position, and the extent and structure of the south division of the city is easily comprehended. The rich country all around fills up this natural Panorama.

The Regalia of Scotland are shewn in the Castle, as also the room in which Queen Mary brought forth her only son, James VI.

**CALTON HILL.**—More than forty years ago, Mr Adam, so celebrated for his architectural designs, projected our grand eastern entrance as now formed along the southern side of the Calton Hill. A variety of plans had been devised to remedy the unseemly entrance by the Watergate. Adam's was admitted to be the best suited as the London entrance to our city ; but the expence of cutting through such an extent of solid rock, and throwing the stupendous arch over Lower Calton Street, besides purchasing the buildings necessary to be taken down, formed a difficulty supposed insurmountable. At length, however, during the provostship of Sir John Marjoribanks, this undertaking, by his zeal, obtained the sanction of Parliament, when Sir John, with his colleagues then in office, found means to raise the necessary sum ; and, we believe partly by the liberality

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\* See Burns's Poem to Edinburgh.

*Calton Hill.*

of his own private purse, the citizens of Edinburgh soon obtained a beautiful elongation to Prince's Street, by the Regent Bridge, opening a passage to the Calton Hill.

On approaching and crossing this Bridge, are seen—Nelson's Monument, directly in front; the buildings containing the Post-office and Stamp-office on the right,—the Waterloo Tavern and Hotel on the left,—besides two elegant arches raised above the great arch thrown over Lower Calton Street, with the date of the erection, and opening of the bridge. After passing the Regent Bridge, on the right is the monument of Hume the historian; further on, the elegant New Jail, (on the plan recommended by Howard), and Bridewell. After passing these, the road is carried along a terrace of solid rock, elevated nearly 200 feet above the street below, exhibiting a panorama of natural and artificial beauties, not surpassed in the world. The patriotism of the magistrates, aided by the liberality of their fellow-citizens, in the winter of 1816 and 1817, raised a sum of money to assist men out of employment, when the improvement of this hill became an object of special attention.

Besides the terrace already mentioned, this favourite resort of the citizens contains a variety of pleasant walks, forming a gradual ascent; and as they surround the hill, the spectator has an opportunity of seeing the city and the surrounding country to great advantage.

The Coffee-room at Nelson's Monument affords abundance of refreshments in all seasons, and served with the greatest attention and elegance.

The Observatory is an object worthy the attention

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*St Bernard's Well, Arthur's Seat, &c.*

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of the visitant. The wonderful objects which it presents to the eye and the mind, are highly gratifying to every intelligent beholder. The Camera Obscura itself will furnish amusement for a considerable time.

The New Jail, with the Bridewell, never fail to come in for their share of attention ; but while admiring the elegance of their architecture, and their convenience for the purposes of their erection, they at the same time draw forth an involuntary sigh, over the abodes of the misery of human nature, and of the evils which men in society are compelled to inflict on their own species.

**ST BERNARD'S WELL**, on the banks of the Water of Leith.—Many years ago, a mineral spring was discovered to issue from the rock upon the south side of the Water of Leith, a little above Stockbridge. It was inclosed with a stone building, but had been demolished by the speats of the river. The late Lord Gardenstone, thinking highly of the quality of the water, and finding relief from drinking it, caused a very elegant temple to be built over it, wherein is erected a statue of Hygeia, which is too large, however, for the situation. This water is impregnated with iron and sulphur ; is light upon the stomach, and highly diuretic.

**ARTHUR'S SEAT** \*, and **SALISBURY CRAIGS**.—The first of these is the principal hill, situated in the King's Park. It rises to a height of 880 feet above the level of the sea, and is on all sides very steep, except the

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\* So called after Arthur, the British Prince, who, in the end of the 6th century, defeated the Saxons in its neighbourhood.

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*Arthur's Seat.*

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eastern slope of the hill. It is a vast irregular pile of columnar rocks, which may possibly have owed their origin to some volcanic processes in the grand laboratory of nature. After rising to its middle height, it is broken into several different summits that surround a sort of marshy plain, into which the middle space subsides. Of these several summits, that which is by far the loftiest towers up at the western extremity of the hill to a great elevation above the height of every contiguous eminence.

The prospect which it commands is even more grand and extensive than that seen from the Castle. It comprehends the same objects, but on all hands expands the limits of the horizon, particularly towards the east and south-east, and affords a much more distinct view of the bay and its coasts, and the beautiful and well cultivated county of East Lothian.

The south side of Arthur's Seat is, in many places a perpendicular rock. This rock, at the south-west corner, exhibits a range of basaltic pillars, about five feet in diameter, of a pentagonal or hexagonal form and from 40 to 50 feet high. Before approaching this rock, there is one of a lower elevation, fronting the west, at the bottom of which there is one of the most distinct echoes to be met with. At the bottom of the hill, on the south-east, is a beautiful sheet of water called Duddingstone Loch, about a mile and a quarter in circumference. On the north side of the hill stand the old ruin of the chapel and hermitage of St Anthony. The spot is well adapted for an hermitage; although in the neighbourhood of a populous city, it bears the appearance, and possesses the properties of a deser

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*Salisbury Craigs.*

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At the foot of the rock is a pure spring of water, celebrated in the mournful ditty of "St Anton's Well."

A most beautiful and singular spotted jasper was some years ago dug out of this hill, below St Anthony's Chapel; the basis is generally of a uniform colour, sometimes veined. It contains a good deal of iron in small round balls; it admits of an elegant polish, and is wrought into seals, buttons, &c.; the colours are brown with white spots, blue with white spots, white with red spots, and sometimes all these colours blended together.

Adjoining to Arthur's Seat are Salisbury Craigs\*. These last present to the city an awful front of broken rocks and precipices, forming a sort of amphitheatre of solid rock, whose summit is 550 feet in height. Two years ago a road was made round the front of the hill, from which there is a beautiful view of Edinburgh. This rock is used for the pavement of the streets of London and Edinburgh. Between these hills there is a reclusive valley. Immediately upon descending this valley, the view of Edinburgh is totally lost; the imperial prospect of the city and castle, which these rocks in a manner overhang, is intercepted by Salisbury Craigs. "Seldom," says Mr Arnot, "are human beings to be met with in this lonely vale, or any creature to be seen, but the sheep feeding on the mountain, and the hawks and ravens winging their flight among the rocks." This valley has much the appearance of a crater, long ago filled up in part; the west side, which forms Salisbury Craigs, having yielded and sunk down

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\* These have their name from the Earl of Salisbury, who accompanied Edward III. in an expedition against the Scots.

*Duddingstone House—Craigmillar Castle.*

on one side. It is worthy the attention of the naturalist, from the various strata that compose it, of which our limits will not admit of our going into detail. We shall only observe, that the great mass of whin rock is incumbent on grit and clay : these latter are commonly thought to be of posterior formation, which makes this arrangement to be considered as singular. Beautiful specimens of radiated hæmatites are found in the quarry near Holyroodhouse. These are intermixed with steatites, green fibrous iron-ore, and calcareous spar, forming in many places a very common mass. Veins of calcareous spar, beautifully striped, are met with in many places. Also lac lunæ, zeolite, and amethystine quartz crystals.

**DUDDINGSTONE HOUSE.**—The walk from Edinburgh to Duddingstone, along the foot of Arthur's Seat, is pleasant and romantic. It leads to Duddingstone House belonging to the Marquis of Abercorn, at one time possessed by the Earl of Moira, when Commander-in-Chief of the forces in Scotland. It is about a mile distant from Edinburgh. The house, although in a low situation, is unquestionably an elegant structure ; and the surrounding grounds and plantations are laid out with much taste. A lawn of considerable extent stretches out in front of the house, surrounded with rising wood. An artificial stream of water, from the loch beautifies the whole ; and the prospect of Arthur's Seat rising about 700 feet above the plain, and Craigmillar Castle on the south, adds much to the interest of this cultivated spot.

**CRAIGMILLAR CASTLE.**—About a mile from Dud

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*Dalkeith House.*

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dingstone House, on the Dalkeith road, stands Craigmillar Castle, three miles from Edinburgh. It is of a square form, with various apartments suited to the magnificence of its exterior aspect. The great hall is splendid, according to the fashion of ancient times.

On the east end of the hall are blazoned several coats of arms of families with whom the Prestons, long the proprietors of Craigmillar, were nearly connected. On the south side of the hall, is what in modern times would be denominated the drawing-room. The staircase which leads to the great hall is large and splendid. The roof of the building still indicates marks of antiquity, from the large square flags with which it is covered. The battlements and parapets which surround it are still pretty entire. The prospect from the top cannot be exceeded. A strong and thick rampart wall, thirty feet high, with parapets and turrets, encompasses the whole. At what time, and by whom, Craigmillar was built, is unknown; but its name is found in some charters so early as 1212. An inscription on the gate of the outer rampart bears the date 1427. While James V. was in his minority, he resided here. Craigmillar was also occasionally the residence of Mary Queen of Scots, after her return from France in 1561. Her French retinue were lodged at a small distance, at a village which still bears the name of *Little France*, a kind of memorial of the event.

**DALKEITH HOUSE.**—This is the residence of the noble family of Buccleuch, and stands about six miles south of Edinburgh, on the banks of the North Esk, in the immediate neighbourhood of the town of Dalkeith. It is erected on the site of an old castle, once

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*Newbattle Abbey.*

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the property of the family of Douglas. Earl Morton, when Regent of Scotland, during the minority of James VI. frequently resided here. At that period, it went by the designation of the *Lion's Den*. About the close of the 17th century, the ancestors of the present family erected the present mansion. The staircase, and several rooms within, are allowed by judges to be finished in a very elegant manner. In one set of rooms is preserved, with great care, the furniture given by Charles II. to his natural son, the Duke of Monmouth, and his daughter-in-law, Anna, Duchess and heiress of Buccleuch, besides some very excellent pictures. The river North Esk glides along under the walls of the house, over which is an excellent bridge, built at the expence of His Grace.

**NEWBATTLE ABBEY.**—About a mile from Dalkeith, on the South Esk, stands Newbattle Abbey, the seat of the Marquis of Lothian, built on the spot on which stood the ancient Abbey of Newbattle, founded by David I. The house contains many fine paintings; and before it, on the banks of the North Esk, opens a verdant lawn, interspersed with some trees of very large size. Close by the wall of the park stands the church of Newbattle, with a small village around it. The town of Dalkeith is within sight; and by ascending an eminence on either side, a prospect may be obtained of the city of Edinburgh.

On the highest part of the hill above Newbattle, about 630 feet above the level of the sea, are the remains of a Roman camp of quadrangular figure, covering nearly three acres of ground, now covered with thriving wood.

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*Melville Castle—Dalhousie Castle—Roslin Castle and Chapel.*

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**MELVILLE CASTLE**,—the seat of the Right Hon. Robert Dundas, Viscount Melville, First Lord of the Admiralty,—is situated on the northern bank of the North Esk, a little below the parish church of Laswade, five miles from Edinburgh, and three from Dalkeith. This is a delightful situation, although the views are not extensive, owing to the height of the grounds that surround the house. There is some fine wood round this mansion.

**DALHOUSIE CASTLE**.—This is a building of great antiquity, situated on the South Esk, which passes within a few yards of its walls. The late Earl of Dalhousie, by modernizing it, took away from its ancient grandeur and venerable appearance; but added much to its habitable comforts, in return for the disappearance of its antique and castellated appearance. In the 14th century, Sir Alexander Ramsay of Dalhousie flourished, and was one of the bravest warriors Scotland could boast of. Under him the Scottish youths gloried to learn the art of war. He distinguished himself at the battle of Otterburn, but was basely murdered by Douglas of Liddesdale, soon after his sovereign had appointed him Warden of the Borders for his bravery and faithful services. The present Earl greatly distinguished himself under the Duke of Wellington, in the war in the Peninsula and in France.

**ROSLIN CHAPEL AND CASTLE**.—The village of Roslin, with its Chapel and Castle, along with its romantic and picturesque scenery, affords annually to the citizens of Edinburgh a cheering view of nature in its utmost beauty. During the summer-season, the

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*Roslin Castle and Chapel.*

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excursions to Roslin are numerous, and made by the best company. To go to Roslin for strawberries, to view the Chapel, the Castle, and walk down the banks of the river Esk to Hawthornden, is to many the highest gratification; and so general is this kind of recreation, that the produce of many gardens in the country round is laid under requisition for strawberries to supply the demand at Roslin. The village of Roslin is about seven miles south of Edinburgh. The scenery is scarcely to be exceeded. The Chapel is of the finest Saxo-Gothic architecture; it was founded in 1446, by William St Clair, Prince of Orkney and Duke of Oldenburgh, for a provost and six prebendaries, and two singing boys, and dedicated to St Matthew the Evangelist. The inside is 69 feet long by 34 broad, supported by two rows of ballustrated pillars about 8 feet high, with an aisle on each side. The arches are also Saxo-Gothic, and are extended across the aisles; but the centre is one continued arch, elegantly divided and finely sculptured. The capitals on the pillars are enriched with foliage, and a variety of figures; and amidst a heavenly concert appears a cherubim blowing the Highland bag-pipe.—The *Prentice Pillar*, as it is called, is a piece of matchless workmanship, for which, as the good old man who shows the Chapel says, he had his brains knocked out by his master, as he had accomplished a task which by him was deemed impossible. It seems the Chapel was never finished; that an altar once stood at the east end, on an elevated spot above the rest of the floor; and at the west end there is a monument consecrated to the memory of George, Earl of Caithness, who died in 1582.—Roslin Castle is situated on a peninsulated rock in a deep glen, and

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*Roslin Castle and Chapel—Hawthornden.*

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is accessible only by a bridge of great height. It appears to have been the favourite seat of the family of St Clair. The Prince of Orkney lived at Roslin, and kept a court, and was sumptuously served in vessels of silver and gold; Lord Dirleton being master of the household, Lord Borthwick his cup-bearer, and Lord Fleming his carver. His Princess, Elizabeth Douglas, was served by 75 gentlewomen, 53 of whom were daughters of noblemen, all clothed in velvet and silk, with their chains of gold and other ornaments, and was attended by 200 gentlemen in all her journeys. Such was the vassalage and bondage of the ages of turbulence and comparative barbarism, when the great Lords united with the Church to enslave and debase mankind, and the industry of the common people was squandered away in keeping up a splendid number of retainers. Near this place the English sustained three defeats in one day, February 24, 1302, from the Scots army, under their chiefs, Cumyn and Fraser. Roslin was some time ago created a British earldom, in the person of the late Lord Loughborough.

**HAWTHORNDEN.**—About 2 miles down the Esk from Roslin, stands Hawthornden, built on a lofty precipice overhanging the river North Esk. The windows in the face of the rock are still to be seen, from which, it is said, Alexander Ramsay, with his associates, sallied out in the year 1341, against the English invaders. The authentic account of its erection is involved in conjecture; it was, however, in 1433, employed as a fortalice, so it must have been erected before that period, when the wars were carrying on against the English. It was used as a place of refuge, and two ranges

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*Pennycuik House.*

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of caves were cut in the rock near the mansion, for the better security of the refugees and their effects. William Drummond, the poet, of Hawthornden, built the places that are now inhabited, where he cultivated the muses, and composed his historical writings.

**PENNYCUICK-HOUSE**,—the seat of Sir George Clerk, Bart. M. P.—is about nine miles south of Edinburgh, on the northern bank of the North Esk, a mile west of the village of Pennycuik, and was built in 1761, by the late Sir James Clerk, Bart. The situation is delightful, commanding a prospect of the valley in which the Esk runs, terminated by the western extremity of the Pentlands, and the ruins of Brunstone Castle. The library contains an excellent collection of books and paintings, and the proprietor has been assiduous in collecting a number of Roman antiquities found in Britain. The pleasure-grounds are highly ornamented. At the back of the house is an exact model of the celebrated Roman Temple, which formerly stood on the banks of the Carron, and termed by Buchanan *Templum Ternini*; better known by the name of *Arthur's Oven*. On the opposite side of the river, on the south, is an obelisk raised to the memory of Allan Ramsay, author of the beautiful pastoral comedy, the "Gentle Shepherd," who frequently resided here, and is supposed by some to have here composed the comedy that has given so much celebrity to his name.

The house is a fine specimen of modern architecture, ornamented with light and elegant sculpture-work. The rooms are large, in just proportion to the magnitude of the edifice, elegantly furnished, and fitted up in the most beautiful manner. One apartment, usual-

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*Dreghorn Castle.—Colington House.*

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ly designated *Ossian's Hall*, has the ceiling beautifully decorated by that eminent artist, *Runciman*, a native of Edinburgh, with various kinds of historical paintings, which do honour to his genius and taste. Our limits will not permit a farther detail of this princely residence; we recommend it as worthy the attention of our readers, and if time will allow them a visit, they will be much gratified; the politeness and liberality of the proprietor is shewn, with marked attention, to strangers.

**DREGHORN CASTLE.**—This singular building, the seat of *Alexander Trotter, Esq.* stands on the north side of the Pentland Hills, commanding a prospect of the city of Edinburgh, Frith of Forth, and the Lothians,—a scene for richness, grandeur, and extent, perhaps unrivalled in Europe. Only one-half of this building is completed, but notwithstanding, it is well worth the attention of travellers, for the beauty of the building, the convenience of the interior arrangement, and the general fitness of every kind of domestic economy. The proprietor has done more, perhaps, than any man living, for the improvement of the method of keeping farm-accounts, and introducing method and regularity in this most useful branch of business in the country.

**COLINGTON-HOUSE**,—formerly the seat of the family of *Foulis*, now that of *Sir William Forbes, Bart.* banker in Edinburgh,—is about four miles south and west of the capital, and stands on an elevated situation that overhangs the village of Colington and the Water of Leith, which forms some pleasant windings in its

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*Dalmeny Park.*

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passage through the grounds belonging to the house. The late Sir William Forbes, father of the present, built the family mansion, on nearly the site of the old house belonging to the family of Foulis; adjoining to which, he planned one of the best gardens in the country, which is kept in excellent order by the present proprietor. The whole forms an object deserving the attention of the admirers of picturesque scenery or botanical pursuits. The village of Colington is much indebted to the humane and considerate disposition of the proprietor, who bestows liberally part of his wealth amongst the inhabitants in seasons of severity, and pays due regard to the education of the young.

**DALMENY PARK.**—This is the seat of the Earl of Rosebery, and better known by the name of Barnboughe Castle. It is situated on the southern side of the Frith of Forth. Perhaps no place will more gratify a stranger, than an excursion through these enchanting grounds, naturally of an irregular surface, presenting some deep glens in one place, and in others some rugged rocks, towering to a considerable height. The late Earl of Rosebery most judiciously took advantage of the situation, and planted the whole with trees suitable to the nature of the grounds; on the higher places the mountain-ash and spreading birch cover the natural barrenness, and in the lower and more powerful soil, the oak and elm, and other useful wood, were planted with due care, destined perhaps, at some future period, to refit the navy of Great Britain. They now cover this enchanting spot, exhibiting at one place the grandeur of the American forest, and at others

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*Hopetoun-House.*

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the most improved picturesque and cultivated scenery. The noble proprietor is now building a house somewhat like the baronial and Gothic structures common in the 15th and 16th centuries, united to some modern improvements, and within about half a mile of the old Castle of Barnbogle; it commands a fine prospect of the Frith of Forth, and the shipping lying at anchor in the roads, or sailing on the surface of the blue element. This castle, at one period, was the property of a branch of the Norman family of Moubray; and was purchased by the Earl of Haddington, in the beginning of the 16th century; and the first Earl of Rosebery, who was created a nobleman in consequence of his merit, after the restoration of Charles II. became its proprietor, to whose successors it has ever since belonged.

**HOPETOUN-HOUSE.**—This is the seat of the Earl of Hopetoun, and lies on the banks of the Frith of Forth, three miles from Queensferry, and 12 from Edinburgh. The traveller will do well, if time permits, to unite this pleasure with that of traversing the grounds of Dalmeny Park, as there is a good inn at Queensferry for refreshment. The citizens of Edinburgh combine both in one day's excursion. This noble and princely habitation stands on a bank, spread into a terrace of great extent, with a surface varied by gentle and unequal swells; the level of the ground, in part, subsides beyond this bank, and then rises with considerable acclivity, and affords a contrast to the scene below. There is a beautiful lawn extending directly round the house. The wood is disposed with great beauty in the skirts of the lawn, first presenting

*Dalmahoy.*

to the eye single trees, and then thickening into a verdant shade, through which are here and there to be seen the most enchanting and varied prospects, to do justice to which would require the pencil of the most able artist.—Through the woods are carried foot-paths, in the most romantic manner, and seats are so disposed throughout, under the trees, as to represent to the lively imagination of a person fond of such transporting scenes, the simplicity, love, and innocence, which ancient poets were accustomed to ascribe to the scenery of Arcadia. The advantages derived from the local situation of Hopetoun-House transcend all the beauty that possibly can be derived from interior decoration. Near the north-west extremity, there is a prospect, on the verge of the Forth, which comprehends in it every turning and winding of the river, from Stirling to the Isle of May, and the Law of North Berwick; the course of the river, the expansion of the bay, the islets amidst the waters; the vessels, of every description, sailing in different directions on its surface; the towns and harbours around the coast, bounded by Ben Lomond, and the Ochil and Grampian Hills—all exhibit such a scene of land and water, of the wonders of nature and the works of art, such an endless diversity of light and shade, and an enchanting assemblage of whatever is sublime and beautiful, as is not surpassed in the British empire. The present noble proprietor, then Sir John Hope, Bart. made a distinguished figure in the wars carried on during the French revolution.

DALMAHOY,—the seat of the Earl of Morton,—lies about 6 miles on the road to Glasgow, by Whitburn.

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*Dalmahoy.*

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—The eastern entry into the grounds, is at the toll-bar : liberty is freely granted to inspect the beauties of his Lordship's park. On entering the ground, it has rather an unseemly appearance ; but after passing onwards about a quarter of a mile, the beauties of the place begin to appear. On the left is a fine sheet of water, and in front some full grown wood. On approaching nearer the mansion, the road winds along the banks of a rivulet, overhung by trees, which in some places darken the banks, resembling a forest. On the right hand side, is the venerable mansion-house of Addiston, built on an elevated bank, with a garden, having a fine southern exposure.

Soon after the road leaves Addiston, it passes a gate, then takes an elevated course round the northern side of a park, from the centre of which the view is striking ; the full grown wood on the south bank of the brook, and the green sloping bank to the rivulet itself, combine to give it a pleasant prospect.

In a little space, the traveller will come to the house by crossing a bridge, the view from which is striking. On looking eastward, the full grown wood, in some places mixed with brushwood, accompanying and overshadowing the rivulet, has a pleasant effect, and fills the mind with the idea of an extensive forest.

On looking westward, the murmuring of the waters making their way towards the bridge, through thick clumps of silvan scenery, which appears without limits, makes it equal in interest to the southern prospect.

From this bridge the road soon reaches the house, situated in the middle of a square formed by wood on all sides, grand and interesting.

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*Dalmahoy.*

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The house itself, although not of a splendid style of architecture, yet for situation, prospect, and internal convenience, is scarcely to be matched. The views from the windows are on all sides good, but the prospect towards the east claims the greatest attention. On looking from the window, the eye finds an outlet through the woods, and is refreshed by a fine sheet of water at a little distance; and a view of Edinburgh Castle bounds the prospect.

Our limits will not allow us to enter into a minute description of this place. The whole extent of his Lordship's grounds dependent on the house, may form a circuit of eight or nine miles.

When the tourist is at Dalmahoy, it may be worth while to visit the scenery at Mid-caldor, formed by the woody banks of the river Almond. If he should think of returning to Edinburgh through Drumshorling Muir, he will see a large extent of country, wild as nature formed it.

When there, he will be in the neighbourhood of New Liston, once the favourite residence of the great Earl of Stair.

This place was so planted by the great Earl of Stair, as that the trees now form columns, like those his Lordship commanded at the famous battle of Dettingen, and will afford much gratification to those who delight in the victories of our countrymen. Perhaps Lord Wellington may at some time plant a Waterloo.

SITUATIONS RECOMMENDED TO STRANGERS FOR  
VIEWING THE CITY OF EDINBURGH.

*From Prince's Street,—with a View of the Old Town.*

THIS prospect is perhaps as novel to a stranger as any to be met with in Europe, on which account a View is given. Taking a position at the north end of the Earthen Mound, the spectator will have on his right the Castle, towering to a great height above any other building; nearly in front, the mitred spire of St Giles, and a little on the left, the spire of the Tron Church.—These two latter objects are surrounded with a mass of buildings, singular from their construction, but more singular from the situation on which they are built; which gives to the Old Town of Edinburgh that grandeur of appearance so much admired by strangers.—The annexed view will convey a pretty correct idea of this portion of the city.

*From the Head of the Earthen Mound, near the Bank  
of Scotland.*

THIS is a direct contrast to the former view, being that portion of the city called the New Town. The eye takes in at nearly one range, the dome of St George's Church on the west, the spire of St Andrew's Church in the centre, and Nelson's Monument on the east.—The great length of Prince's Street, the uniformity of the buildings, the solidity of the structures, and durability of the materials of which the houses are composed, renders this a matchless prospect.

*From the Castle.*

THE prospects from Edinburgh Castle are of the greatest interest.

If the spectator take up a position near the Flagstaff, looking towards the east, he has the High Street direct before him. This street has been long an object

*Situations recommended for Views of Edinburgh.*

of admiration to strangers ;—the great height of the houses, added to the spaciousness of the street itself for length and breadth, give it the character of the first street in Edinburgh, and perhaps in the world ; on each side are ranges of shops and warehouses,—the principal offices under Government are also kept here.

The elevated situation of Edinburgh makes it free of that dense air that overhangs other cities. For more than 300 days in the year, may be seen this street, and other parts of the city, clear as could be wished for, and its various prospects enjoyed to their full extent. The buildings dipping from the High Street towards the North Loch and Cowgate, are seen in a new and rather an interesting appearance.

On looking to the south, the eye takes in at once the south division of the city, the formation of Salisbury Craigs and Arthur's Seat, with the meadows finely fringed with wood,—which are all before the eye of the spectator, as if laid down in a map.

On the left of the spectator is presented the New Town, perhaps the most regular city in the world. The great dome of St George's on the west, the spiral steeple of St Andrew's in the centre, with Nelson's Monument seen on the Calton Hill at the eastern extremity, add greatly to this view.

The streets, squares, and courts, are seen from this great elevation as if laid down on a plan ; the mind contemplates with pleasure the extensive and complete accommodation such a place affords mankind.

*From the east side of Corstorphine Hill.*

THE prospect of Edinburgh from this place has peculiar charms, and is often copied by painters. The best point is a little above Ravelston, the seat of Sir Alexander Keith, Knight Marischal for Scotland.

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*Situations recommended for Views of Edinburgh.*

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Looking towards the east, the New Town comes into view. The dome of St George's Church here makes a conspicuous figure; the Castle appears in peculiar grandeur, as also the Monument on Calton Hill, with other objects that make the Capital of Scotland so very interesting.

From no single point can the Modern Athens be seen to such advantage; the whiteness of the materials composing the buildings of the New Town, their regularity and elegance, combine to impress the mind with an idea, that it exceeds even ancient Athens, notwithstanding all her marble temples.

The country around, highly cultivated, and studded with gentlemen's seats and public gardens, fill up the vicinity. The Frith of Forth forming a grand estuary, with the Bass, and other islands, seen at a distance, bounds this extensive prospect.

When the spectator has satisfied himself with this view, he may walk over the hill, and view from the west side, the vale of the river Almond, whose banks display some fine forest scenery, and fields teeming with the greatest riches in corn and cattle.

The vale of this river, from Kirkliston to the sea, will gratify the lovers of picturesque scenery, if they find leisure to pursue it as far as Cramond, where it joins the sea.

## TOWN OF LEITH.

THE town of Leith, or port of Edinburgh, is well worth visiting, and the tourist will be rewarded by devoting one day to the examination of the harbour, the wet docks, with the battery, and the remains of the old fortifications left by Oliver Cromwell.

*Union Canal.*

The communication between Leith and Edinburgh, is of the best and most substantial kind,—a fine carriage way, spacious, and well paved,—having two foot paths, one on each side. It is thus rendered a most desirable walk, which is often enjoyed by the citizens of Edinburgh.

## UNION CANAL.

WHEN this water conveyance is completed, the tourist will have an easy way of seeing the country. This water-way begins at the head of Portsburgh, stretches west, and crosses the Water of Leith at Slatford over an aqueduct of nine arches, which has a pleasant effect over such a broad ravine. It then stretches onward through Mid Lothian, and winds through a fine country. At the river Almond it crosses the water over a lofty bridge of two arches, and has a grand appearance. When the workmen were digging the Canal at the seat of Sir A. C. Maitland Gibson, Bart. of Cliftonhall, they found an elephant's tusk entire. This relique of a former world the worthy Baronet has taken care to preserve, and shews it to visitants with much politeness. After clearing the banks of the Almond, the Canal stretches along up the vale of Strathbrooke, passing the west side of the village of Broxburn; then, winding downwards, it passes New Liston, the village of Winchburgh, and onwards to Linlithgow. Two miles farther on, it passes the river Avon over a fine aqueduct, the largest in its course, when it stretches away to Falkirk, and occupies the same line of ground the ancient Roman wall did; after which it joins Lock No. 16. on the Junction Canal, which soon lands the traveller on the banks of the river Clyde.

## GLASGOW,

THROUGH THE

VALE OF THE CLYDE TO THE FALLS,

AND

LANARK.

HAVING described the objects in the neighbourhood of Edinburgh, the next is the scenery near Glasgow; and the first in order is the Vale of Clyde.

We proceed eastward from Glasgow, passing Camlachie and Tollcross, where there are extensive iron-works, and where abundance of ironstone and coal are within 200 yards of the furnace; these employ nearly 600 workmen, in casting iron goods, and melting malleable iron from pig. On the Edinburgh road, at the sixth mile, the Clydesdale road turns to the right, and a little farther on the beauties of the Clyde come in view; objects both picturesque and interesting burst upon you while advancing, and, by continued variety, create those ideas which are so highly gratifying to every mind susceptible of the beauties of nature.

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*Bothwell Castle.*

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From the bridge over the Calder, the road runs parallel with the Clyde, till it arrives near the village of Uddingstone, on an elevated situation, commanding, towards the west, the Clyde, the city of Glasgow, and the numerous seats around; the eye also takes in the distant hills of Stirling, Dumbarton, and Argyle shires; a short way on, you come to the village of Bothwell, in the vicinity of which is the ancient castle of that name, the property of Lord Douglas.

BOTHWELL CASTLE was built about the beginning of the 13th century, and, like all buildings of the kind, has undergone many sieges, and been the scene of many battles, in wresting this strong-hold from different pretenders to its superiority. Edward the First of England took it, and gave it to the Earl of Pembroke. Robert the Bruce gave it to Andrew Murray, a faithful follower; it fell afterwards into the hands of the Earl of Douglas by marriage, and continued long one of the seats of that powerful family. James II. gave it to Lord Crichton; James III. gave it to Lord Monypenny, but again reclaimed it, and bestowed it on his favourite, John Ramsay, who lost it for counterfeiting a commission under the great seal of the Earl of Northumberland. Having again reverted to the crown, James IV. gave it to Lord Hailes, whom he created Earl of Bothwell; in this line it continued until James, the last Earl of Bothwell, married the unfortunate Mary Stuart, Queen of Scotland. Soon after, it fell into the hands of the Lairds of Buccleuch and Roxburgh, from whom the Marquis of Hamilton acquired the superiority of the lordship of Bothwell: it was again in the hands of Douglas, Earl of Angus;

*Hamilton.*

but on the death of the Earl of Forfar, in the year 1715, it again reverted to the noble family of Douglas, and with them it still remains.

The modern Castle of Bothwell stands on a beautiful lawn, near these magnificent ruins, and is an elegant mansion, erected by its present owner, Lord Douglas, nearly on the site of a former. But what makes this place so interesting, is the beauty of the grounds, laid out in the most tasteful manner, through which the Clyde flows majestically, and, when combined with the many historical recollections, strikes the mind with a variety of mixed emotions. About a mile east of the village of Bothwell is the bridge, celebrated for the battle fought near it in 1679, between the Covenanters and the King's troops, from whence called "The Battle of Bothwell Bridge." Two miles farther on stands

## HAMILTON,

One of the handsomest small towns in Scotland, situated in a beautiful, populous, and highly cultivated country, and in the neighbourhood of two fine rivers, the Clyde and the Avon.

Hamilton contains nearly 4000 inhabitants, employed in various trades, principally by the Glasgow merchants. This town, like Windsor, seems to have taken its rise from the valetage of the protecting family. Originally the houses of the servants and retainers were built under the windows of the palace; but the improvements in the country affording employment to different craftsmen, who, feeling their dependence on the family lessened, built more commodious dwellings at a distance, but still retaining the name of Hamilton :

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*Cadzow.*

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and as a proof of this, it was only within these few years that the houses were completely separated from the palace.

Hamilton palace merits attention.—The most ancient part was erected in 1591, and since that period has undergone progressive improvements; the principal additions were made in the latter end of the 17th century.

The principal objects of attraction are the paintings; several of the rooms are well furnished with them, particularly the gallery. The most remarkable is Daniel in the lions' den, by Rubens, supposed by some to be the best picture in Scotland, and the first-rate production of that celebrated artist. The marriage feast, by Paul Veronese, and the portrait of the Earl of Denbigh, by Rubens, also adorn the palace of Hamilton.

About a mile to the eastward of Hamilton is the beautiful stream of Avon, which gives the name of Avondale to the grounds shelving towards its banks, on which are some enchanting prospects, and some of the stateliest trees in Scotland.

#### CADZOW.

A little way up the Avon, and on the summit of a rock, the ruins of Cadzow Castle overhang the river, an ancient seat of the family of Hamilton; it was plundered, and partly demolished, by Regent Murray's soldiers, in the reign of Queen Mary, and has since continued in a state of desolation and ruin. Near this was part of the great forest which at one time nearly covered Clydesdale, and some of the stateliest oaks in Scotland remain as a memorial of her once wooded

surface: and so late as 1760, there were a few of those wild cattle once so common in Scotland; their shyness and ferocity of temper rendered them troublesome, and of little use, they were therefore exterminated in that year.

At no great distance, on the opposite bank of the Avon, on a commanding situation, stands Chatleherault, a summer-house of the Hamilton family, built from a design of Adams; it is surrounded with a fine park, well stocked with fallow-deer.

From the bridge of Avon the great park of Hamilton accompanies you on the right. The beautiful prospects afforded by the shelvings of the Clyde, expand here in great luxuriance, and fill the eye with some of the finest prospects in this beautiful vale. The house of Dalziel, surrounded with fine plantations, appears here to much advantage, on the opposite side of the river, once the residence of the Earls of Carnwath, from whom it was purchased, in the last century, by a progenitor of Mr Hamilton's, its present proprietor.

Farther to the west, on the summit of a beautiful bank overhanging the Clyde, is a summer-house belonging to Mr Hamilton, built on the spot where once stood a Roman castellum; and at a little distance are the remains of a bridge, the work of that great people, amongst which the Watling Street, or Roman Road, went:—the vestiges of this way are to be seen in many places in the neighbourhood.

About a mile from the bridge of Avon, a gradual descent carries you to the more immediate banks of the Clyde, nearly opposite to Cambusnethan, the seat of Mr Lockhart, placed in a beautiful situation. The charming lawn, its aged limes, and terrace walks,

*Mauldsle Castle—Castle of Craignethan.*

when joined with the surrounding scenery, sweet beyond description, attract and rivet the attention of every traveller. The beauties of the Clyde continue and open more fully to view—gentlemen's seats, pleasure grounds, well wooded and stocked with deer and copse-wood, please the mind. Dalsorff, a village embowered amongst orchards, produces the finest fruits in Scotland, and in such abundance, as to have long given the vale of Clyde the appellation of "the Orchard of Scotland."

MAULDSLIE CASTLE, the seat of the Earl of Hyndford, built from a design by R. Adam, in 1793, is length 104 feet, by 58 over the walls, flanked by towers rising from the base, and terminating in a cone, the whole beautifully ornamented and proportioned. The roof is of a beautiful construction, of which it is impossible to give an idea by any description. The situation from which Mauldsle is seen, when coming from the west, in the vicinity of Dalsorff-house, is one of the richest and most charming prospects in Scotland. It is situated on a bold headland, jutting out from the west, which nature seems to have designed as the grand point from which is to be seen, to most advantage, the vale of Clyde. Near this stands

The CASTLE of CRAIGNETHAN or DRAFFAN, formerly a place of great strength, and once a seat of the family of Hamilton, whose arms are still visible above the gate-way. Queen Mary abode here a few days after her flight from Lochleven. The Castle of Draffan has sustained many sieges; in the 17th century it was

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*Fall of Stonebyres.*

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the scene of some important transactions between the family of Hamilton and the Covenanters ; it was disposed of to the house of Douglas in the last century.

Proceeding onward to Lanark, you pass the village of Crossford ;—the house of Lee, at about the distance of two miles from Lanark, the seat of Lockhart Macdonald, Esq. the representative of a very ancient family ; here is kept what is called the Leestone or Penny, far-famed for its medicinal virtues. It is a stone of a dark red colour, set on a shilling of Edward I. and has been in the possession of the family ever since the year 1320, that is, a little after the death of Robert Bruce.

Continuing the route by Nethan Bridge, and passing Carfin, the seat of — Nisbet, Esq. the valley begins to contract, the banks of the river become more precipitous, and the rocks jutting out, force the water through contracted channels, indicating the approach of grander scenes. The wood of Stonebyres, a forest of considerable extent, introduces the traveller within hearing of the Clyde. At first a hollow murmuring sound strikes the ear ; as he proceeds, the noise increases, and the attention becomes more engaged ; and soon after clearing the wood, he comes in full view of *The Fall of Stonebyres*, a most beautiful cataract of three successive falls, over which the whole stream of the Clyde rushes, with a prodigious fury, into a deep chasm. The ear-stunning noise, the lofty rocks which surround the water-fall, the variegated copse-wood which covers their brow, and the effect produced from the grand combination of the whole, renders the fall of Stonebyres a scene wonderfully grand and sublime.

*Town of Lanark.*

At a short distance from the fall of Stonebyres, the road crosses the Clyde to the northern side, by the bridge of Lanark, after passing the village of Kirkfield-bank. This bridge consists of three arches ; it was erected towards the end of the 16th century, previous to which the communication over the river was either by a boat or a ford. Ascending a short way, by the side of a wooded hill, you come to the

## TOWN OF LANARK,

One of the most ancient in Scotland, supposed to be the Colania of Ptolemy, from the Romans having several camps in the neighbourhood, and lying in the line of the great Roman road, called Watling Street. On the Castle-hill of Lanark, once a Roman station, many monuments of that mighty people have been found.

At Lanark one of the Scots Parliaments was held so early as 978. Alexander I. erected it into a royal burgh. Robert the Bruce and James V., as well as Charles I., confirmed its liberties by subsequent grants. At what time Lanark became the county-town, it is impossible to determine. It is situated on the north bank of the Clyde, on a rising ground, at no great distance from the river, and built in the form of the letter K, at least the leading streets resemble the figure of that letter. It is classed with Linlithgow, Selkirk, and Peebles, in sending a member to the House of Commons.

Since the introduction of the cotton manufacture, the number of inhabitants have rapidly increased, the appearance of the houses have considerably improved, and are finished in an elegant and shewy manner.

Near the centre of the town stands the town-house,





**BONNINGTON LINN.**



**FALL OF THE BRUAR.**



**LOWER FALL AT FOYERS.**

*Sid. Hall sculp.*

THE RIVER LIFFY, which rises in the parish of St. Andrew, and flows through the city of Dublin, is the most considerable river in the county. It is about 12 miles long, and discharges a vast quantity of water into the sea. The water of this river is very pure, and is much used for drinking. The river is navigable for small boats, and is a great convenience to the city.

The river Dodder, which rises in the parish of St. Andrew, and flows through the city of Dublin, is the second most considerable river in the county. It is about 10 miles long, and discharges a vast quantity of water into the sea. The water of this river is very pure, and is much used for drinking. The river is navigable for small boats, and is a great convenience to the city.

The river Blackwater, which rises in the parish of St. Andrew, and flows through the city of Dublin, is the third most considerable river in the county. It is about 8 miles long, and discharges a vast quantity of water into the sea. The water of this river is very pure, and is much used for drinking. The river is navigable for small boats, and is a great convenience to the city.

The river Suir, which rises in the parish of St. Andrew, and flows through the city of Dublin, is the fourth most considerable river in the county. It is about 6 miles long, and discharges a vast quantity of water into the sea. The water of this river is very pure, and is much used for drinking. The river is navigable for small boats, and is a great convenience to the city.

The river Boyne, which rises in the parish of St. Andrew, and flows through the city of Dublin, is the fifth most considerable river in the county. It is about 4 miles long, and discharges a vast quantity of water into the sea. The water of this river is very pure, and is much used for drinking. The river is navigable for small boats, and is a great convenience to the city.

### SECTION II.

THE RIVER DUBLIN, which rises in the parish of St. Andrew, and flows through the city of Dublin, is the sixth most considerable river in the county. It is about 2 miles long, and discharges a vast quantity of water into the sea. The water of this river is very pure, and is much used for drinking. The river is navigable for small boats, and is a great convenience to the city.



an elegant and large hall for county-meetings, a council-room, court-hall, and weigh-house ; adjoining to which is the prison, which, we regret to say, it was found necessary to enlarge, to keep pace with the increasing population.

The parochial church, which stands directly in the middle of the town, is a large modern building, with a lofty steeple, terminated by a dome.

The grammar-school, the public markets, &c. are all creditable places of their kind.

The magistrates, and freeholders of the county, some years ago, erected, by subscription, an elegant inn, with requisite conveniences, which added to the former accommodations, the traveller may now depend on every comfort being found at Lanark.

In the summer season Lanark is much resorted to by strangers: The beautiful and romantic scenery, the celebrated falls of the Clyde in the neighbourhood, the great cotton manufactures, the facility of travelling, and the goodness of the roads, are amongst the causes of these visits.

Having described the fall of Stonebyres, the lowest on the Clyde, we shall proceed to describe the other two, above Lanark. The first in order is

#### CORRA LINN,

the most picturesque and sublime of the falls of the Clyde.

Corra Linn is composed of two separate falls, at an inconsiderable distance from each other, over which the vast body of the Clyde rushes, with impetuous fury, into a deep abyss, eighty feet below its former level. On every side the course of the river is environed with

*Corra Linn.*

lofty rocks of the most romantic forms, and covered with trees of every diversity of foliage. Upon the summit of one of the highest, and directly above the upper fall, stands the ruinous castle of Corra, formerly the residence of a family of the name of Somerville. More to the right, and environed amongst trees, is the modern mansion of that name, lately the seat of the Miss Edmonstones. We are informed they have parted with it to George Cranstoun, Esq. advocate. Between these, and situated in a most singular situation, immediately on the verge of the fall, is a picturesque mill, which, with the other objects just now mentioned, add still farther to the grandeur of the prospect. To paint, however, in adequate language, the beauties of the scene, is a difficult, if not an impossible task. —The mighty rolling of the waters, dashing from rock to rock, as if they would pierce the earth to the centre —the thundering noise occasioned by these condensations —the lofty rocks, the ivy-clad and moulderling castle of Corra, shaking from its base \* —and the thick clouds of mist arising from the deep abyss below, and towering towards heaven above the stately woods, — form such a scene, and produce such effects upon the mind, as must certainly baffle the utmost powers of description.

From the fall of Corra Linn, the walk continues upwards to the fall of Bonnington, through groves of lofty trees, intermixed with honeysuckle, the wood-rose, and other flowering shrubs; and approaching the bank of a tremendous precipice, from which the Clyde

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\* In great floods, the castle of Corra is sometimes so violently shaken, as to spill water in a glass.

*Bonnington Fall—New Lanark.*

appears deep ingulfed amongst the rocks, thundering and boiling through a broken and narrowed channel. —This scene of terrific grandeur is sometimes relieved by the casual openings of the woods, from which more distant prospects are obtained.

From the summit of a lofty promontory overhanging the Clyde, to which the foot-path leads, you obtain the first view of the

FALL OF BONNINGTON, consisting of one single cascade of about thirty feet high. Like the other falls, it is environed with rocks, and overhung with wood. The scenery is, however, of a softer kind than around those we have already mentioned; and those ideas of grandeur and magnificence which had been raised before, are now supplanted by others of a more tranquil, though perhaps no less pleasing nature.

From the situation at which the first view of the Fall of Bonnington is seen, a similar footpath carries you to its vicinity, where the view is more contracted, from the relative situation of the surrounding objects, than at the station just mentioned. Leaving these sublime scenes, and proceeding westward along the banks of the Clyde, by a winding walk cut through the woods, you shortly arrive in view of the

GREAT COTTON MANUFACTORY and village of NEW LANARK, the property of Messrs. Owen & Co.

This manufactory was erected in 1785, by the late David Dale, and has been conducted ever since with great success. The number of children employed here exceeds 2000, and the utmost attention is paid to their morals and education, so far as is consistent with the

restraint the occupations they have to attend to will permit.

Mr Owen, the proprietor and manager, a man of much benevolence, has devised sundry plans for the improvement of the young people, and his efforts have been crowned with as much success as many of his friends anticipated.

Mr Owen may be rated among the Howards of the day : His plan for the amelioration of Society does him much honour ; although some may deem all the good he anticipated unattainable, yet the new light he threw out on this important subject, will still have a tendency to do much good, and mankind are indebted to him for the efforts he has made to lessen the evils that seem to be inseparable from human nature.

Having described the vale of the Clyde from Glasgow upwards, so as to include the portion usually denominated the Pleasure Tour, we shall return to Glasgow, and continue the description down the Dumbarton side of the river, along the bank of Loch Lomond, &c.

## GLASGOW,

TO

DUMBARTON, INVERARY, STAFFA, FORT-  
WILLIAM, AND INVERNESS.

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LEAVING Glasgow at the western side of the city, the road leads direct for Dumbarton. Passing through Anderston, an improving village, you next come to the village of Partick, where the Company of Bakers at Glasgow have extensive mills and granaries, situated on the river Kelvin. About five miles from Glasgow, close upon the Clyde, stands Scotstown; soon after passing which, you obtain a view of Renfrew, on the opposite side of the Clyde.

About eight miles from Glasgow, on the opposite side of the Clyde, is North-Bar, or Sempill House. The road at the ninth milestone ascends a little eminence, called Dalnotter Hill, just below which is the village of Old Kilpatrick. At this place the view begins to open, and presents to the eye a scene highly interesting and picturesque. The Clyde here expands into a noble river, producing a very fine effect on the landscape. The Castle of Dumbarton rises majestically as if from the bosom of the water, of a conical form. Towards the right is the ruined fort of Duglass, projecting into the Clyde; once a place of con-

*Canal—Aqueduct at Kelvin.*

siderable strength. On the left, near the edge of the water, is seen Erskine House, the seat of Lord Blantyre, pleasantly situated, and the grounds finely wooded.

Farther on the right, are seen some rocks dipping into the river, as a bulwark to confine its waters; the lofty mountains of Argyllshire, their summits covered with clouds, bounding the view, within which the Castle and town of Dumbarton, with its glasshouses, are distinctly seen; while Port Glasgow and Greenock, with the blue surface of the river, thickly covered with white sails, filling up as it were the centre of the view, come under the eye at one glance.

The Canal joins the Clyde here, and displays what can be done by the persevering hand of man. Its extreme length from the Forth to the Clyde is thirty-five miles, beginning at the mouth of the Carron shore on the east, and ending in the Clyde near Kilpatrick on the west coast of Scotland. It rises and falls 160 feet by means of thirty-nine locks, twenty of which are on the east, and nineteen on the west,—the Clyde not ebbing so low as the Forth by nine feet.

About five miles from Kilpatrick, the grand aqueduct over the Kelvin is to be seen, consisting of four arches sixty-five feet high, and four hundred and twenty in length. The situation of the bridge is very striking and picturesque.

Kilpatrick itself is a small village, but was once a place of importance, taking its name from St Patrick, the tutelar saint of Ireland.

About a mile and a half from Kilpatrick may be seen the remains of a Roman bridge at the village of Duntocher, in the line of the Roman wall, which joined the Clyde near this place.

*Dumbarton Castle.*

The road from this place to Dumbarton continues close to the Clyde, passing Friskie-hall, a small villa singularly situated; and a little farther on, the ruinous fort of Dunglas, standing on a point of the promontory of Dunglas, more conspicuous from its singular situation than from any picturesque effect of itself.

On approaching Dumbarton, the bold parts of rock become more and more distinct, pointing out how admirably it is calculated for a fortress, being only accessible by the north-east.

Dunbeck, a rock on the right of the road, puts on a majestic appearance, and is, like Dumbarton, composed of basaltes, having some tendency to a columnar form.

About the 18th mile from Glasgow is the first distinct view of Benlomond, rising with great majesty amidst hills of inferior magnitude.

## DUMBARTON CASTLE.

On approaching Dumbarton, the Castle becomes a very picturesque object: the rock divides about the middle, and forms two summits; the craggy sides are finely broken; the buildings upon it, although of themselves of little importance, yet when combined with other objects, have a good effect, and serve to give it consequence.

The entrance to this fortress is by a gate at the bottom; from hence you ascend by a long flight of steps to that part of the rock where it divides, where are a battery, barracks for the garrison, and a reservoir always filled with water. Above these are several batteries mounted with cannon.

To describe fully the various objects of attention in

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*Dumbarton Castle.*

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this fortress would fill a volume ; suffice it to say, that the mind, on entering this place, is impressed with its magnitude and strength, and on ascending, these impressions are confirmed by passing batteries and bulwarks on all sides, until you gain the summit of the rock, when, upon looking round, it has the impression of a scene in Fairy-land, after escaping from the danger of frowning rocks overhanging the passage up, with the devouring cannon facing you at every turn.

On gaining the summit, the prospects all around are striking, and laid down as on a map. Standing on the top of a rock rising out of the water, as if the whole mass was your footstool, you see the lofty Benlomond on the north,—the vale of the Leven, bounded by high hills on every side, with the river holding its serpentine course down the centre. On the east, the course of the Clyde from Glasgow, with the various objects on its banks. On the west, the towns of Greenock and Port-Glasgow, with their numerous shipping filling the basin of the river, forming here a bay of considerable extent, bounded by the mountains of Argyllshire, &c.

The town of Dumbarton probably owes its origin to the protecting influence of the Castle. It is situated  $14\frac{1}{2}$  miles from Glasgow, at the mouth of the Leven, and carries on a considerable trade in glass, and sometimes in fish. The shipping belonging to this little port employs a good number of hardy seamen.

Leaving Dumbarton, the road crosses the Leven, taking a northern direction, having on the left a road to Helensburgh, and to Arrochar, by Loch Long. Continuing forward to Loch Lomond, through the vale of the Leven, a rich and diversified tract, having flou-

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*Dr Smollett—Renton—Alexandria.*

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ishing villages, elegant seats, neat and comfortable cottages, well wooded, with the Leven holding its silvery and winding course through the bosom of this vale, from Loch Lomond to the Clyde, in a course of 9 miles, including all its windings, with only a fall of 22 feet. Dr Smollett, the author of *Roderick Random*, &c. was a native of this place, and has painted its beauties in an ode, beginning thus,—

“ On Leven’s banks while free to rove,  
And tune the rural pipe to love,” &c.

At the distance of two miles from Dunbarton, on the right, is an old mansion-house on the bank of the river, in which that eminent writer was born. On the left of the road, a little farther north, is an elegant monument erected to his memory, consisting of a Tuscan column, terminated by a vase, and having inscribed on it his character in classical Latin.

On passing this monument, comes the village of Renton, created from the number of people employed in the bleachfields and other manufactories in the neighbourhood. Another village, called Alexandria, owes its existence to the same cause. The bleaching trade is carried on in this vale to nearly as great an extent as in any other part in Britain, paying annually about L.50,000 of duties to government. These works have been drawn towards this place from the continued supply of clear water issuing from Lochlomond, for

“ No torrents stain thy limpid source,  
No rocks impede thy dimpling course,  
That sweetly warbles o’er its bed,  
With white round polish’d pebbles spread ;”

as also labour being cheaper than in a place of greater trade.

Continuing northward, the prospect is more confined ;

“ Through bowers of birch and groves of pine,  
And hedges flower'd with eglantine,”

the beauty of the vale still continues rich and diversified, passing, at one time, through a vista of trees, of every diversity of foliage, at another, nearly excluding the light, and then opening the most delightful prospects, as if by the power of magic.

Proceeding onward, you pass the water of Fruin, which falls into the lake, and which is now seen very fully on the right, with its numerous islands ; and about a mile further on, is Glen Fialas, so named from the stream that waters it. At the ninth mile-stone, is Ross-lodge, the seat of Mr Colquhoun ; and at the tenth, is Rosedoe, the seat of Sir James Colquhoun, Bart. supposed to be one of the finest situations near the loch, standing on a peninsula projecting into the lake, commanding a delightful prospect of the scenes around.

Passing onwards for rather more than two miles, through a well-wooded tract, at the 12th mile, stands Luss, a village of inconsiderable extent, and irregularly built, though placed in a delightful situation, and may be considered the portal of the Highland. Here the Highland garb begins ; the bonnet and the tartan are the prevailing fashions, and the language of the people is Gaelic.

The tourist has here the best opportunity of visiting the islands on Loch Lomond, and of exploring the glens among the mountains, where the man of taste, or the botanist, will have ample field for enjoying their favourite pursuits.

This loch extends, in a direction from north to

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*Loch Lomond.*

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south, nearly thirty miles ; its breadth, where greatest near the southern extremity, is betwixt eight and ten miles ;—from this situation, it gradually becomes narrower as you advance towards the north, where it terminates amongst the mountains.

Its depth is very different : in the southern part, it measures twenty fathoms, and increases in depth towards the north, from 66 fathoms at the Point of Far-kin, to 100 two miles above Tarbet, and from this place the depth gradually diminishes.

The northern part of the loch never freezes, although the southern part is frequently covered with ice, so strong as to afford a safe communication from the shore to the islands. The islands amount to about thirty in number, and mostly south of the village of Luss,—those on the north are small, and few in number.

Our limits will not admit of a particular description of these islands, which look as if sown over the glassy surface by the sportive hand of Nature,

“ ——— All the fairy crowds  
Of islands which together lie,  
As quietly as spots to sky,  
Among the evening clouds,”

which, with the towering height of the mountains on its banks, compose a scene so finely diversified in form, in situation, and in colour, combining at once the beautiful and the picturesque. Some of these islands present a wooded surface, in which the woodbine, the mountain ash, the oak, and the birch predominate ; the greater part may be described as brush-wood, but some stately trees stretch to a great height, affording, by their shade, protection to plants of the sweetest fragrance,

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*Tarbet.*

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happily combining to soften the rough appearance of the lowering and barren mountains with which Loch Lomond is nearly surrounded. Should the tourist think of visiting these islands, he will find them answer as deer-parks, and to have once been the place of religious worship, as the ruins of a church demonstrate—on one of these water-protected spots, a nunnery stood, and bears a name originating from, and indicating its use.

The road continues open, and at the 16th mile-stone passes the stream of Inveruglass, where is a ferry over the loch. At the 17th, is Point Farkin, jutting out nearly half-way over the lake. The road continues onward to Tarbet, at a little distance from the waters, having some full-grown wood on the right, through which Loch Lomond is seen with much effect ; on the left, a continued series of broken mountains, sometimes well covered with underwood, in some places bare and sterile. A little beyond the 20th mile-stone stands

## TARBET.

The inn of this name stands on the right-hand side of the road, a neat modern house ; and on a pane of glass, in a window of this inn, are some verses, frequently copied, composed by Thomas Russell, 3d October 1771, descriptive of the ascent to the top of Ben-Lomond\*.

From Tarbet, the road continues in a northern direction, still along the border of the lake, to Tyndrum. The road to Inverary turns to the left at the inn, and

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\* See Poem at the ascent of Benlomond,

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*Arroquhar—Glencroe—Glenkinlass.*

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passes through a glen ; and at the distance of two miles from Tarbet, the surface of Loch-Long appears, environed by lofty mountains ; and before reaching the lake, by turning to the left, stands the inn of Arroquhar, a building erected by the late Duke of Argyle, for accommodating the company who came to visit these romantic scenes ; for on each side the hills are in general covered with verdure, intermixed with rock and wood, and the whole enlivened by Loch Long, an arm of the sea, signifying, according to some, the Lake of Ships. In the vicinity, is the mountain called the Cobbler, from a rock on its top having a resemblance to a shoemaker at work.

About the 27th milestone, is the vale of Glencroe, next to Glencoe, on the borders of Inverness-shire, the most romantic of all the Highland passes.

In travelling through this valley, few human habitations are to be seen, and only such as are inhabited by shepherds. The ravens, and other birds of prey, seem lords of this frightful pass.

After a passage of about three miles, and at the 29th milestone, comes the eminence, called, with much propriety, " Rest, and be Thankful ;" it had this appellation given to it by the 22d regiment, when employed in making the road."

Continuing the route, before coming to the 31st milestone, the road crosses the water of Kinlass, when it enters a glen, taking its name from the stream by which it is watered. Glenkinlass is more verdant, though less picturesque than Glencroe.

The road continues to be guided by the stream for about four miles, having high precipices on the right, and the water on the left, holding its way to the loch ;

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*Cairndow—Town of Inverary.*

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and at the 35th mile terminates this dreary waste, when a beautiful stretch of Loch Fine, with the woods and policy of Ardkinlass coming into view, refreshes the eye and spirits, as a recompence for the toil that has passed. A little farther on stands the Inn of Cairndow, where the traveller may have every comfort and refreshment, an attentive landlord, good beds, provisions fresh and well cooked, civil servants, and all at a moderate charge ; so that, if the traveller has any inclination to spend a few days in the Highlands at Cairndow, he will find every comfort, and a romantic neighbourhood to range and shoot over. At this place the tourist has a delightful prospect of Loch Fine, which has been, from time immemorial, noted for the excellency of its herrings, which arrive here annually in immense shoals, and are caught from July to January, during which time the lake is in a manner covered with boats—500 or 600 will be sometimes employed in one bay, taking, in all, yearly, about 20,000 barrels, worth L. 25,000, which are sent all over Europe, West Indies, and America. The road continues along the banks of the loch to Inverary, which is first seen at the 43d milestone, on a gentle eminence. Two miles farther on stands

#### THE TOWN OF INVERARY,

Approaching to which, a bridge in the deer park is to be passed, then enter a vista formed by some fine trees ; then, coming nearer, the lake and castle ; cross another bridge over the Aray, a stream that waters the pleasure-grounds, having the castle on the right, and in a few minutes you come to Inverary.

When approaching this town from the east, an idea

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*Inverary Castle.*

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strikes the mind that the whole buildings have the appearance of the palace of some nobleman, and excites expectations of grandeur, which a nearer inspection convinces you to have been fallacious ; and some travellers have remarked, that the ideas formed by political economists of the progress of society are here reversed, for the people have little comfort in their habitations : the outward prospect of the buildings bespeaks considerable wealth ;—first should come internal comfort, then to spare for decoration on the exterior—at Inverary, things have taken a contrary direction.

Several attempts have been made to introduce manufactories here, which have failed. The fishing in the Loch may have been one cause ;—the great wages which it affords for six months in the year, would attract the attention of the workmen, and promote habits of irregularity inconsistent with that steadiness required for the successful prosecution of manufacturing concerns.

#### INVERARY CASTLE.

In order to visit the Castle, it is necessary to leave the names of the party at the Inn, which are transmitted to the Castle ; soon after an answer is returned, mentioning the time it will be convenient. The castle itself is a square building of Gothic architecture, flanked with circular towers, crowned with a square embattled pavilion, rising from the middle.

It consists of three storeys, one of which is partly below the level of the park. It is built of dark greyish stone, harmonizing with the surrounding scenery.

The interior decorations are in unison with the exterior of this noble mansion ; having a lofty saloon, hung round with arms and armour, as also a gallery

*Inverary Castle.*

and an organ, all ornamented with great taste, from which branch off the different apartments, too numerous to be particularized. The great drawing-room may be mentioned; it is hung round with beautiful tapestry, and otherwise ornamented in the neatest and most superb manner. The number of pictures is the greatest, consisting principally of family portraits, amongst which are the unfortunate Marquis of Argyle and his son, who perished on the scaffold. Of the landscapes little can be said, excepting a few by Hay and Williams, highly creditable to the artists, being views in the neighbourhood of Inverary.

The scenery about Inverary has been much improved by the Dukes of Argyle since the rebellion in 1745, when the castle was begun; since that time nearly L. 300,000 has been expended in planting, improving, making roads, and other works of utility and decoration.

Great part of this sum has been laid out on the pleasure-grounds attached to the castle, and these are well worth seeing. The bridge over the river Aray and the hill of Dunich, which appears behind the castle when coming from the inn, are two striking objects; the height of the hill is 740 feet, mostly covered with wood, except on the summit, where is erected a square tower, noted for its extensive prospect.

The walks, laid out with the greatest taste, will conduct the traveller to many beautiful prospects, too numerous for recital. The vale of Essachosen, about two miles from Inverary, is a romantic scene. The road from the inn leads to it through a long and dark avenue of aged elms, and at its upper extremity is a fine cascade, surrounded by hills covered with wood and verdure, but broken here and there by rocks.

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*Loch Awe—Bunair.*

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The bridge of Douglas, over a small river of that name, is also worthy of attention, supposed by some to be a Roman structure. On this stream are three falls of water, each forming a considerable cascade, well deserving the attention of the curious; the highest, called Lenach Gluttim, is the largest, and above it a wooden bridge, which, with the surrounding rocks and trees, forms a simple and highly pleasing view.

Inverary, in the fishing months, is enriched by the number of people employed at the fisheries on the Loch, affording employment to the people in the town and neighbourhood.

INVERARY TO STAFFA.

AFTER leaving Inverary, the road proceeds through Glenrora, in a northern direction. For the three first miles, it presents an agreeable and interesting prospect. At the 6th mile-stone, there is a pretty steep ascent which continues for two miles. Having reached the summit, an extensive and agreeably diversified scene opens to the view, and most forcibly attracts the eye of the traveller;—he beholds Loch-Awe, with its woody islands, the beautiful seat of Hayfield, and the towering hills of Cruachan and Etive. The road proceeds with a gentle descent to the end of this stage. Here there is a small ferry across Loch-Awe, where there are boats fit to convey across horses and carriages.—Having crossed, the road goes through a pretty fertile country, till it arrives at the second stage, near the village of Bunair, at the foot of Cruachan, the second highest hill in Scotland. From this nothing occurs

*Dunstaffnage Castle—Oban—Aross.*

worthy of remark, till, within a few miles of Oban, the roaring tide of Connal rouses the attention of the traveller with its tremendous noise. A little further on, the ancient Castle of Dunstaffnage presents its mouldering fabric. The approach to the port of Oban is extremely romantic. The village is neat and thriving. The few streets in it are regular, and some of the houses not inelegant. At the inns, strangers meet with very good accommodation. The harbour is safe and capacious, but stands greatly in need of a new pier. From this town, travellers are accommodated with boats to the island of Mull.

The most eligible place for those who wish to visit STAFFA, is to take the boat along the Sound of Mull as far as Aross, which saves a walk of 16 miles, there being no horses to hire. The sail along the Sound of Mull, in a good day, is as pleasant as can be imagined. The scenery on each side of the Sound is highly picturesque and romantic. Landing at Aross, travellers are now well accommodated in the inn lately built there. The distance from this to the ferry of Staffa is about seven miles. Here they keep an excellent boat, ready at all times for the convenience of passengers.

Sir Joseph Banks's description of Staffa is the best we have seen, and is here presented to the reader in his own words, as inserted in Pennant's Tour.—The Plates are engraved from drawings by Mr Pennant.

## SIR JOSEPH BANKS'S ACCOUNT OF STAFFA.

"IN the Sound of Mull we came to anchor, on the Morvern side, opposite to a gentleman's house, called





**ISLE OF STAFFA.**



**CAVE OF FINGAL, STAFFA.**

*Sub Ball sculpt.*





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*Sir Joseph Banks's Description of Staffa.*

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Drennen: the owner of it, Mr Maclean, having found out who we were, very cordially asked us ashore; we accepted his invitation, and arrived at his house, where we met an English gentleman, Mr Leach, who no sooner saw us than he told us, that about 9 leagues from us was an island where he believed no one even in the Highlands had been, on which were pillars like those of the Giant's Causeway. This was a great object to me, who had wished to have seen the Causeway itself, would time have allowed; I therefore resolved to proceed directly, especially as it was just in the way to the Columb-kill; accordingly, having put up two days provisions, and my little tent, we put off in the boat about one o'clock for our intended voyage, having ordered the ship to wait for us in Tobirmore, a very fine harbour on the Mull side.

"At nine o'clock, after a tedious passage, having had not a breath of wind, we arrived, under the direction of Mr Maclean's son, and Mr Leach. It was too dark to see any thing, so we carried our tent and baggage near the only house upon the island, and began to cook our suppers, in order to be prepared for the earliest dawn, to enjoy that which, from the conversation of the gentleman, we had now raised the highest expectations of.

"The impatience which every body felt to see the wonders we had heard so largely described, prevented our morning's rest; every one was up and in motion before the break of day, and with the first light arrived at the S. W. part of the island, the seat of the most remarkable pillars; where we no sooner arrived than we were struck with a scene of magnificence which exceeded our expectations, though formed, as we

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*Sir Joseph Banks's Description of Staffa.*

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thought, upon the most sanguine foundations;—the whole of that end of the island supported by ranges of natural pillars, mostly above 50 feet high, standing in natural colonnades, according as the bays or points of land formed themselves, upon a firm basis of solid unformed rock; above these, the stratum which reaches to the soil or surface of the island, varied in thickness, as the island itself formed into hills or valleys; each hill, which hung over the columns below, forming an ample pediment; some of these above 60 feet in thickness, from the base to the point, formed by the sloping of the hill on each side, almost into the shape of those used in architecture.

“ Compared to this, what are the cathedrals, or the palaces built by men! mere models or playthings, imitations as diminutive as his works will always be when compared to those of nature. Where is now the boast of the architect! Regularity, the only part in which he fancied himself to exceed his mistress Nature, is here found in her possession, and here it has been for ages undescribed. Is not this the school where the arts were originally studied; and what has been added to this by the whole Grecian school? a capital to ornament the column of Nature, of which they could execute only a model; and for that very capital they were obliged to a bush of *Acanthus*. How amply does nature repay those who study her wonderful works!

“ With our minds full of such reflections, we proceeded along the shore, treading upon another Giant's Causeway, every stone being regularly formed into a certain number of sides and angles, until in a short time we arrived at the mouth of a cave, the most magnificent, I suppose, that has ever been described by travellers.

*Sir Joseph Banks's Description of Staffa.*

The mind can hardly form an idea more magnificent than such a space, supported on each side by ranges of columns; and reeved by the bottoms of those which have been broke off in order to form it; between the angles of which a yellow stalagmitic matter has exuded, which serves to define the angles precisely; and at the same time vary the colour with a great deal of elegance; and to render it still more agreeable, the whole is lighted from without, so that the furthest extremity is very plainly seen from without, and the air within being agitated by the flux and reflux of the tides, is perfectly dry and wholesome, free entirely from the damp vapours with which natural caverns in general abound.

We asked the name of it. Said our guide, The cave of Fhinn. What is Fhinn? said we. Fhinn Mac Goll, whom the translator of Ossian's works has called Fingal. How fortunate that in this cave we should meet with the remembrance of that chief, whose existence, as well as that of the whole Epic poem, is almost doubted in England!

Enough for the beauties of Staffa; I shall now proceed to describe it, and its productions more philosophically.

The little island of Staffa lies on the west coast of Mull, about three leagues N. E. from Iona, or the Columbkil; its greatest length is about an English mile, and its breadth about half a one. On the west side of the isle is a small bay, where boats generally land; a little to the southward of which the first appearance of pillars are to be observed; they are small, and instead of being placed upright, lie down on their sides, each forming a segment of a circle; from thence

*Sir Joseph Banks's Description of Slacks.*

you pass a small cave, above which, the pillars now grown a little larger, are inclining in all directions; in one place in particular, a small mass of them very much resemble the ribs of a ship; from thence having passed the cave, which if it is not low water, you must do in a boat, you come to the first ranges of pillars, which are still not above half as large as these a little beyond. Over against this place is a small island, called in Erse, Boo-sha-la, or more properly Buachaille, or the herdsman, separated from the main, by a channel not many fathoms wide; this whole island is composed of pillars without any stratum above them; they are still small, but by much the neatest formed of any about the place.

“The first division of the island, for at high water it is divided into two, makes a kind of a cone, the pillars converging together towards the centre; on the other, they are in general laid down flat, and in the front next to the main, you see how beautifully they are packed together, their ends coming out square with the bank which they form; all these have their transverse sections exact, and their surfaces smooth, which is by no means the case with the large ones, which are cracked in all directions. I must question, however, if any one of this whole island of Buachaille is two feet in diameter.

“The main island opposed to Boo-sha-la, and farther towards N. W. is supported by ranges of pillars pretty erect, and though not tall, (as they are not uncovered to the base) of large diameters; and at their feet is an irregular pavement, made by the upper sides of such as have been broken off, which extends as far under water as the eye can reach. Here the forms



**ISLE of BUACHAILLE, & BENDING PILLARS OPPOSITE TOI.**



*Sub. Hall sculp.*

**BENDING PILLARS IN STAFFA.**



*Sir Joseph Banks's Description of Staffa.*

of the pillars are apparent; these are of three, four, five, six, and seven sides, but the numbers of five and six are by much the most prevalent. The largest I measured was of seven, it was four feet five inches in diameter. I shall give the measurement of its sides, and those of some other forms which I met with.

" No. 1. 4 sides diam. 1 ft. 5 in.      No. 2. 5 sides diam. 2 ft. 10 in.

	Ft. In.					
Side 1	1	5		1	1	10
2	1	1		2	1	10
3	1	6		3	1	5
4	1	1		4	1	7½
				5	1	8

" No. 3. 6 sides diam. 3 ft. 6 in.      No. 4. 7 sides diam. 4 ft. 5 in.

1	0	10	1	2	10
2	2	2	2	2	4
3	2	2	3	1	10
4	1	11	4	2	0
5	2	2	5	1	1
6	2	9	6	1	6
			7	1	3

" The surfaces of these large pillars in general are rough and uneven, full of cracks in all directions; the transverse figures in the upright ones never fail to run in their true directions; the surfaces upon which we walked were often flat, having neither concavity nor convexity; the larger number, however, were concave, though some were very evidently convex; in some places the interstices within the perpendicular figures were filled up with a yellow spar; in one place

*Sir Joseph Banks's Description of Staffa.*

a vein passed in among the mass of pillars, carrying here and there small threads of spar. Though they were broken and cracked through and through in all directions, yet their perpendicular figures might easily be traced; from whence it is easy to infer, that whatever the accident might have been that caused the dislocation, it happened after the formation of the pillars.

From hence proceeding along shore, you arrive at Fingal's cave; its dimensions, though I have given, I shall here again repeat in the form of a table.

Length of the cave from the rock without,	371	6
from the pitch of the arch,	250	0
Breadth at the mouth,	53	7
at the farther end,	20	0
Height of the arch at the mouth,	117	6
at the end,	70	6
Height of an outside pillar,	39	6
of one at the N. W. corner,	34	0
Depth of water at the mouth,	18	0
at the bottom,	9	0

The cave runs into the rock in the direction of N. E. by E. by the compass.

Proceeding farther to the N. W. you meet with the highest ranges of pillars, the magnificent appearance of which is past all description; here they are bare to their very basis, and the stratum below them is also visible; in a short time it rises many feet above the water, and gives an opportunity of examining its quality. Its surface is rough, and has often large lumps of stone sticking in it, as if half-immersed;

*Sir Joseph Banks's Description of Staffa.*

itself, when broken, is composed of a thousand heterogeneous parts, which together have very much the appearance of a lava, and the more so, as many of the lumps appear to be of the very same stone of which the pillars are formed; this whole stratum lies in an inclined position, dipping gradually towards the S. E. As hereabouts is the situation of the highest pillars, I shall mention my measurements of them, and the different strata in this place, premising that the measurements were made with a line, held in the hand of a person who stood at the top of the cliff, and reaching to the bottom, to the lower end of which was tied a white mark, which was observed by one who staid below for the purpose; when this mark was set off from the water, the person below noted it down, and made signal to him above, who made then a mark in his rope; whenever this mark passed a notable place, the same signal was made, and the name of the place noted down as before: the line being all hauled up, and the distances between the marks measured and noted down, gave, when compared with the book kept below, the distances; as for instance, in the cave:

¶ No. 1. in the book below, was called from the water to the foot of the first pillar, in the book above: No. 1. gave 36 feet 8 inches, the highest of that ascent, which was composed of broken pillars.

¶ No. 1. Pillar at the west corner of Fingal's cave.

	Ft.	In.
1. From the water to the foot of the pillar,	12	10
2. Height of the pillar,	37	3
3. Stratum above the pillar,	66	9

*Sir Joseph Banks's Description of Staffa.*

	Ft.	In.
" No. 2. Fingal's cave.		
1. From the water to the foot of the pillar,	36	8
2. Height of the pillar,	39	6
3. From the top of the pillar to the top of the arch,	31	4
4. Thickness of the stratum above,	34	4
By adding together the three first measurements, we got the height of the arch from the water,		
	147	5
" No. 3. Corner pillar to the westward of Fingal's cave.		
Stratum below the pillar of lava-like matter,	11	0
Length of pillar,	54	0
Stratum above the pillar,	61	6
" No. 4. Another pillar to the westward.		
Stratum below the pillar,	17	1
Height of the pillar,	50	0
Stratum above,	51	1
" No. 5. Another pillar farther to the westward.		
Stratum below the pillar,	19	8
Height of the pillar,	55	1
Stratum above,	54	7

" The stratum above the pillars, which is here mentioned, is uniformly the same, consisting of numberless small pillars, bending and inclining in all directions, sometimes so irregularly, that the stones can only be said to have an inclination to assume a columnar form, in others more regular, but never breaking into or disturbing the stratum of large pillars, whose tops everywhere keep an uniform and irregular line."

## TOUR CONTINUED TO THE PORTS, AND TO INVERNESS.

WE mean now to conduct the tourist to Fort-William, Fort Augustus, and onwards to Inverness.

From Oban to Dunolly Castle, about a mile along the bay of Oban, there is a pleasant walk. The first view of this place is striking; it stands on the top of a bold basaltic rock, with the requisite fore-grounds to finish the picture. From this castle the spectator has an extensive view of Mull, Kerrara, Lismore, and several other islands on the coast of Argyllshire.

At Connal, four miles distant from Oban, there is a ferry over Loch Etive. The current is very rapid, and in bad weather the passage is dangerous. After landing, the road runs along an arm of Loch Creran, passing Ardmucknag, on the opposite side of the loch. Near this place is the seat of Sir Duncan Campbell of Lochnell; here is a Gothic temple on a steep eminence, visible at a great distance, which commands a fine prospect. The road continues under some hanging rocks of immense magnitude, having the appearance of the pudding-stone rock.

Near this place stood the celebrated city of Beregonium, for ages the capital of Scotland. A causeway, paved with common stones, is said to be seen still, called the Market Street, and another at a little distance, called the Meal Market; (the Gaelic words, when translated, bearing this meaning). Some years ago, a man, while cutting peats, found the remains of a wooden aqueduct, of good workmanship.

There is a tradition; that this capital was destroyed by fire from heaven; and as a confirmation of this, the

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*Castle Stalkir—Appin House—Glencoe.*

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rocks in the neighbourhood are all brown in their appearance, as if they had undergone the effects of fire.

At a distance of four miles from Connal, and eight from Oban, cross Loch Creran at Shean ferry, and you soon enter the plantations of Airds. The grounds, naturally romantic, have been ornamented with taste, and the roads are embowered with trees. Airds is the property of Mr Campbell.

The tourist will here be travelling on the banks of the great arm of the sea called Loch Linnhe, in which stand the ruins of Castle Stalkir, remarkable for occupying the surface of the whole island on which it is built. It is also the property of Campbell of Airds.

Riding round the head of this arm of the Loch, you soon reach the inn of Portnacraish, about five miles distant from Shean ferry. The road continues along the banks of Loch Linnhe, which are romantic, the opposite hills being bounded by the rugged hills of Morven. It passes Appin House, the property of Mr Downie, M. P. The situation is charming, commanding a fine view of the Loch, the island of Lismore, and the country of Fingal. The plantations are extensive, and add much to the beauty of the scenery.

Soon after passing Appin House, there are some enormous blocks of quartz lying close on the shore. A few miles further on, Loch Leven opens to view with great grandeur and sublimity; it is a branch of Loch Linnhe, and is nearly surrounded with lofty mountains. On riding a few miles along the banks of this loch, you reach Ballachulish, where there is a ferry to Fort-William.

Near this is the scene of the massacre of Glencoe, remarkable in history. Should the traveller wish to see this glen, the road is along the banks of Loch Leven

by a slate quarry. The expectations of the tourist can hardly be disappointed. The steep and rugged mountains on whose sides the blue mist hangs, and which are worn down into deep furrows by the rapid torrents that tumble over them, together with the fertile valley and the river winding through it,—render this glen awfully grand, and picturesque in an uncommon degree. On the right is Malmor, a mountain celebrated by Ossian; on the left, Con Fion, or the Hill of Fingal. The valley is closed by some other grotesque mountains, which are frequently covered with mist, and seem to shut the inhabitants of this spot completely from the world.

This celebrated glen was the birth-place of Ossian, as appears from several passages in his poems. Here the young bard inhaled those ideas of the sublime that prevail throughout his poems. He could see here nothing but grand and simple imagery,—the blue mist hanging on the hills—the sun peeping through the clouds—the raging of the storm,—the rocking of the thunder in his vallies,—with the turgid torrents rushing to their streamlets, and the streamlets roaring and chafing with their banks.

This glen was the frequent resort of Fingal and his party; indeed, almost every glen tends to confirm the authenticity of Ossian; his descriptions of places are so exact, that no fictitious imagery could delineate with so much truth the scenes alluded to in these poems.—The tourist who may feel inclined to take a part in the controversy about Ossian, may here have an opportunity of hearing many people repeat some of the most beautiful of his productions.

The dreadful massacre in the glen of Coe is too re-

*Glencoe—Ballichulish.*

markable to be passed over. This horrible transaction took place in February 1691. Captain Campbell of Glenlyon, by virtue of an order from Major Duncan, son, marched into the valley of Glencoe with a company of soldiers, on an unwarrantable pretence, which deceived the poor natives into an idea of safety, having promised on his honour, they were safe from harm. In consequence of this declaration on the word and honour of a soldier, he was allowed to march into the valley without suspicion, and was entertained for fifteen days with the greatest kindness and hospitality, during which time he was, along with his followers, learning the places of their resort, in order to make the bloody business the more complete.

Young Macdonald, son of the chief of the glen, informed his father of his suspicions, which the father treated rather jocularly, but soon after he had his head pierced with a musket-bullet, and fell in the arms of his wife, who died the next day of a broken heart for the death of her husband. The houses of the tenants were surrounded, and every man butchered who was found. Thirty-eight persons in their beds were hurried into eternity, before they had time to implore divine mercy. The intention was to murder all the males under seventy, but some of the detachments missing their way, a number found means to escape.

The tourist must return again from the glen to the ferry-house at Ballichulish, and crossing the loch, proceed along the banks of another arm to Fort William, distant about fourteen miles from the ferry. The road is extremely good, and being carried along the side of the loch, is in a fine day remarkably pleasant. About half-way is seen, on the opposite side of the loch, the

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*Inverscaddle—Lochiel—Reflections.*

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mansion-house of Macdonald of Glencoe, called *Inverscaddle*. A few miles further it takes a northerly direction, forming nearly a right angle with its former direction; it here takes the name of *Loch Eil*. Near the head of it is a good house, occasionally the residence of the Laird of *Lochiel*, the chief of the powerful clan of the *Camerons*.

As the tourist proceeds onwards, he will naturally be led to reflect on the changes lately effected in the Highlands; and in no place is it more natural than here. At one period, the strife of clanship prevailed in this quarter to its greatest height. The *Macdonalds*, the *Camerons*, the *Macnabs*, *Grants*, *Frasers*, *Mackenzies*, *Macphersons*, *Macleods*, *Campbells*, and other clans, assembled in hostile array against each other, when their disputes ended in fierce, savage, and bloody encounters, before the time when sheep farming was introduced. Round the fire in the evening, the entertainment was rehearsing tales of the days that were gone, the actions of the great men of their families, the feats of valour they had performed, how they had revenged the insults on their house and clan, and carried war and devastation into the abodes of the enemies of their kin. The young Highlander was fired by such conversations, and panted for an opportunity of being signalized by such deeds. Attachment to his chief, and jealousy of his honour, were reckoned the primary virtues; these were inculcated at an early period of life, were strengthened by habit, and spread by example.

Pennant, when on his Tour to the Western Isles, enters into the following soliloquy, highly characteristic of this subject; it is here presented to the reader in the words of that eminent tourist.

*Pennant's Dream.*

## PENNANT'S DREAM.

"I retired to my chamber, filled with reflections on the various events of my voyage; and every scene by turns presented itself before my imagination. As soon as my eyes were closed, I discovered, that *the slumber of the body was but the making of the soul*. All I had seen appeared to have been dull and clouded to my apprehension, serving to evince, *that our waking conceptions do not match the fancies of our sleep*. I imagined myself again gently wafted down the Sound of Mull; bounded on each side by the former dominions of mighty chieftains, or of heroes immortalized in the verse of OSSIAN. My busy fancy was worked into a species of enthusiasm, and for a time it

"-----Bodied forth

The forms of things unknown;

Turned them to shape, and gave to airy nothing

A local habitation and a name."

A figure, dressed in the garb of an ancient warrior, floated in the air before me: his target and his *chymore* seemed of no common size, and spoke the former strength of the hero. A graceful vigour was apparent in his countenance, notwithstanding time had robbed him of part of his locks, and given to the remainder a venerable hoariness. As soon as he had fixed my attention, he thus seemed to address himself to me:

"STRANGER, Thy purpose is not unknown to me; I have attended thee (invisible) in all thy voyage; have sympathized with thee in the rising tear at the misery of my once-loved country; and sighs, such as a spirit can emit, have been faithful echoes to those of thy corporeal frame.

*Pennant's Dream.*

" Know, that in the days of my existence on earth, I possessed an ample portion of the tract thou seest to the North. I was the dread of the neighbouring chieftains; the delight of my people; their protector, their friend, their father. No injury they ever received, passed unrevenged; for no one excelled me in conferring benefits on my clan, or in repaying insults on their enemies. A thousand of my kindred followed me in arms, wheresoever I commanded. Their obedience was to me implicit, for my word was to them a law: my name, the most sacred of oaths. I was (for nothing now can be concealed) fierce, arrogant, despotic, irritable; my passions were strong, my anger tremendous; yet I had the art of conciliating the affections of my people, and was the darling of a numerous brave. They knew the love I bore them: they saw, on a thousand occasions, the strongest proofs of my affection. In the day of battle I have covered the weak with my shield; and laid at my feet their hostile antagonists. The too grateful vassal, in return, in the next conflict, has sprung before me, and received in his own bosom the shaft that has been levelled at mine. In retreats from overpowering numbers, I was ever last in the field. I alone have kept the enemy at bay, and purchased safety for my people with a hundred wounds.

In the short intervals of peace, my hall was filled with my friends and kindred: my hospitality was equal to my deeds of arms; and hecatombs of beeves and deer covered my rude but welcome tables. My nearest relations sat next to me, and then succeeded the bravest of my clan; and below them, the emulous youth leaned forward, to hear the gallant recital of our past actions. Our bards rehearsed the valiant deeds

*Pennant's Dream.*

of our great ancestors, inflamed our valour by the sublimity of their verse, accompanied with the inspiring sound of the ear-piercing *Peebirechts*.

"The crowds of people that attended at an humble distance, partook of my bounty : their families were my care ; for I beheld in their boys a future support of the greatness of my house—an hereditary race of warriors.

"My numerous kindred lived on lands the gift of my distant progenitors, who took care to plant their children near the main stock : the scions took firm root, and proved, in after times, a grateful shelter to the parent tree, against the fury of the severest storms. These I considered, not as mercenary tenants, but as the friends of good and of adverse fortune. Their tenures were easy ; their *Duchas* inviolate. I found my interest interwoven with theirs. In support of our mutual welfare, they were enabled to keep a becoming hospitality. They cherished their neighbouring dependents, and could receive my visits in turn with a well-covered board.

"Strong fidelity and warm friendship reigned among us ; disturbed perhaps by the momentary gusts of my passions : the sun that warmed them might experience a short obscurity ; but the cloud soon passed away, and the beams of love returned with improved advantage. I lived beloved and revered : I attained the fulness of years and of glory ; and finished my course, attended to my grave with the full *Coranich* of my lamenting people.

"My progeny for a time supported the great and wild magnificence of the feudal reign. Their distance from court unfortunately prevented them from know-

ing that they had a superior ; and their ideas of loyalty were regulated only by the respect or attention paid to their fancied independency. Their vassals were happy or miserable, according to the disposition of the little monarch of the time. Two centuries, from my days, had elapsed, before their greatness knew its final period. The shackles of the feudal government were at length struck off ; and possibly happiness was announced to the meanest vassal. The target, the dirk, and the clymore, too long abused, were wrested from our hands, and we were bid to learn the arts of peace ; to spread the net, to shoot the shuttle, or to cultivate the ground.

“ The mighty CHIEFTAINS, the brave and disinterested heroes of old times, by a most violent and surprising transformation, at once sunk into the rapacious landlords ; determined to compensate the loss of power, with the increase of revenue ; to exchange the warm affections of their people for sordid trash. Their visits, to those of their fore-fathers, are like the surveys of a cruel land-jobber, attended by a set of quick-sighted vultures, skilled in pointing out the most exquisite methods of oppression, or to instruct them in the art of exhausting their purses of sums to be wasted in distant lands. Like the task-masters of *Egypt*, they require them to make brick without straw. They leave them in their primeval poverty, uninstructed in any art for their future support ; deprived of the wonted resources of the hospitality of their Lord, or the plentiful boards of his numerous friends. They experience an instantaneous desertion ; are flung at once into a new state of life, and demand the fostering hand as much as the most infant colony. When I hover over our

*Pennant's Dream.*

vales, I see the same nakedness exist, the same misery in habitation; the same idle disposition. Would I could have seen the same spirit and vigour as in the days of yore! But the powers of their souls are sunk with oppression, and those of their bodies lost with want. They look up in despair at our deserted castles; and, worn out with famine and disease, drop into an unnoticed grave.

The ties of affection amongst relations are now no more: no distinction is at present made between proximity of blood, and the most distant stranger. Interest alone creates the preference of man to man. The thousands that with joy expected the return of their chieftain, now retire with sullen grief into their cottages; or, in little groups, express their rage in curses both loud and deep. No vassal now springs to receive the weapon levelled at the breast of the Lord, but rather wishes to plant his own in the bosom of the oppressor.

The ancient NATIVE, full of the idea of the manly look of the warriors and friends of his youth, is lost in admiration at the degenerate progeny: feature and habit are changed; the one effeminated, the other become ridiculous, by adopting the idle fashions of foreign climes: lost to the love of their country: lost to all the sweet affections of patriarchal life! What then, may I say, are the fruits of your travels? What arts have you brought home, that will serve to bring subsistence to your people? to recompence them for your drafted revenues? What to clothe the naked? To feed the hungry? To furnish them with more comfortable protection from the inclemency of the weather? They require no great matters: a small portion of

*Pennant's Dream.*

raiment; a little meal. With sad comparison they learn, that chieftains still exist, who make their people their care: and with envy they hear of the improving state of the vassals of an Argyle, an Athol, a Breadalbane, and a Bute.

“Return to your country; inform them with your presence; restore to them the laudable part of the ancient manner; eradicate the bad. Bring them instructors, and they would learn. Teach them arts adapted to their climate; they would brave the fury of our seas in fishing. Send them materials for the coarser manufactures; they would with patience sit down to the loom; they would weave the sails to waft your navies to victory; and part of them rejoice to share the glory in the most distant combats. Select a portion of them for the toils of the ocean: make your levies, enroll them; discipline them under able veterans, and send annually to our ports the smaller vessels of your tremendous navy. Trust them with swords, and a small retaining pay. If you have doubts, establish a *place d’armes*, in vacant times, the deposite of their weapons, under proper garrison. They would submit to any restrictions; and think no restraints, founded on the safety of the whole, an infringement of liberty, or an invasion of property. Legislature has given them their manumission; and they no longer consider themselves as part of the live stock of their chieftain. Draft them to distant climes, and they will sacrifice their lives in the just cause of government, with as much zeal as their forefathers did under the lawless direction of my valiant ancestors. Limit only the time of their warfare; sweeten it only with the hopes of a return to their native country, and they will become

willing substitutes for their Southern brethren. Occupied in the soft arts of peace, THOSE should extend your manufactures; and THESE would defend your commerce. Persuade their governors to experience their zeal; and let courtly favour rise and fall with their actions; have not thousands in the late war proved their sincerity? Have not thousands expiated with their blood the folly of rebellion, and the crimes of their parents?

"If you will totally neglect them; if you will not reside among them; if you will not, by your example, instruct them in the science of rural oeconomy, nor cause them to be taught the useful arts: if you cannot obtain leave for them to devote themselves to the service of their country, by deeds of arms; do not at least drive them to despair, by oppression: do not force them into a distant land, and necessitate them to seek tranquillity by a measure which was once deemed the punishment of the most atrocious criminals. Do not be guilty of treason against your country, by depriving it of multitudes of useful members, whose defence it may too soon want against our natural enemies. Do not create a new species of disaffection; and let it not receive a more exalted venom, in a continent replete with the most dangerous kind. Extremes of change are always the worst. How dreadful will be the once-existent folly of *Jacobitism*, transformed into the accursed spirit of political libertinism!

"Leave them (if you will do no more) but the bare power of existence in their native country, and they will not envy you your new luxuries. Waste your hours in the lap of dissipation: resign yourself up to the fascinations of *ACRASIA*; and sport in the BOWER OF BLISS. Cover your tables with delicacies, at the expence of your famished clans. Think not of the

*Fort-William.*

wretches, at those seasons, lest your appetite for the *hors d'œuvres* be palled, and you feel a momentary remorse for deaths occasioned by ye, ye thoughtless deserters of your people ! With all my failings, I exult in innocence of such crimes ; and felicitate myself on my aerial state, capable of withdrawing from the sight of miseries I cannot alleviate, and of oppression I cannot prevent."

PENNANT'S fame as a Tourist is so well established, and his powers of description so accurate, that we have deemed it proper here to introduce his reverie.

## TOUR CONTINUED.

Soon the tourist will reach Fort-William, situated at the eastern extremity of the lake, where it begins to turn towards Loch Iel. This place was formerly named Maryburgh, but when fortified, and considered one of the chain of forts for curbing the Highlanders, was called Fort-William.—The number of inhabitants is between 500 and 600, principally employed in the herring fishery—here inconsiderable. Some trade is also done in the wool line ; a number of the English manufacturers come here to purchase wool, which is sent by sea to Liverpool.

The fort is of a triangular form, with two bastions ; it has fifteen 12-pounders, some mortars, and a considerable armoury. It was built during the usurpation of Cromwell, by the advice and direction of General Monk ; at that time it contained 2000 effective troops, and was named, " The Garrison of Inverlochy." In the time of King William it was rebuilt, and stood a

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*Ascent to Ben-Nevis.*

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siege in 1746, of five weeks, with the loss of only six men killed, and twenty-four wounded.

The road from Fort-William to Fort-Augustus, is along the banks of the Lochy, a considerable river which runs from the lake of the same name, about a mile onwards. Pass the ruins of Inverlochy Castle, once a place of considerable strength; the walls are nine feet in thickness, and measure nearly one hundred feet every way within them.

Opposite to this castle on the right stands Ben-nevis, the highest hill in Britain. It elevates its rugged front far above the neighbouring mountains, its summit and broken sides being covered with eternal snows. The elevation of this mountain has been repeatedly ascertained to be not less than 4370 feet above the level of the sea.

When the tourist is in this place, he may feel some inclination to ascend the highest hill in Britain, which presents a view of unparalleled extent.

#### ASCENT OF BEN-NEVIS.

THE best way of ascending this mountain begins about a quarter of a mile up the Ness, from Inverlochy Castle.—The view is entirely confined to Glen-nevis, until you are about 500 yards perpendicular up the mountain. The vale in this portion of the ascent exhibits some interesting features.

In the valley is seen a neat romantic habitation surrounded with wood, at one place forming an agreeable vista, in another overhanging the rivulet, a mountain stream that toils its way to the Ness, near Fort-William. A late traveller said, "The scene is such as

must expand the heart, and delight the spectator who is attached to the charms of nature or rural scenery, and recal to mind the days of old, when princes are said to have attended their herds amidst the beauties of Arcadia.

On ascending higher, the prospect opens to the south-west, and you behold the straits of Corran, the islands of Struma, and Lismore, and other western islands,—the Paps of Jura, &c. On the north-west Ram and Jura come into view, and the mountains of Skye. On reaching the height of 600 or 700 yards, vegetation ceases, when succeed rocks and stones without ever a mixture of earth; some excellent springs of water are however to be found.

The tourist may expect some deceptions ere he reaches the top of the hill, by supposing he is just at the summit, but when the point wanted has been gained, he sees another eminence to which he must direct his efforts; when he has done this two or three times over, he will find himself on the utmost altitude.—Then he will walk over stones as if on a pavement, and will, all at once, come to a precipice on the north side of the mountain, almost perpendicular, and certainly not less than 400 or 500 yards deep, or perhaps more, for it seems to exceed one third of the total height.

When the tourist has gained this elevated station, the highest in Britain, he may really be contented with his situation, so far as it regards altitude; he has here all mankind in a manner at his feet. To whatever side he turns his eye, the prospect is immense. Mountains, to which he looked with wonder, now appear as little elevations; rivers of great magnitude

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*Ben Nevis.*

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now look like streams of a small size. Trees dwindle into shrubs ; woods and forests look like brushwood ; the habitations of men are as mole-hills ; the great valley of Scotland, containing Lochs Ness, Lochy, Eill, and Linnhe, with the cut for the Caledonian Canal, are as a river in a ravine. The seas which these join are seen ; the eye takes in the breadth of the island at a glance ; the whole appears like a picture on canvas. The immense sublimity of the heavens, the sun's beams spreading life and light all around, if softened by the dewy clouds, in a fine summer day, who can put on canvas ?

To enumerate all the objects in this view is impossible ; if the tourist take the Map of Scotland in the *Pleasure Tours*, and spread it in a horizontal position, he can then take the range of one hundred miles around, and the objects to be seen will be distinctly laid before him. For instance, let him take an object on the east, west, south, or north ; then turn leisurely round, and he will have it pointed out to him by name on the map as he comes to it. This appears to us better than inserting a mere catalogue of names, without pointing out their positions.

The torrents of water which here and there tumble down the precipices, which in many places break through the cliffs of the rocks, arrest the eye, and suspend the mind in awful astonishment. In a word, the number, the extent, and the variety of the several prospects,—the irregular wildness of the hills, of the rocks, and of the precipices,—the noise of rivulets and torrents breaking and foaming among the stones in such a diversity of shapes and sizes,—the shining smoothness of the seas and lakes, the rapidity and

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*High Bridge—Lochaber.*

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rumbling of rivers falling from shelve to shelve, and forcing their streams through multitudes of obstacles,—the serenity of the azure skies, and the splendours of the glorious sun, shining without obstruction,—have something so grand, wild, and romantic, and so congenial to the contemplative mind, as surpasses all description, and presents a scene of which the most fervid imagination can scarcely form an idea.

After descending to the inn, the road continues along the banks of the river Lochy, soon coming to a dreary muir, when it crosses the Spean, a rapid torrent running between high perpendicular rocks, which it crosses by a bridge, having two arches of ninety feet in height, named the “High Bridge.” It was built by General Wade soon after the suppression of the rebellion of 1745—6, at the same time that the chain of Forts was erected.

Soon after passing High Bridge, you come to the country of Lochaber, dreary and thinly inhabited, and the people live in as wretched a state as can be conceived. A little hut built with sticks and covered with sods, with a small hole in the wall to supply the place of a window in their habitation; yet in these cabins, which are extremely small, six or eight persons contrive to live.

About twelve miles from Fort-William, Loch Lochy comes into view,—a fine fresh-water lake: its length is about fourteen miles, and its breadth one and two; on each side bounded by mountains, steep and covered with wood.

Nearly half-way up the lake stands the inn of Letter-Findlay, fourteen miles distant from Fort-William. The road along the banks of this lake is liable to be frequently damaged by the torrents rushing down from

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*Glengary—Invergary Castle.*

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the mountains, which precipitate themselves with such impetuosity as to carry away the channel, and cut the roads into great ruts.

Soon after passing Loch Lochy, the road enters Glengary, a narrow but romantic glen, bounded by mountains wooded to their tops. Here the tourist will meet with a small but beautiful lake, named Loch Oich, about three or four miles long. Its banks slope beautifully into the water, forming a number of little bays, and there are some little tufted islands.

On the opposite side are the ruins of Invergary Castle, which was built in 1745. It was once a large building, and now forms a very picturesque object.

Near this is the seat of Colonel Alexander Macdonell, the chief of the clan of the Macdonells. Invergary Castle was the residence of the chieftain, and he ruled his dependants with a princely sway. His extensive pastures fed the cattle reared on his hills; with these he fed his vassals, and kept their courage up; and when the hour of danger came, the chieftain, with his followers, shewed an undaunted front to his enemies. The Macdonells were the most celebrated freebooters in these glens; their hardihood and daring enterprize were proverbial. In the levying of Black Mail they excelled all their neighbours; their knowledge of the fastnesses of the country enabled them to elude pursuit; they held cold and hunger in contempt; in the hour of battle they voluntarily received the deadly shaft aimed at the breast of their chief, and sacrificed their lives in devotion to the honour of the clan. The youthful Flora Macdonell is still fresh in the annals of the country; she was a picture of the Macdonell vested in the female line.

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*Falls of Foyers.*

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After passing Loch Oich, the road ascends a rising ground, from whence the head of Loch Ness, with its rough and rocky banks, appear to great advantage. Near its head is situated Fort Augustus, standing between two rivers running into Loch Ness, taking their names from the lochs from whence they flow, the Oich and the Tarff.

The fort itself is a regular fortification, with four bastions, and barracks for 400 soldiers; it is a neat-looking place, and a surrounding plantation gives it much the appearance of a gentleman's country-seat.

Near Fort Augustus, is a village with a comfortable inn, where stabling may be had, as also beds, dinners, &c.

The road from Fort Augustus to Inverness passes the river Tarff, and ascends a high hill on the other side, from which is seen Loch Ness stretching far to the eastward; at the head of which Fort Augustus seems to preside.

Proceeding a little farther, Loch Ness is lost sight of, and the road enters a beautiful sequestered vale, in which are some fine small sheets of water; the principal is Loch Tarff, about three miles in circumference. The river Tarff, that soon joins its water with the Ness, has its source here.

After travelling a few miles among the mountains, you come to the water of Foyers, which glides along a valley very romantic. The banks of the river and sides of the mountains are covered with weeping birch. Here the hills present their naked summits, from which huge fragments of rock have been hurled to the bottom.

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*Loch Ness.*

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After emerging from this valley, at the distance of about thirteen miles from Fort Augustus, again appears Loch Ness; and on entering an avenue of weeping birch trees, you soon come to two rude pillars on a wall on the left, from which there is a good view of the famous cataract called the Second Fall of Foyers. The first fall is about a mile and a half above the General's Hut, and about half a mile from the second, seen from the road. Here the river Foyers, being confined on each side by steep rocks, precipitates itself with great velocity, forming a very fine cataract. A little below the fall an arch has been thrown over by the proprietor, Fraser of Foyers, from which the fall is seen. But those who wish to have a proper view of it, must scramble down the brae through brushwood.

The body of water, which after great rains rushes down these falls, is immense. To form some idea of it, Johnson says, " Endeavour to conceive the effect of a thousand streams poured from the mountains into one channel, struggling for expansion in a narrower passage, exasperated by rocks rising in their way, and at last discharging all the violence of their waters by a sudden fall through a horrid chasm."

The following beautiful description of this fall was written with a pencil by Burns, while standing by it :

" Among the heathy hills and ragged woods,  
The roaring Foyers pours his mossy floods;  
Till full he dashes on the rocky mounds,  
Where, thro' a shapeless breach, his stream resounds.  
As high in air the bursting torrents flow,  
As deep recoiling surges foam below,  
Prone down the rock the whelming sheet descends,  
And viewless echo's ear astonish'd rends.

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*Loch Ness.*

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Dim seen, through rising mists and ceaseless show'rs,  
The hoary cavern wide-surrounding low'rs;  
Still thro' the gap the struggling river toils,  
And still below the horrid cauldron boils."

The road, after leaving the General's Hut, continues along the brink of Loch Ness, which it in a manner overhangs, being cut out of the side of the bank, part of which is considerably above the traveller's head, and part below his feet, dipping towards the water. The great height of the banks indicates the depth of the water in the Loch.

The ride from the General's Hut to Inverness along the banks of the Loch, is one of the finest in the kingdom. The view of the water for miles, overhung on the sides with high and precipitous banks, wooded to the top with birch, ash, oak, hazel, rowan, and other woods peculiar to Highland scenery, give the banks of Loch Ness something very striking and peculiar, in a country otherwise full of barrenness and sterility.

In a summer day, when the sun is in full splendour, and the expanse of water open to the eye, with the woody banks of the lake reflected from the glassy surface below,—the fragrance of the breeze mixing with wood of various foliage,—the woodland songsters infusing as it were their song into the breeze,—is a scene not easy to be described.

At the east end of the Loch the Canal begins. The massy flood-gates for regulating the water flowing out of the lake, have a fine effect. The overflow of water of the Loch forms the river Ness, which winds gently down the valley until it comes to the end of its course at the town of Inverness, described at the end of the journey from Blair, through Badenoch, &c.

## GLASGOW

TO THE

## TROSACHS,

BY

DRYMEN, BUCHANAN, &amp;c.

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AFTER passing several elegant country-seats in the environs of Glasgow, we cross the Kelvin by the bridge of Garscube, about five miles from the city, having on the left the seat of Sir Ilay Campbell, Bart. beautifully situated on the banks of the river, and surrounded with fine plantations. Advancing northward, we pass Balvey and Mains, the first the seat of Henry Glassford, Esq. the last the property of — Douglas, Esq. About half a mile on the south of Altmurray-toll, on the left, near the road, are some curious specimens of basaltic rock, lying in small and elegant columns, presenting an appearance similar to the side of a honey-comb.

After having crossed the Stockie Muirs, the dreariness of which is considerably relieved at the summit

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*Croy—Drymen.*

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by a view of Loch Lomond, we pass Croy, situated in the vale of Blane, having on the right its romantic glen, with its well wooded environs—the stream of Dowalt, tumbling in an unbroken sheet over a rock of at least 50 feet high, and murmuring along amidst overshadowing trees,—all which deserve the attention of the traveller of taste.

The beautiful valley of Blane is seen stretching to the right, covered with thriving plantations. The vale of Epdric, towards the left, is ornamented with many elegant seats; here is one of the finest specimens of basalt that is to be found in the interior of the island, consisting of a colonade of pillars, of about 70 in number, standing perpendicular, in height about 50 feet; they are honey-combed, with the appearance of having undergone fusion.

In the vale of Blane, near the village of Killearn, at a farm called Moss, Buchanan, the poet and historian, was born. A part of the cottage in which he first saw the light is still preserved, with a laudable veneration, by Mr Finlay, the proprietor;—several trees remain, said to have been planted by Buchanan when a boy.

From Croy, we proceed to the village of Drymen, where some refreshments may be had for a passing traveller;—he had better, at least, refresh his horses, before he ascends the long and dreary hill above the village.

Should the tourist take his departure from Dumbarton, it will be proper to describe that route before going farther.

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*Levenside—Bonhill—Buchanan House.*

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## FROM DUMBARTON TO KILMARONOCK AND DRYMEN.

Advancing by the road that winds along the Leven, the seat of John Campbell, Esq. of Stonefield, called Levenside, is seen on the left, in the midst of an extensive lawn, surrounded by wood. In describing the tour to Inverary, we have noticed the clear and equable stream of that beautiful river, the Leven;—the busy scenes of active industry which enliven its banks, and the many elegant mansions that adorn the vicinity, cannot fail to interest and delight the stranger.

Before turning to the right, on the way to Drymen, we have a fine peep of the southern extremity of Loch Lomond, where the Leven issues from it. The new church of Bonhill, standing on the banks of the river, is a beautiful object; in the churchyard will be seen one of the largest ash-trees in Scotland.

At eight miles from Dumbarton, we obtain a fine general view of Loch Lomond—the Highland mountains finely grouped in the back ground; nearer, the luxuriant woods and newly built mansion-house of Ross, from a design of Mr Gillespie, happily adapted to the surrounding scenery, and approximating to the ancient Gothic, combining elegance with utility and comfortable accommodation. In passing the castle, in ruins, at Kilmaronock, is the place most favourable for viewing Buchanan, the seat of his Grace the Duke of Montrose\*. It is surrounded by a lawn, and

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\* This nobleman is high in the army and high in the State, being one of the hereditary councillors of his Sovereign. He is the lineal descendant of the great Marquis of Montrose.

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*Catter—Rowardennan.*

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pleasure grounds of more than 1500 acres, decorated with every embellishment which taste and opulence can bestow. It has been remarked, that this domain bears a stronger resemblance to an English park, than any other of the kind in Scotland.

Before crossing the Endrick, we leave Catter, and it is worthy of notice, that few places present such a charming evening-scene as Catter;—the mansion, gardens, and pleasure-grounds of Buchanan, its extensive plain, stretching as far as the surface of the lake,—the lake itself, studded with islands, with the grand amphitheatre of mountains in the distance, gilded by the rays of the departing sun,—form in a fine evening of summer, a scene of tranquil beauty and sublimity, on which every mind, possessed of taste and sensibility, will delight to repose.

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**FROM DRYMEN TO ROWARDENNAN.**

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The traveller, when at Drymen, may wish to go down the bank of Loch Lomond, and cross the ferry at Rowardennan, by which he will have a pleasant journey along the margin of the lake, and have an opportunity of forming a more just estimate of the pleasure grounds of Buchanan, which extend as far as the pass, as also the beautiful islands already described in the journey along the western end. On getting through the pass, a magnificent view of Loch Lomond and its environs opens,—an expanse of water of about ten miles in length, and five in breadth, skirted by luxuriant woods, islands of various extent and form, some inhabited and under cultivation, some elevated

*Loch Lomond—Ascent to Ben-Lomond.*

to a height of 300 feet above the surface of the lake, others nearly level with its surface, almost all of them covered with wood,—furnishing, perhaps, the finest view in Britain.

At Rowardennan, at the base of Ben Lomond, the road terminates. There the traveller will find a neat inn, with good accommodation, and a ferry furnished with boats sufficient to convey horses and carriages across the lake.

Here, if the tourist wishes to visit the top of Ben-Lomond, he will find useful guides at the inn.

## BEN-LOMOND.

This mountain's perpendicular height is 3262 feet above the sea. At Rowardennan, when looking northwards, it almost completely fills up the view. It consists of three great stages, each rising above, and more distant than the other; these again are divided into a number of lesser swelling knolls, some of which are covered with heath and craggs, and others verdant and smooth.

The following poem, written in the inn at Tarbet by an English gentleman nearly 50 years ago, is highly descriptive of the ascent to Ben-Lomond:

“ Stranger, if e'er this pane of glass perchance  
Thy roving eye should cast a casual glance:  
If taste for grandeur, and the dread sublime,  
Prompt thee BEN LOMOND's fearful height to climb;  
Here gaze attentive, nor with scorn refuse,  
The friendly rhyming of a tavern muse.  
For thee that muse this rude inscription plann'd,  
Prompted for thee her humble poet's hand.  
Heed thou the poet; he thy steps shall lead,  
Safe o'er yon tow'ring hill's aspiring head;

*Ascent to Ben Lomond.*

Attentive then to this informing lay,  
 Read how he dictates, as he points the way:  
 Trust not at first to quick advent'rous pace,  
 SIX MILES at least its top points from the base.  
 Up the high rise with panting haste I pass'd,  
 And gain'd the long laborious steep at last.  
 More prudent thou, when once you pass the 'deep,  
 With measur'd pace, and slow, ascend the steep.  
 Oft stay thy steps, oft taste the CORDIAL DROP,  
 And rest, oh rest, long, long, upon the top.  
 There hail the breezes, nor with toilsome haste,  
 Down the rough slope thy precious vigour waste:  
 So shall thy wond'ring sight at once survey,  
 Vales, lakes, woods, mountains, islands, rocks and sea;  
 Huge hills, that heap'd in crowded order stand,  
 Stretch'd o'er the northern and the western land,—  
 Vast lumpy groups; while BEN, who often shrouds  
 His lofty summit in a veil of clouds,  
 High o'er the rest displays superior state,  
 In proud pre-eminence sublimely great.  
 One side, all awful to the astonish'd eye,  
 Presents a steep THREE HUNDRED FATHOMS high.  
 The scene tremendous, shocks the startled sense,  
 In all the pomp of dread magnificence:  
 All these and more, shalt thou transported see,  
 And own a faithful monitor in me."

THOMAS RUSSEL, Oct. 3d, 1771.

The distance from the inn to the top of the mountain, is reckon'd six miles of a continued ascent, which in general requires about three hours. During the first part of the course the surface is rocky, and in many places covered with heath; by degrees you ascend a green ridge, alongst which the way is more plain and agreeable.

The view now becomes extensive as you advance, and the objects below, which lately so much engaged your attention, dwindle almost into nothing. You

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*Ascent to Ben Lomond.*

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cross in some situations a mossy and spongy surface, where that water is received and deposited, which gives birth to so many rills and cascades which tumble down on every side. The ascent again becomes more steep, and the surface is composed of a slaty rock, while the temperature of the air feels very different from that upon the plain. At length, after a toilsome ascent, you gain the summit, from whence a varied and extensive prospect opens upon the eye, in every direction, to an immense distance. The lake, which you may have lately contemplated with so much pleasure, now appears as a small pool, and its rich and diversified islands as so many specks upon its surface; beyond it, and to the left, appears the vale of the Endrick—the distant county of Lanark, its town, and the mountain of Tinto, amongst the highest of the southern hills. More to the right, the outlet of the lake, the river Leven—its windings and rich banks—the castle of Dumbarton—and the counties of Renfrew and Ayr. Nearly in the same direction, the Frith of Clyde—the rock of Ailsa—the islands of Arran and Bute, with the more distant Atlantic—the coasts of Ireland, and the Isle of Man,—are, when the atmosphere is clear, within the boundary of the view.

To the east from this point, are seen the counties of Stirling and the Lothians, with the windings of the Forth, and the castles of Stirling and of Edinburgh. The prospect to the north is, however, the most awfully grand. Immense mountains, piled, as it were, above each other, and extending from the borders of Stirlingshire to the Western Ocean, with the indentations of the coast on one side, and the numerous lakes on the right, forming the natural reservoirs of the Forth,

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*Ascent to Ben Lomond.*

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and Loeh Catherine reposing in the vallies, forming a prospect which may in some degree be conceived, but cannot be properly described.

Amongst the most conspicuous mountains in this direction, appears Ben Arthur or the Cobbler, Cruachan, Benvoirlich, and Ben Nevis, the highest of the British hills ; and still farther on, and in the south-west, the Paps or mountains in the island of Jura.

After surveying the extensive prospect around us, we naturally turn our attention to Ben Lomond itself, which appears as an immense cone, detached or insulated from the surrounding mountains. Towards the north, however, this figure is broken by an immense precipice of 2000 feet in height, conjectured by some to be the remains of an imperfect crater, with one side forcibly torn off. To look down this fearful steep requires a considerable resolution ; you approach it with cautious step and trembling nerve, clinging firmly to the surface of the mountain, which even appears insecure ; the view is terrific and grandly sublime, and such a one as the genius of our immortal bard had before his imagination, when describing the cliffs of Dover :

“ How fearful

And dizzy 'tis to cast one's eye so low !

The crows and choughs that wing the midway air,

Show scarce so gross as beetles.”

SHAKESPEARE.

The attraction of Ben Lomond, and its great altitude, environ it almost every day in fogs and rains. Seldom, indeed, can you remain long upon the summit, without witnessing phenomena of this kind ; sometimes a small cloud floating at a distance in a serene sky, and in a bright sunshine appears moving to-

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*Ascent to Ben Lomond—Gartmore.*

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wards you—the current of the air increases by degrees, as well as the apparent magnitude of the cloud, and all on a sudden, you find yourself involved in a thick mist, or perhaps a close rain, which continues a greater or less time, according to the dimensions of the cloud, or state of the atmosphere. It then passes on, and all again is serene and beautiful.

At other times, while on the top of the mountain, the clouds are seen to move far below you, sweeping over at one time the surface of the lake, at another winding down the vallies, and at a third, perhaps, environing Ben Lomond like a girdle, and insulating the spectator upon its top, as it were, from the world below. Whatever side the tourist may think most proper for returning, the guide will conduct him with safety.

#### FROM DRYMEN TO GARTMORE AND ABER-FOYLE.

Having conducted the tourist as far as the ferry at Rowardennan, we shall continue from Drymen to the Trosachs. Drymen, to Gartmore, is seven miles across the hill; the road in bad repair. On the brow of the hill, looking S. W. a fine view of Loch Lomond, interspersed with its islands, is obtained, with the western shore, skirted with wood. At the summit of the hill, nothing can be more bleak than the view, before the vale of Monteith opens, to the north. The prospect here was so appalling to two Englishmen, who visited Scotland in 1760, that they returned, being struck with horror at the forlorn appearance of the scene, seeking shelter for the night at Buchanan-House; but

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*Gartmore—Aberfoyle.*

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being well entertained with Highland mutton and old claret, of which they liberally partook for three days, rendered it doubtful whether the horrifying scene, or the probability of obtaining good cheer, was the motive for turning their horses to the hospitable mansion of the Duke of Montrose, who happened to be at that time in London.

**GARTMORE.**

In passing Gartmore-House, the seat of Mr Graham, the traveller will not regret the time occupied in seeing an edifice which has many claims on the curious. The drawing-room, in its dimensions and style of finishing, is perhaps the most elegant north of the Tweed. Some good paintings, by Lorraine, Berghem, Rubens, Stein, and Salvator, are well worth the attention of the amateur; besides a family picture by Hogarth, and a portrait of General Don, by himself, as also, Lord Kames and Professor Richardson, the last by Raeburn.

**ABERFOYLE.**

From Gartmore to Aberfoyle is three miles. A comfortable inn has been lately built by his Grace the Duke of Montrose, where travellers will meet with good beds, stables, and other accommodations. From the inn to the opening of the Trosachs, is  $5\frac{1}{2}$  miles across the hill, but by Port and Callander, 22 miles: guides and horses may be had at the inn.

The valley of Aberfoyle, with its precipitous rocks, its winding river, its meadows, and richly wooded knolls, has been long admired by strangers for its singular beauty. Lochard is admitted by all to rival the finest of our Scottish lakes in picturesque effect—some

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*Aberfoyle.*

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are disposed to prefer its softer characters of beauty to the wild sublimity of the Trosachs. Let the traveller, before he crosses the hill, dedicate a day to the examination of this delightful region. Professor Richardson has delineated its beauties with much effect.—See his *Ode on the Prospect of Leaving Britain*.

The best station for seeing the beauties of this vale, is on an eminence above the ford called Alinan; for, westward, a stretch of about two miles in length and one in breadth, is in full view. The Forth, called here Avendow, or Black River, traverses the whole extent of the vale, which has the appearance of an amphitheatre, surrounded by mountains covered half way up with luxuriant woods. On the north is a mountain exhibiting a tremendous precipice of at least 1000 feet high, which seems to threaten destruction to the traveller as he passes along the road, under the brow of the rock.

From this precipice immense rocks tumble down from time to time, with a noise like thunder, tearing up the earth in their progress, or making it like the channel of a torrent.

The Forth has its source from a small stream about 12 miles west of Lochcon, and is joined by the water of Duchray, about a mile above this station. Duchray has its rise near the summit of Ben Lomond, which may claim the origin of the Forth.

The Grampian mountains inclose the vale of Aberfoyle on the south and east, and in passing through this district, the internal conformation of these mountains is marked by very particular characters.

To the mineralogist, the vale of Aberfoyle produces various objects worthy of attention. The immense

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*Aberfoyle—Lochard.*

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masses of breccia present sometimes a perpendicular precipice, at other times a round projection; and on the eastern extremity of the vale there are some fine proportions, rising to the height of 500 feet, beautifully covered with thick wood, or oak and birch.

On the summit of this little hill, on looking eastward, you see the windings of the Firth, Lake Monteith, Rednock-House, Cardross, the Great Moss, Stirling, and the Ochil Hills; on the west, the vale of Aberfoyle, the opening of Lochard, and Ben Lomond, surrounded by inferior hills in the background.

LOCHARD.

About a mile west of the inn, Lochard opens to the view. A few hundred yards east of it there is a beautiful cascade; the waters of the Forth, or, as called by the natives, the Avendow, bubbles over a height of thirty feet, forming in the rainy season a beautiful cascade.

The opening of the lower lake from the east is uncommonly picturesque. Ben Lomond, on the west, raises its mass in the back-ground; in the nearer prospects the grounds are finely wooded with oak and birch to the summit of the hills; the lake, from a narrow beginning, striking out to the breadth of about half a mile, is seen in full prospect, and the right banks are skirted with extensive oak woods, covering the mountains half way up.

Advancing westward, you lose the lake for about a mile; the upper lake, which is by far the most extensive, is separated from the lower by a stream of about 200 yards in length.

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*Upper Lochard.*

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## UPPER LOCHARD

Is about three miles long, and one and a half in breadth: on the west and north sides it is diversified with meadows, corn-fields, and farm houses; on the left, thick clumps of wood are elegantly dispersed over its heights, down to the water edge. Mr Farrington, who was employed some years since to make drawings of this loch, has the following remark:—"A stranger  
" must feel himself uncommonly struck, on meeting,  
" at the very back of Ben Lomond, in a spot so se-  
" questered as to be almost unknown to the world, a  
" scene like the present—an extensive sheet of water,  
" skirted with woods and cultivated fields," and accom-  
" panied with every object essential to picturesque  
" beauty; the whole grouped and diversified in a  
" style of harmony, which may be thought by some  
" to rival the scene presented by the Cumberland  
" lakes."

This loch is remarkable for a very distinct echo, which will repeat, if the water is smooth as glass, a line of ten syllables, if pronounced with a firm voice. First it is returned from one side of the lake, and again repeated from the wood, a distance at least of a quarter of a mile. Near the east end of the lake is a cascade well worth the attention of the traveller, the stream falling into a basin formed in the solid rock, from the height of ten feet; and the water is so clear, that a pebble of the smallest size may be seen at the bottom; it afterwards precipitates itself over an irregular slope of more than fifty feet, finely skirted with wood.

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*Lochcon—Inversnaid.*

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## LOCHCON.

About two miles to the west is Lochcon, whose scenery resembles that already described: Its length rather more than two miles, and one in breadth. On the south it is bounded by a mountain about 1500 feet high, from which a stream tumbles down a height of more than 1000 feet in height, resembling the fall at Croy, and in rainy weather the appearance is magnificent. In a small island in the lake, a vast number of herons build their nests. They seem to have chosen this spot from its sequestered situation, and from the number of fish they find in the lake. The road stretches north-west from the head of Lochcon to Inversnaid. A little lake called Loeharclet is on the left, and the water flowing from thence finds its way to Loch Lomond, marking the elevation being passed which divides what is called the shearing of the waters. Near this may be had a fine view of Loch Catherine on the west.

Inversnaid was a garrison for soldiers, to repress the depredations of freebooters; at one time the celebrated General Wolfe was quartered here. There is a beautiful cascade at the mill of Inversnaid, and a ferry, by which the tourist may pass the lake, and land within a few miles of Arroquhar.

We shall now close our description of the routes from Glasgow, and commence from Stirling.

**STIRLING,**

TO

**CALLANDER, THE TROSACHS, LOCH  
CATHERINE, &c.**

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HAVING described the objects deserving attention in the tours from Edinburgh and Glasgow, to follow out the plan, Stirling comes next under notice.

Stirling may be called the key of the North, and has oftentimes been the bulwark of Scottish freedom. It presents a variety of objects interesting to the antiquary, the historian, and traveller of taste. Situated on a bold projecting rock, fronting the west, sloping with a gradual descent to the eastward, the castle occupying the western and perpendicular parts ;—the town being built on the slope or declivity of the rock on the east side, evidently appears to have taken its rise from the protection of the castle, in times of comparative barbarism.

In a clear day, the prospects from Stirling are not to be surpassed in any country.—Looking towards the

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*Blair-Drummond—Rednock House.*

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east, you see as far as Edinburgh, with the windings of the Forth holding its serpentine course through the richest vale in Scotland, studded with gentlemen's seats, villages, and highly cultivated fields; at a greater distance, the shipping, with which the estuary of the Forth is generally covered; on the south, the village of Bannockburn, the Torwood—both famous in history; on the west, the view is bounded by the lofty Ben Lomond, and more immediately under, is seen the vale of the Forth, and some of the prospects already described.

#### FROM STIRLING TO ABERFOYLE, BY BLAIR- DRUMMOND, TROSACHS, &c.

ON inspecting the map, the tourist will see a direct road to Aberfoyle by Blair-Drummond, which, soon after leaving Stirling, passes Craigforth House, the seat of Colonel Callander, situated on a rock, precipitous on the west, like the rock of Stirling. A little after crossing the Forth, the Teith forms its junction at the bridge of Drip.

The mansion-house of Blair-Drummond, with its extensive lawn, now opens to the view, finely besprinkled with trees of various species, a great proportion of which are more than a century old. It is the seat of Henry Home Drummond, Esq. Member of Parliament for Stirlingshire,—and was formerly the seat of the famous Lord Kames, so eminent in the varied walks of literature.

This road presents next, as an object of interest, Rednock House, the seat of General Stirling, who has made this place, although not eminently distinguished

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*Inchmahoma—Downans.*

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for its natural beauties, yet, from the assistance of ornamental improvement, well worth the seeing,—a fine lawn, with extensive and thriving plantations, judiciously disposed, affording a relief to the dreariness of the adjacent moss, which, together with the exertions of Mr Erskine of Cardross, have given a new and pleasant aspect to this whole tract of country. Antiquaries are of opinion, that this moss owes its origin to the destruction of the Caledonian forest by the Roman soldiers, in the time of the Emperor Severus. This opinion is corroborated by the discovery of vast numbers of large trees through its whole extent, when the moss is removed ; these appear lying in all directions, without any appearance of order.

As the traveller leaves the lake of Monteith, he will remark a wooded knoll jutting out into the water, covered with underwood nearly to the summit—this is the best situation for seeing Inchmahoma. About a mile to the east of Aberfoyle, at a place called Downans, there is, on the left, a curious occurrence in nature, being a number of ridges from three to ten feet in height, shooting out in various directions, so as to resemble a Roman camp ; but it is generally allowed it owes its formation to the workings of the Forth, seeking its way to the lake of Monteith, before it had forced its present course to Gartmore.

### FROM STIRLING TO KEIR AND DOUNE.

Passing the Forth, over the great bridge, the first that crosses this river, you come next to the bridge of Allan, and on ascending the eminence, a fine view

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*Keir—Doune Castle.*

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opens—the lawn of Keir, the seat of James Stirling Keir, Esq. situated on a rising ground, commanding one of the finest landscapes in Scotland; the great vale of the Forth on the west, the continuance of that stream, holding its serpentine windings to the east, with the Carse of Stirling and Falkirk, in immediate prospect, is a view not to be excelled.

Soon after clearing the woods of Keir, we come within sight of Doune, near which village is Doune Castle, one of the finest baronial ruins in Scotland, situated on a peninsula, formed by the junction of the waters of Ardoch and Teith, marked by nature as a place of strength. It was long the residence of the Earls of Monteith; and the principal remains of its artificial strength, is a large square building, the walls of which are about 40 feet high, and ten in thickness, and a tower more than 80 feet high: when or by whom it was built, there remains no record, but it is conjectured it was in the 11th century.

Doune Castle is now the property of the family of Moray, and gives the title of Lord Doune to the Earl of Moray. It was for a long time fast verging to ruin, till the present Earl, with a laudable attention to the antiquities of his country, arrested the progress of dilapidation, by some substantial repairs. It is a place of considerable interest to all who feel for the fate of the beautiful and accomplished, but unfortunate, Mary Queen of Scots.

This distinguished Princess was fondly attached to the healthful amusements of hunting and hawking; the country in this neighbourhood had many charms for her and her gay court, affording great scope for such amusements.

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*Cambus-Wallace—Lanrick Castle—Cambusmore.*

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At a little distance to the west of Doune village, on the right, is Cambus-Wallace, which has received the name of Doune Lodge, for having been long the favourite residence of the present Earl of Moray whilst Lord Doune; he decorated it with much taste, in a style of distinguished elegance, giving a charm to a spot, marked by many attractions to the lover of rural scenery.

The road follows the northern bank of the Teith, which runs with a clear and rapid current over beds of rocks, interrupted at times by large stones, which the strength of the current has been unable to carry away; and on its southern bank stands Lanrick Castle, the magnificent seat of Sir John Macgregor Murray, of Lanrick and Balquhiddy, Bart. The castle is an elegant modern mansion, with environs highly favoured by nature, and these natural beauties decorated by artificial walks and thriving plantations; the river passing under the windows of the castle, tumbling over successive ledges of rocks, forming a series of small cataracts or breaks of water, murmuring along, refreshing and beautifying the banks, which are in their season charmed by the melodies of woodland choristers, of various plumage and song.

Within two miles of Callander, stands Cambusmore, the seat of John Buchanan, Esq. on the left, embosomed in plantations, through which winds the Keltie, a mountain stream, that falls into the Teith, from the north.

We cannot pass this place, without mentioning a circumstance generally believed, that the author of the *Lady of the Lake*, and other celebrated poems, first imbibed his taste for the sublime scenery of the High-

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*Author of the Lady of the Lake—Callander.*

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lands, in the vicinity of the place we are describing. It is said, that in his juvenile days, he delighted to pass some months in the summer at the houses of Newton and Cambusmore.—Here, on the outskirts of Benvoirlich, and Uavar, with Benledi full in his eye, on the west, and within an easy ride of the wonders of Loch Catherine, he satiated his imagination with the beauties of these sublime scenes.

We pass on to the village of Callander, through thriving plantations ;—Benledi, in all his grandeur, with the adjacent scenery, in front ; Benvoirlich, with his lofty brethren, towards the right ; passing near the end of the village, an elegant seat of the Right Hon. Lord Gwydir, called the Roman Camp, taking its name from some natural formations, resembling a Roman fortification of that kind.

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CALLANDER.

The situation of the village of Callander, and the surrounding scenery, is uncommonly beautiful and picturesque.

The village is neat, clean, and well built. The Laird of Macnab some years ago erected an inn upon his grounds, at the west end of the village, possessing all the elegance and comfort necessary to make the traveller satisfied with his situation.

The river first takes the name of Teith, or Teath, at Callander, formed from two branches, that unite their streams a little above the village ; the more northerly issuing from Lochvoil, in Balquhiddy, by Lochlubnaig, and the pass of Leney ; the more southerly from Loch Catherine, Loch Achray, and Loch Venachar,—these branches receiving the names and the

overflowings of the lakes from which they issue. We would advise the tourist to spend as much time as he can spare, in examining the beauties of the interesting objects in the neighbourhood of Callander.

The beautiful villa of Mr Menzies, chamberlain to his Grace the Duke of Montrose, is perhaps amongst the best situations that can be found, for viewing this delightful scenery, situated on the southern bank of the Teith, and finely diversified with walks and underwood. The traveller will here see many fine prospects.

Looking towards the west, in the fore-ground is the river Teith, formed from the drainings of the lochs, meandering with a gentle current through the vale of Leney and Bochastle, over which is a bridge of three arches, giving variety to the picture: The lofty Craig of Callander, rising in alternate ledges, partly covered with mountain brush-wood, and partly exhibiting the bare rock, with the outskirts of the luxuriant woods of Leney full in view. But the magnificence of the back ground, the rich verdure of the Carchonzie woods upon the left, the hanging groves of the Pass of Leney upon the right, and above all, the majestic Benledi before the eye, with his summit often enveloped in clouds—to be described is impossible, for the most vivid ideas fixed in the mind by words, can give but a faint idea of the scene.

The bridge of Bracklinn, situated about a mile up the hill, north of the village, is worthy the notice of travellers; they will find an Alpine bridge, without ledge or hand-rail, cross a profound ravine, under which, at a great depth below, the water dashes over

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*Pass of Leney—Benledi.*

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disjointed masses of rocks, described by the author of the *Lady of the Lake* \*.

Coming on, and at the corner of the larch-wood to the east of Callander, there is another fall, affording a magnificent specimen of the cascades formed by the mountain-stream of the Keltie, ere it reaches the Teith.

The Pass of Leney is another ravine made by the rapid river which issues from Lochlubnaig, forming a passage for the water, and the means of communication between the lower and higher districts of the country. The road conducts the tourist along, having the stream on the left; and passing the village of Kilmahog, we enter the Pass of Leney, skirted by woods, and hemmed in by lofty mountains and rugged rocks, forming a series of falls, through a declivity of nearly two hundred feet, which, when joined to the grandeur of the surrounding scenery, furnishes a feast to the imagination that feels pleasure from contemplating such sublimity.

Benledi forms a striking feature in the scenery of Callander, bounding the horizon on the N. W. towering to a height of 3000 feet. The name Ben-ledi, signifies the *Mountain of God*, and supposed by some to have been a Druidical place of worship, though no monuments of that superstition are to be found there. Re-

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\* "Bracklinn's thundering wave," he says, in a note, "is a beautiful cascade, made at a place called the Bridge of Bracklinn, by a mountain-stream called the Keltie, about a mile from the village of Callander of Monteith. Above a chasm, where the brook precipitates itself from a height of at least fifty feet, there is thrown, for the convenience of the neighbourhood, a rustic foot bridge, of about three feet in breadth, and without ledges, which is scarcely to be crossed by a stranger, without awe and apprehension.—See Note to Canto II.

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*Benledi—Strathire.*

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port says, however, that in ancient times, the people of the adjacent districts met on the first of May, to kindle the sacred fire, in honour of the sun, where the young people had a feast, prepared of eggs, and sacred cake, of which they all partook.

Benledi, on the south, is bare and tame ; the northern side, that overhangs Lochlubnaig, is extremely grand, appearing as if the mountain had, at some distant period, been broken near the summit, and to have tumbled in enormous masses, threatening to fill up the chasm containing the loch. On the north-east side of the loch, is the road from Callander to Balquhiddy, holding its course near the bank of this beautiful sheet of water, presenting a picture, like most of our Highland lakes, of a body of water arrested in a deep ravine, overhung with birch, oaks, and other Alpine wood, amongst which the oak, birch, and mountain-ash predominate.

About the middle of the lake, near the side of the road, opposite to the towering Benledi, stands Ardchullerie, many years the favourite residence of the celebrated Abyssinian traveller, Mr Bruce.

The territory, stretching to the north-west, along the shores of Lochlubnaig, is called Strathire, and is the utmost boundary to which the bloody cross of Roderick Dhu extended ; at the lower end, was the Chapel of St Bridget, or St Bridge, in the poem already alluded to.

The sublimity of the Trosachs now claims attention.

*Loch Vennachar.*

## THE TROSACHS.

THE distance from Callander to the opening of the Trosachs is about ten miles ; the road passes along the northern banks of Loch Vennachar and Loch Achray. —There are two ways to leave Callander, but the one passing Kilmahog is the best, being more picturesque, and generally preferred ; the other passes the woods of Carchonzie.

Leaving, on the left, the plain of Bochastle, the cataracts of Carchonzie, formed by the waters issuing from Loch Vennachar, are well worth the attention of the traveller.

We are now arrived

“ As far as Coilantogle’s ford,  
—Clanalpine’s outmost guard,”

now rendered more convenient to the traveller by a bridge of two arches. It was in this immediate vicinity that the combat took place, in which Roderick Dhu sunk under the superior arm of Fitz-James.

Loch Vennachar, a beautiful sheet of water, about five miles in length, by one and a half in breadth, soon opens upon the view. This lake is finely skirted by wood, exhibiting a scene of much interest. At the west end, at a place called Milntown, there is a cascade, exhibiting, when the sun shines, about the middle of the day, prismatic colours, nearly as distinct as in a prism glass.

Proceeding westward, comes the Wood of Lamentation, so named from a dismal disaster said to have happened to a number of little children. The kelpie,

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*Glenfinglas.*

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or water demon, appeared in the form of a beautiful grey poney, who lengthened itself as they mounted, until the whole of the little urchins were jocosely seated on its back, when it set off at full speed to the river, and drowned the whole, except one, who escaped to tell the tale.

About a mile above Loch Vennachar, the traveller, as he approaches the Brig of Turk, arrives at the summit of an eminence, where there bursts upon his eye the prospect of the beautiful windings of the river that issues from Loch Achray, and that sweet lake itself in front, forming a natural reservoir for supplying the silvery stream that shapes its course through an extensive meadow, until it loses itself in Loch Vennachar.

From the Brig of Turk, the road to Glenfinglas turns to the right, a beautiful little vale; it is said to afford a good characteristic of the scenery that Ossian so often describes. At the distance of a mile from his course, the tourist will see, when passing through a confined ravine, a mountain-stream on the left, dashing over rugged rocks, gurgling amongst unshapen masses of the mountain that oppose it—the stream occasionally covered with underwood. Upon entering Glenfinglas, through this narrow and rugged defile, we meet with a verdant plain, of considerable extent, surrounded with lofty mountains, from which streams tumble down, forming some considerable cascades.

Glenfinglas was anciently the deer forest of the Kings of Scotland, and it was then well wooded, the remains of which are continually presenting themselves. If the tourist will travel from this vale to Balquhiddy, through Glen Main, he will see a tract

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*Trosachs.*

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of mountain glen of ten miles in length, without the smallest mark of habitation or cultivation.

Glenfinglas is the property of the Earl of Moray. It has been possessed from time immemorial by tenants of his own clan, Stuarts, who, living in this sequestered situation, in a sort of rural innocence, are connected with one another by intermarriages; and, passing their days in ease and comfort, furnish one of the finest examples of patriarchal felicity that is to be met with in these times.

Returning from Glenfinglas, by crossing the water Finglas, over a neat bridge, and leaving the river and waving woods of Bridge Michael on the left, proceed along the margin of the lovely Loch Achray; thus advancing

“ Up the margin of the Lake,  
Between the precipice and brake”—

the Trosachs, at every step, open with increasing magnificence.

On passing Loch Achray, you enter the first opening of the Trosachs, a scene which baffles all description. To be known it must be seen, and to see it properly, it must be travelled over and viewed from different points;—nor will this appear irksome.

On entering the Trosachs, the tourist will observe, on the right hand, the lofty mountains richly clothed, to a great height, with waving woods;—he will also observe the picturesque disposition into which nature has thrown the birches and the oaks which adorn the projecting cliffs; the elegant grouping of the trees, with their diversified figures and forms; some aged

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*Loch Catherine.*

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weeping birches, in the crevices of the rocks, will attract his eye. Ben-venue, towering upon the left, and Ben-an upon the right, at every step present different pictures.

When he enters the dark and narrow defile which opens at its farther extremity upon Loch Catherine, let him remark an echo produced by the concave rocks on the left, which, though too near to repeat many syllables, is very distinct and loud.

## LOCH CATHERINE.

On entering upon Loch Catharine, the tourist will be struck with the magnificence of those masses in which Ben-venue, on the left hand, appears to tumble in upon view, as nothing can be more sublime. The lake, on the first appearance, gives little promise of that majestic width it soon assumes, being, as Sir W. Scott has well described it,

“ A narrow inlet, still and deep,  
Affording scarce such breadth of brim  
As served the wild duck's brood to swim.”

The road passes along the side of the lake, cut out with immense labour, in a solid rock which overhangs a frightful abyss. Mr Farrington, who was employed some years ago in taking views for the Boydells of London, remarked, that the picture resembled the views which are given of the scenery of New South Wales.

Advancing by this road along the lake, the view of it is lost for a few minutes, but it soon returns with increasing grandeur, presenting Ben-venue on the left,

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*Loch Catherine.*

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coming to a pebbly beach, opposite to the island, where Fair Ellen, shooting, in her little skiff, to the bay

“ That round the promontory, steep,  
Led its deep line in graceful sweep,”

had her first interview with the Knight of Snowdon.

About a mile below the farm-house of Brenchoil, where the rock projects its bluff head over the broadest part of the lake, a grand prospect of the scenery can be had ; the view to the south is truly magnificent. Here, more than six miles of water in length, by two in breadth, are under the eye ; the remaining four miles to which the lake extends, being lost in a turn amongst the mountains on the right.—The lofty mountain of Arroquhar terminates the prospect on the west.

The tourist having now arrived at the utmost verge of the Trosachs, he may go by water from the opening of Loch Catherine to the opposite side.—We shall stop here for a few remarks. Loch Catherine, and the river which flows from it into Loch Achray, and Achray itself, and the river which it sends into Loch Venachar, form the boundary between the parishes of Aberfoyle on the south, and Callander upon the north ; the southern division being the property of the Duke of Montrose, and the northern, of Lord Gwydir, the Earl of Moray, and Sir Patrick Murray, Bart.

The most conspicuous object in this part is Ben-an, or Binnan, on the Perth estate, and Ben-venue, on that of the Duke of Montrose, which give the scenery the highest interest in these parts.

Ben is a term applied to the first order of mountains

*Ben-venue.*

in the Highlands ; Ben-an, however, although not in the first rank of Bens, may be estimated at 1800 feet in height, towering above the precipices of the Tro-sachs. Near the top it is perfectly pyramidal. Its conical summit seems to render it liable to the attraction of lightning. Some years ago, a rock on the summit of Binnan was torn up by the lightning in furrows of a zig-zag direction, to the depth of several inches. In autumn 1811, during a heavy rain, an avalanche, torn from its southern side, and near its summit, carried down an immense mass of stones and earth, with a noise like thunder ; the path of its current may be easily traced on the road.

Ben-venue, another Ben, towers to the height of 2800 feet, forming one of the most picturesque mountains in Britain. On the north, besides the immense masses of rock which appear to have been, by some convulsion of nature, torn from the summit, the whole slope is covered, for two thirds upwards, with alders, birches, and mountain ashes of ancient growth, and sprinkled over the surface with grace and beauty unattainable by the hand of art.

The first prospect of the Loch, and for a considerable way along the lake, Ben-venue, stretching northward in abrupt masses towards the shore, presents a sloping ridge elegantly clothed with birches, in a style that no prose description can represent.—The author of the *Lady of the Lake* may be said to have overcome this deficiency.

“ High on the south, huge Ben-venue  
Down to the lake his masses threw,  
Craigs, knolls, and mounds, confusedly hurled,  
The fragments of an earlier world ;

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*Ben-venue.*

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A wildering forest feather'd o'er  
His ruin'd sides and summit hoar ;  
While on the north, through middle air,  
Ben-an heaved high his forehead bare."

Ben-venue is a mountain held in deep veneration by the superstitious Highlander. He believes there are, in a cave or recess, situated near the base of the mountain which overhangs the loch, supernaturals, which he calls Urisks, who can be induced, by attention, to perform the drudgery of the farm ; and he believes, that many Highland families use them as servants of all work, they neither requiring rest nor sleep, performing their labours without intermission.

The tourist may ascend through a chasm on the southern side, to about 800 feet above the level of the lake, when he will have on the south Bealach-nambo, or the Pass of Cattle—a magnificent glade overhung with birches, the whole composing the most sublime piece of scenery that imagination can conceive.

This pass seems an immense gap, formed by the northern shoulder of Ben-venue, torn from the body of the mountain, by some violent convulsion of nature. In these inaccessible cliffs, a black eagle had her eyrie, committing much havock among lambs and sheep in the early spring, until, some years ago, she was expelled by a person let down by ropes from a height of 40 feet. While in this perilous situation, and plundering the nest, the old eagle returned, and was shot by a person keeping watch.—Since that period, the species have not haunted this mountainous region.

After having attentively surveyed this wonderful scenery, let the stranger then tack about, and, steering

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*Ben-venue.*

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along the north-eastern shore of Ellen's island, his eye will be delighted with the boldness of the bank, thickly wooded with oaks, mountain ashes, and aged aspens. On the northern promontory of the isle may be traced

“ The clambering unsuspected road,  
That winded through the tangled screen.”

On quitting the island, he may either direct his course to the silver stream, near which Fitz-James

“ Stood concealed amid the brake,  
To view the Lady of the Lake :”

Or he may be conveyed by water to the spot from whence he started. Should he return to the Trosachs towards the east, he will meet with some views of a high cast, but not equal to what have been described.

## STIRLING,

TO

DUNBLANE, CRIEFF, COMRIE, &amp;c.

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THE great road leading to the North of Scotland by Stirling, passes Dunblane. This road is pleasant and picturesque as soon as it joins the water of Allan.

Dunblane is rather remarkable for what it has been, than what it is now.

The cathedral was founded by David I. in 1142, and situated on an eminence, as the name imports : what now remains is used as the parochial church. At the west end are 32 prebends stalls, and on the north of the entrance to the cathedral, are the seats of the Bishop and Dean, both of oak, and handsomely carved. The length is 216 feet, the breadth 76, the height of the walls 50. The height of the spire is 128 feet, two stories of which were built by Bishop Leighton.

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*Dunblane.*

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Some years ago, the noblemen and gentlemen in this neighbourhood exerted themselves to arrest the rapid decay of this venerable building. The money raised by them for this purpose, with L.100 from the Exchequer, amounted to L.500, which sum being most judiciously applied, will be the means of saving this venerable pile from decay for many years.

Dr Robert Leighton, first ordained Bishop of Dunblane, and afterwards promoted to the Archbishoprick of Glasgow, endowed a valuable library here, as also a house for holding the books, with funds to pay the necessary expences, and make additions from time to time.

The Bishop's palace stands in the centre of the town, still retaining some of its ancient decorations, although now debased into hay-lofts, warehouses, and whisky-shops—

“ Imperial Cæsar, dead, and turned to clay,  
May stop a hole to keep the wind away.”

When standing on the bridge of Dunblane, looking down the river, a fine wooded scene is seen, and the banks dipping towards the water, form a picturesque landscape. The river is an interesting object, holding its way to the Forth, sometimes chaffing with the opposing rocks, pleases the eye and the ear. This place receives an accession of sprightliness in the summer months, from the resort of genteel company, enjoying the scenery, and drinking water from a spring said to have medicinal qualities. At the lower end of the town, is an artificial walk, shaded by a close-set row

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*Grampians.*

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of luxuriant beeches, which stretches along the banks of the river that flows underneath.

Near the farther extremity of this walk will be seen, in the Lawn of Kippenross, a plane or sycamore tree, supposed to be the largest of its kind in Scotland. The circumference at the ground is 27 feet, the branches stretching over a circle of 100 feet in diameter ; when in foliage, it makes a pleasing and solemn impression upon the spectator, shaded underneath.

Holding on the journey to Crieff, the road passes over some rather bare country. At a place called Ardoch, near Greenloaning, is to be seen the most entire and beautiful remains of a Roman Camp to be found in Scotland. This encampment is supposed to have been constructed by Agricola in his fourth campaign in Britain. It is 1060 feet in length, 900 in breadth, and would contain 26,000 men, according to the ordinary distribution of the Roman soldiers in their encampments. Several monuments have been found here, which verifies the fact of its having been a Roman camp.

The Grampians begin here to make an appearance. These mountains run through the middle of Scotland, from Aberdeenshire in the east, to Argyleshire in the west, and generally present a bold and imposing front. The Romans, when they had driven the natives thus far, considered them pushed beyond the habitable world, and retreated behind their fortified wall, running between the Friths of Clyde and Forth. The Caledonians, however, bore with impatience their thralldom, and, on every occasion that promised success, sallied out of their mountainous fastnesses with recruited strength, bearing in mind their former chas-

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*Grampians.*

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tisements, burning with a desire of revenge, and eager to recover their liberty.

The natives, in one of these excursions, falling on the ninth legion in the night, committed great slaughter; and to revenge this insult, the wise and prudent Agricola, who commanded the Roman legions, having no desire to carry his arms farther than to repel these repeated attacks, at length drew out his legions and marched through the country, keeping the Highlands on his left, as far as the Murray Frith, ordering his fleet, which had sailed round the eastern coast of England to the Forth, to attend his movements. On the approach of the Roman legions, the Britons, under Galgacus, prepared to meet them, taking up a position in front of one of the passes of the Grampians, and waited the charge of the enemy, with a firm and determined resolution, that his followers, as well as himself, should die on the ground on which they stood, rather than allow his vallies to become the property of his enemies, thinking life without liberty not worth the preserving.

A battle ensued—the particulars we have from the pen of Tacitus, and the result was fatal to the Britons. They fought gallantly for a whole day, attacking the Romans in large divisions with dreadful shouts, having their bodies painted and smeared with different colours, to give themselves a warlike appearance.—As might be expected, the Romans were victorious, having the advantage of military glory and disciplined valour, opposed to men who had nothing but their native bravery and the love of their country, to meet the skilful movements of the conquerors of the world, so,

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*Grampians.*

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at the end of the day, 10,000 Britons lay dead on the field.

The next morning the Romans had a full view of the melancholy scene—the field was now silent and solitary ; heaps of dead were lying round, but not a single body of the enemy appeared, either in the plain or in possession of any post, while the country at a distance, was seen from the heights involved in smoke, as if it had been ravaged by an enemy.—The cause was soon discovered: The Britons flying from the field, had themselves, with barbarous fury, set fire to their own houses and villages, and many of them had even put to death their wives and children. So innate a love of liberty burned within them, that when that was lost, all was lost with them.

Tacitus describes the effects of this battle in the following language :—

“ The Britons, in troops, consisting of men and  
“ women, fled every where with lamentable cries ;  
“ dragging away the wounded, and calling on those  
“ who had escaped. Their houses were deserted,  
“ and by themselves often set on fire. Hiding places  
“ were sought out, and immediately forsaken.  
“ Plans of defence were debated, and hopes for a  
“ moment entertained. Then, perhaps, the sight of  
“ their wives and children would drive them to de-  
“ spair. Rage and frantic wildness would succeed ;  
“ and it was affirmed that many of them put their fa-  
“ milies to the sword, declaring they did it in mere  
“ pity.”

The next place on this road worthy of notice, is Muthil, in the neighbourhood of which is Drummond

*Drummond Castle—Vale of Strathearn.*

Castle, the seat of the Right Honourable Lord Gwydir. This was the family residence of the Earls of Perth, and wardens of Strathearn. The grounds are well worth seeing, and access may be had by applying at the gates. —The road from Muthil to Crieff is almost a continued vista of three miles, and Crieff is a neat clean town, pleasantly situated on the banks of the river Earn, which in a manner washes its walls, and gives the name of Strathearn to the vale through which it holds its glassy way.

The vale of Strathearn is to Scotland what the vale of Clwyd is to Wales, both possessing beauties peculiar to each, and in many respects resembling each other. The river Earn, after making its way through the Grampian mountains, winds its serpentine course downwards, until it joins the Tay, through a valley of about 30 miles in length, bounded on each side by green pastoral mountains; the land shelving from those heights towards the basin of the Earn, affords some prospects of matchless beauty; the vale itself, full of rich meadows and corn fields, studded with gentlemen's seats, in a manner screened by its eminences, would, like the vale of Clwyd, require a volume to describe.

Scenes like these inspired the bard of Scotland into strains like the following :

“ Their groves o' sweet myrtles let foreign lands reckon,  
 Where bright-beaming summers exalt the perfume,  
 Far dearer to me yon lone glen o' green breckan,  
 Wi' the burn stealing under the lang yellow broom.  
 Far dearer to me are yon humble broom bowers,  
 Where the blue-bell and gowan lurk lowly unseen,” &c.

At the head of this vale stands Drummond Castle, and the town of Crieff. The prospects from Crieff are of the best description, the hills rising into the form of an amphitheatre on the north-west the grounds finely wooded about Drummond Castle on the south-west, with the screens of mountains on the south and north, is a sight peculiar to this place alone.

The finest of our Scottish melodies has its locality in Strathearn. Invermay, the scene of our beautiful air, the "*Birks of Invermay*," in some degree forms an eastern wing to the land attempted to be described. Mallet, the Poet, seems to have been inspired with the beauties of the place, when he wrote,

"The smiling morn, the breathing spring,  
Invite the tuneful birds to sing,  
And while they warble from each spray,  
Love melts the universal lay;  
Let us, Amanda, timely wise,  
Like them improve the hour that flies,  
And in soft raptures waste the day,  
Among the birks of Invermay."

Having conducted the tourist to Crieff, we shall continue this line of road as far as Lochearn. On leaving Crieff, the road goes north-west; it affords in front a fine view of the serpentine Earn, and numbers of hills tufted with trees, and backed with immense rugged mountains.

Pass by Ochertyre, the seat of Sir Patrick Murray, Bart. situated on a hill, sprinkled over with good oaks, and commanding a most extensive view. The Loch of Monievairst lies beneath, and its church at a small distance. Pass by Lawers, the seat of Lord Balgray, finely situated amidst woods; continuing onwards, go through the village of Comrie, near which are four great stones

erect, and placed so as to form a square, supposed to be the portal of a Druidical place of worship, long since destroyed. About two miles from Comrie, in the very embouchure of the Highlands, stands Dunira, the romantic seat of Viscount Melville. Nature and art have happily combined in the embellishment of Dunira. Nature has given lofty mountains, precipitous rocks, waving woods, a beautiful river ; and all that taste and genius could suggest is added—an elegant house and garden, an extensive lawn in the very bosom of mountains and rugged rocks, surprising the eye by its extent, and contributing to render this one of the most interesting places in the Highlands of Scotland. After this, the valley begins to grow narrow, and intersected by small hills, mostly clothed with woods, occasioning a change of scene, within the distance of half a mile, agreeable and refreshing to the tourist ;—new vallies succeed, or little plains beyond plains, watered by the Earn, here limpid and rapid, frequently to be crossed on genuine Alpine bridges, supported by rude bodies of trees ; over them, others covered with boughs, well gravelled over. The higher we advance, the more picturesque the scenes become ; the little hills that before intersected the vales, now change into great insulated rocks—some naked, others clothed with trees ; frequently the road winds through groves of small oaks, or by the river side, with continued views of the vast rugged Grampians, soaring far above this romantic prospect.

At once, in the midst of this romantic scene, you arrive in sight of Loch Earn, a fine extent of water, about eight miles long and one broad, filling the whole vale ; the vast and rugged mountains, whose wooded

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*Loch Earn.*

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bases bound the margin, very rarely give an opportunity of cultivation. A fine road through woods impends over one side, and is a ride of uncommon beauty. This lake is the termination of Strathearn towards the north-west, and gives name to the river and the valley.

At the west end of the lake, a road goes by the right to Tyndrum, another turns to the left, going to Callander by Loch Lubnaig, besides one to Loch Voil and Braes of Balquhiddar.

Having finished the present route from Stirling, we now request the traveller's attention to the excursions from Perth.

## PERTH,

TO

DUNKELD, BLAIR-ATHOLL, FALLS OF THE TUMMEL  
AND BRUAR,—THROUGH BADENOCH TO INVER-  
NESS.—THROUGH GLEN-TILT, TO ABERDEEN.

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We have mentioned before, that our business was with the country, and not crowded cities. Following up this plan, we shall notice only some remarkable places in the neighbourhood of Perth, before setting out for the Highlands.

The vicinity of Perth affords some capital prospects. On the Edinburgh road, from the hill of Moncrieff, Pennant says, "The prospect from thence is the glory of Scotland, and well merits the *eulogia* given it for the richness and variety of its views. On the south and west appear Strathearn, embellished with the seats of Lord Kinnoull, Lord Rollo, and many other noblemen and gentlemen: The Carse, or rich plain of Gowrie, Stormont Hills, and the Hill of Kinnoull,

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*Environs of Perth—Kinfauns Castle.*

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whose vast cliff is remarkable for its beautiful pebbles :” and goes on to say, “ The meanders of the Earn, which winds more than any river he ever saw, are most enlivening additions to the scene. The last turn it takes, forms a fine peninsula, prettily planted ; and just beyond it, joins the Tay, whose estuary lies full in view, the sea closing the prospect on this side. On the north, is seen the town of Perth, with a view of part of its magnificent bridge ; which, with the fine woods, called Perth Parks,—the vast plain towards Dunkeld,—the windings of that noble river the Tay,—its islands, and the grand boundary formed by the distant Highlands, finish this matchless scene.”

Tradition says, when the Roman soldiers came within sight of the Tay, they could not refrain bursting into an exclamation, “ *Behold the Tiber !*”

About two miles below Perth, stands Kinfauns Castle, the seat of Lord Gray, commanding a fine prospect of the Hill of Moncrieff, and the vale of the Tay, as far as its junction with the sea. The noble owner has, with much discrimination and cultivated taste, made an excellent collection of paintings, rare in their singular excellencies, but still rarer in their concentration, in a place so distinguished by its surrounding objects.

The proprietor, we are informed, permits strangers to inspect his collection of pictures ; and, when at home, with the most condescending politeness, informs the visitants of the peculiar marks of distinction that give character and value to the works of different artists, whose labours adorn this residence. He is

now building another castle, near the situation of the present mansion.

It may be added with feelings of exultation, that the present Lord Gray is a noble example of a proprietor living at his own residence for the greater part of the year, diffusing politeness, cheerfulness, and wealth, through the immediate neighbourhood of his extensive property.—Lady Gray coming to Perth of a Sunday, with her elegant liveries, to attend divine service, is perhaps as exhilarating a scene as can possibly meet the eye of a Scotsman.

The palace of Scoon, or Scone, next demands our notice, about two or three miles above Perth, on the east bank of the river. Here was once an abbey of great antiquity, which was burnt by the reforming zealots of Dundee. At this place was kept the celebrated stone chair, the palladium of Scotland, now stationed in Westminster Abbey, in which the Kings of Scotland were crowned; Charles II. before the battle of Worcester, was crowned here;—the Pretenders of 1715 and 1745 visited Scone, as a place famous in the history of their ancestors.

The ancient residence of the Kings of Scotland, has given place to a modern palace. Nothing remains of the old building except the walls of the Great Gallery, or Coronation Hall. There are some fine portraits in Scone. The view from the ramparts that stretch round the palace, is particularly pleasing.

The neighbourhood of Perth has, besides these, many other places worthy of notice, but our limits will not allow a description.

*Nairne House—Birnam Wood—Murthly Castle.*

## TO DUNKELD.

The road leaves Perth to the north, keeping the Tay on the right, passing through a well-cultivated country for a few miles; then succeeds a black heath, after which, the road goes through a beautiful plantation of pines, and then descends with an easy slope; the plain beneath suddenly contracts itself into a narrow glen, when the prospect in front strongly marks the entrance into the Highlands.

Near Auchtergaven, about nine miles from Perth, stood Nairne House, the residence of the Lords Nairne, a family distinguished by its antiquity, rank, and influence; but a too firm adherence to the desperate fortunes of the Stuarts, completed its ruin. The magnificent mansion was designed by Sir William Bruce, and erected by William Lord Nairne in 1709. It is said there were three hundred and sixty-five windows in Nairne House: This vast fabric was never completed, owing to the troubles of the times; and when the attainder of 1746 took place, the whole domains passed into the hands of the family of Atholl, who pulled down the house, about fifty years after its foundation-stone had been laid.—The garden wall, terraces, and part of the vaults, and a few very aged trees, mark this relic of former magnificence.

On the left, a few miles farther, is Birnam Wood, and at a great distance may be discerned the ridge of the Dunsinnan Hills, where there are still some remains of the Castle of Macbeth.

Murthly Castle may be seen on the right, about a mile from the road: it is an ancient seat, finely situat-

*Dunkeld.*

ed on a height, and commanding extensive prospects. The gardens and avenues were laid out by a Dutch artist in 1669. In the castle chapel are many mouldering hatchments, and some handsome old monuments.

The pass into the Highlands is awfully magnificent :—high, craggy, and often naked mountains, present themselves to view, approach very near to each other, and, in many parts, are fringed with wood, overhanging and darkening the Tay, that rolls with great rapidity beneath.

After some advance in this hollow, a knoll, covered with pines, appears full in view ; and soon after, the city of Dunkeld, seated under, and environed by crags, partly naked, and partly wooded, with summits of vast height. This may be called the grand gate-way of the Highlands of Scotland, and the most remarkable of all the passes for historical events.

A bridge has, within these few years, been built over the Tay, leading to Dunkeld, which was formerly both an episcopal see and an abbey.

This favoured spot consists of a large circular valley, the diameter of which is, in some parts, a mile, in others, two or three. Its surface is various, and some of the rising grounds within the valley itself would even be esteemed lofty, if it were not for the grand screen of mountains which encircles the whole. At the base of these, towards the south, runs the Tay, in this place broad, deep, and silent. The whole valley is interspersed with wood, both on the banks of the river, and in the internal parts.

The remains of the cathedral, shrouded in dark ever-greens, stand on the edge of the Duke of Atholl's park. These ruins consist of the nave of the great church, the

*Dunkeld.*

two aisles and the tower. The architecture is a mixture of Gothic and Saxon, and elegant of its kind. The choir is now renewed, and used as the parish church; near it will be seen the ancient chapter-house, now the burying-place of the family of Atholl, adorned with tablets, containing the arms of all their connections. Besides the church, nothing of the abbey or Episcopal palace remains; this is owing to the piety of the zealots, in the time of the Reformation, who, following the advice of their enthusiastic leader, destroyed the habitations of the monks, exclaiming, "Down with the nests, and the rooks will fly away!" Very near the cathedral is the mansion of the Duke of Atholl, without any of that magnificence generally seen in a ducal residence. The gateway and stables are however new, and in the best style of Gothic architecture. Travellers should not omit seeing the two first larches ever brought to Britain, which stand near the cathedral:—they were originally placed in flower-pots, in a hot-house! now the largest trees of this kind in the kingdom, and thriving luxuriantly.

Round the rocky mountains which screen the valley of Dunkeld, the Duke has carried walks (said to be to the extent of fifty miles):—many thousands of young pines are struggling for existence among the crevices of the rocks, and many thousands more, which have gotten hold of the soil, are flourishing greatly, for the situation seems wonderfully agreeable to them;—but on so broad and lofty a base, the whole has the appearance of underwood, and it will require some time before these woods, thriving as they are, will be so grown as to break the lines of the mountains, and give a proper degree of sylvan richness to the scene.

*Dunkeld—Ossian's Hall—Rumbling Brig.*

On the opposite bank of the Tay, and making a part of the same circular screen, stands the hill of Birnam, celebrated in dramatic story, and now totally divested of wood. Shakespeare, however, is right in making it once a woody scene, which it certainly was. Two great trees at the east ferry of Dunkeld, are considered by tradition to be the only remains of the forest.

The tourist will have to cross the Tay again, from Dunkeld, to see the Hermitage, or Ossian's Hall, situated on the Braan, the channel of which is rugged, and the water, in its passage, is one continued scene of turbulence and violence, until it joins the Tay. Two rocky cheeks of this river, almost uniting, compress the stream into a narrow compass, and then taking a sudden turn, the water suffers more than common violence, through the double resistance it receives from compression and obliquity. Its efforts to disengage itself have, in course of ages, undermined, disjointed, and fractured the rock in a thousand pieces, and have filled the whole channel of the descent with fragments which oppose its course, and forms one of the most grand and beautiful cascades to be seen. At the bottom, it has worn an abyss, in which the wheeling waters suffer a new agitation, though of a different kind.

The whole scene, and its accompaniments, are not only grand, but picturesquely beautiful in the highest degree. About a mile and a half higher up the Braan, is another grand scene, at a place called the Rumbling Brig, where Nature had almost formed a bridge of solid rock, which is now finished by art. Under this arch the river throws itself over a precipice of more

than 50 feet, when confined between the cheeks of the rock that support the bridge; the prospect round is very magnificent, combining a scene of the richest description, when the river happens to be well flooded.

From Dunkeld to Blair-Atholl is about 20 miles farther north; the whole road is a continuation of picturesque scenery, and the Tay enlivens the first eight miles, keeping up a playful variety, sometimes coming close under the road, then hiding itself behind a woody precipice, and at another, turns its glassy surface round some dell, with the most pleasant serpentine windings. Its opposite bank is very richly wooded, and slight passages may be had of one or two ancient seats, deeply embosomed in foliage. When the road loses the Tay, one of her tributary streams, the Tummel, takes it up. The banks of this river are chiefly pastoral, but where it forms a junction with the Garry, is a most sublime scene; here the pass of Killicranky begins to open, which has, with much propriety, been called the Caledonian Thermopylæ;—this pass forms a very magnificent scene. On entering the pass, the mountains on each side extend in noble irregular wings; the road takes the right, and appears to traverse the base of the mountain, although far raised above the river, foaming and dashing along through rocks, and huge fragments thrown down from the lofty precipices that tower to a great height above the passenger. Should the traveller pass through the defile soon after a considerable fall of rain, he will hear the noise of a thousand cataracts tumbling down the face of these mountains, which contribute to the fury of the impetuous stream below. In a military light, this entrance into the Highlands

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Killicranky.

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has at all times been considered as a very formidable defile. In the last rebellion, a body of Hessians having been detached into these parts of Scotland, made a full pause at this strait, refusing to march farther.—It appeared to them as the *no plus ultra* of habitable country. In King William's time, it was marked with the destruction of a royal army.—The only spirited attempt in his reign in favour of the jacobite cause, was made by Claverhouse, Viscount Dundee. This nobleman, who was a man of honour and enterprise, collected a large force, and set up the standard of the exiled Prince. With zeal he importuned all the disaffected clans to join him; but amidst the warmest professions, he found only lukewarm assistance. Mortified by repeated disappointments, and chagrined at having the whole burden of the war upon himself, he was skulking about Lochbar with a few half-starved and ill-armed troops, hesitating what course to take, when he received advice, that General M'Kay, who was in quest of him, at the head of the English army, was in full march towards the pass of Killicranky. In the midst of despair a gleam of hope inspired him. He harangued his men, assured them of success, roused them to action, and fell upon M'Kay as he filed out of the straits, with such judgement and well-directed fury, that in seven minutes the English infantry was broken, and the horse in as many more. In the ardour of victory, Dundee was mortally wounded; he was led out of the battle, under the shade of a tree, where he breathed his last, with that intrepidity which is so well described by a modern Scotch poet, in an interview between Death and the victorious hero:

*Killicranky—Blair Castle.*

"Nae could faint-hearted doubtings tease him ;  
 Death combs,—wi' fearless eye he sees him,  
 Wi' bloody hand, a welcome gi'es him,  
 And when he fa's,  
 His latest draught of breathing leaves him  
 In faint huzzas !"

Dundee was the life of a cause which, in his short blaze of success, expired.

Soon after passing the straits of Killicranky, comes the district of Blair-Atholl. The exterior of the Castle has now rather a mean appearance. It stands in a plain, with wood before it, consisting chiefly of fir. This place, however, claims attention, for being the scene of some high military achievements, and the perpetration of many acts of violence. In 1744, the celebrated hero, the Marquis of Montrose, laid siege, and took it by assault ; ten years after, it fell under the displeasure of Cromwell, and experienced the same fate ; in the rebellion of 1745, Sir Andrew Agnew retained it for the King, although twice attacked, but each time without success.

Soon after the last scene of turbulence and strife, the then Duke of Atholl took the resolution of dismantling it, that in future, should any trouble arise, it might not become the scene of strife to the contending parties. The dilapidations it suffered at this period, still deform this noble residence : four stories and the turrets were taken down.

When at a distance, the castle appears to stand under a mountain ; it changes the appearance at a nearer approach : The mountains take a circular form around

*Blair Castle.*

it, and it stands on a plain, as the word Blair in the Erse language implies.

The apartments within are noble, and furnished in the first style of taste and elegance.

The flat on which the house stands, spreads about a mile in front, and is beautifully diversified with wood. The plain is bounded by the Tilt, a furious stream, running within rocky and steep banks, into which fall two cascades, one of them called the York cascade, after Archbishop Drummond,—much admired for its broken stages, and the wooded scenery which seems to overhang it; an elegant Chinese bridge is thrown over it, from which is an excellent view of the fall. The ground on the other side of the house is bounded by the mountains, which approach near the house; between these mountains are glens or dells covered with wood, one of which has a sounding and furious stream, presenting a piece of beautiful natural scenery, with a pleasant walk of about two miles in length around it.

The space between the hills and the house are embellished with much taste; some fine firs of the spruce kind, have a most picturesque effect.

At Blair Castle, the Dukes of Atholl in time of danger assembled their clans; here they fed them, when mustered, around them, and kept their courage alive from the produce of their extensive pasture, and vast range of forest, full of cattle and game. The Duke of Atholl's estate is very extensive, and the country populous; while vassalage existed, the chieftain could raise 2000 or 3000 fighting men, and leave sufficient at home to take care of the ground.

The forests, or rather chases, (for they are quite

*Atholl Deer Forest.*

naked) are very extensive, and feed vast numbers of stags, which range, at certain times of the year, in herds of about 500. The hunting of these animals was formerly after the manner of an eastern monarch. Thousands of vassals surrounded a great tract of country, and drove the deer to the spot where the chieftains were stationed, who shot them at their leisure. The magnificent hunt, made by an Earl of Atholl near this place, for the amusement of James V. and the Queen Mother, is too remarkable to be omitted; the relation is therefore given, as described by Sir David of the Mount, who in all probability assisted\*. The beau-

\* The Earl of Athol, hearing of the King's coming, made great provision for him, in all things pertaining to a Prince; that he was as well served and eased, with all things necessary to his estate, as he had been in his own place of Edinburgh. For I heard say, this noble Earl gart make a curious place to the King, to his mother, and to the ambassador, where they were so honourably eased and lodged as they had been in England, France, Italy, or Spain. Concerning the time and equivalent for their hunting and pastime, which was builded in the midst of a fair meadow, a fair place of green timber, wind with birks, that were green, both under and above, which was fashioned in four quarters, and in every quarter and nuik thereof, a great round, as it had been a block-house, which was lofted and jelted the space of three house height, the floors laid with green scarlets, sprouts, medwarts, and flours, that no man knew where in said but as he had been in a garden. Grice, capon, coney, crane, swan, patridge, plover, duck, drake, brussel, coack and pawns, black-cock and muir-foul, cappercaillis; and also stanks that were round about the place, were full of all delicate fishes, as salmons, trouts, pearches, pikes, eels, and all other delicate fishes that could be gotten in fresh waters, and ready for the banket; syne were there proper stewards, canning baxters, excellent cooks, and potingers with confections and drugs for their desserts; and the halls and chairs

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*Bruar.*

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tiful, but unfortunate daughter of James V. Mary Stuart, Queen of Scots, when on her return from her northern journey, spent some time here hunting. What a sight! a beautiful and accomplished young Princess, in the heyday of life and expectation, traversing these wilds after the roebuck and red deer—but, alas! what a lamentable end!

About three miles and a half beyond Blair is the village of Bruar, which takes its title from the turbulent stream of the same name, that rolls along its rocky bed under a bridge. The Duke of Atholl, with his usual attention to the safety and entertainment of travellers, caused a footpath to be made along the bank

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bers were prepared with costly bedding, vessel, and napery according for the King, so that he wanted none of his orders more than he had been at home in his own place. The King remained in this wilderness at the hunting the space of three days and three nights, and his company, as I have shown. I heard men say, it cost the Earl of Authol, every day in expense, a thousand pounds. Further, there were two great rounds on ilk side of the gate, and a great portcullis of tree, falling down with the manner of a barrace, with a draw-bridge and a great stank of water, of sixteen foot deep, and thirty foot of breadth. And also, this place within, was hung with fine tapestry and arrasses of silk, and lighted with fine glass windows in all airth: That this place was plesingly decoired with all necessarys pertaining to a Prince, as it had been his own place royal, at home: Farther, this Earl gart mad such provisions for the King and his mother, and the ambassador, that they had all manner of meats, drinks, and delicates that were to be gotten at that time in all Scotland, either in burgh or land; that is to say, all kinds of drink, as ale, beer, wine, both white and claret, *malvery*, *muschadle*, *hip-procras*, *acquavita*: Further, there was of meats, wheat-bread, main-bread, and ginge-bread, with fleches, beef, mutton, lamb, veal, venison, goose," &c.

*Bruar—Duke of Atholl.*

of the chasm, where may be seen, in a very short time, with the greatest safety, several very fine cascades—some, over which a bridge is thrown, forms a very picturesque object, and is named the Lower Fall of Bruar.

The water is confined here within the cheeks of the rocks, and rushes from under the bridge through a natural arch, into a dark black pool, as if taking breath before it rushes down to the Garry.

Continuing along the same path, soon comes another rustic bridge and a noble cascade, consisting of three falls, one immediately above another, making, united, a fall of no less than 200 feet—this is called the Upper Fall of Bruar. When viewing this object from the bridge, it is one of the finest prospects in nature. The water shooting headlong down 200 feet, sends up a spray that fills the whole chasm as if with smoke, producing the finest rainbows when the sun shines.

When the poet, Burns, visited these falls, he wrote a beautiful poetical petition from Bruar Water to the Duke of Atholl, praying him to ornament its banks with wood and shade. The noble proprietor has been pleased to grant the prayer of the petition, and has ornamented the banks with plantations that now afford both shade and decoration. The following is a copy of the above-mentioned Poem :

THE HUMBLE PETITION OF BRUAR WATER, TO THE  
NOBLE DUKE OF ATHOLL.

“ My Lord, I know, your noble ear  
Woe ne’er assails in vain ;  
Embolden’d thus, I beg you’ll hear  
Your humble Slave complain,

*Falls of Bruar.*

How saucy Phoebus' scorching beams,  
 In flaming summer-pride,  
 Dry-withering, waste my foamy streams,  
 And drink my crystal tide.

" The lightly jumpin, glowrin trouts,  
 That through my waters play,  
 If, in their random, wanton spouts,  
 They near the margin stray ;  
 If, hapless chance ! they linger lang,  
 I'm scorching up so shallow.  
 They're left the whitening stanes amang,  
 In gasping death to wallow.

" Last day I grat wi' spite and teen,  
 As Poet B\*\*\*\* came by,  
 That to a bard I should be seen  
 Wi' half my channel dry :  
 A panegyric rhyme, I wean,  
 Even as I was he shor'd me ;  
 But had I in my glory been,  
 He, kneeling, wad ador'd me.

" Here, foaming down the shelvy rocks,  
 In twisting strength I rin ;  
 There, high my boiling torrent smokes,  
 Wild-roaring o'er a linn ;  
 Enjoying large each spring and well  
 As nature gave them me,  
 I am, altho' I say't mysel,  
 Worth gaun a mile to see.

" Would then my noble master please  
 To grant my highest wishes,  
 He'll shade my banks wi' tow'ring trees,  
 And bonnie spreading bushes ;  
 Delighted doubly then, my Lord,  
 You'll wander on my banks,  
 And listen mony a grateful bird  
 Return you tuneful thanks.

*Falls of Braer.*

- “ The sobes-lavcock, warbling wild,  
Shall to the skies aspire ;  
The gowdspink, music's gayest child,  
Shall sweetly join the choir :  
The blackbird strong, the lintwhite clear,  
The mavis mild and mellow ;  
The robin pensive autumn cheer,  
In all her locks of yellow :
- “ This too, a covert shall ensure,  
To shield them from the storm ;  
And coward mankin sleep secure,  
Low in her grassy forin :  
Here shall the shepherd make his seat,  
To weave his crown of flow'rs ;  
Or find a sheltering safe retreat,  
From prone descending show'rs.
- “ And here, by sweet endearing stealth,  
Shall meet the loving pair,  
Despising worlds with all their wealth,  
As empty idle care :  
The flow'rs shall vie in all their charms  
The hour of heav'n to grace,  
And birks extend their fragrant arms,  
To screen the dear embrace.
- “ Here haply too, at vernal dawn,  
Some musing bard may stray,  
And eye the smoking, dewy lawn,  
And misty mountain grey ;  
Or, by the reaper's nightly beam,  
Mild-chequering thro' the trees,  
Rave to my darkly dashing stream,  
Hoarse-swelling on the breeze.
- “ Let lofty firs, and ashes cool,  
My lowly banks o'erspread,  
And view, deep-pending in the pool,  
Their shadow's wat'ry bed !

*Pitmain—Aberdeen.*

Let fragrant birks in woodbines dress  
 My craggy cliffs adorn ;  
 And, for the little songster's nest,  
 The close embow'ring thorn.

“ So may old Scotia's darling hope,  
 Your little angel band,  
 Spring, like their fathers, up to prop  
 Their honour'd native land !  
 So may thro' Albion's farthest ken,  
 The social-flowing glasses,  
 The grace be—Athole's honest men,  
 ‘ And Athole's bonnie lasses.’ ”

The next stage from Blair is Dalnacardoch, 10 miles \*. The first five are refreshed by wood, and streams falling down the mountain defiles ; the remaining part of the stage is a continued winding between lumpish hills, covered with brown heath. From Dalnacardoch to Dalwhinnie, another stage of 16 miles, a continued road winding round the base of mountains, with little variety. About the 7th milestone on the stage, there is a lake half filled up, into which two rivers empty themselves ; the part filled up is covered with beautiful green sward, through which the river meanders in fine serpentine windings.

The next stage is Pitmain, another distance of 13 miles, through a bleak and dreary district. Within two miles of Pitmain, the traveller crosses the rapid Spey. A river is always an interesting object ; and as it accompanies the road for some miles, it tends to lessen the effect of the heathy mountains, providing

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\* The route from Blair to Aberdeen by Glentilt and the Dee, will be found at the end of this chapter.

*Aviemore—Cairngorms*

there has been lately a fall of rain. Within two miles of Pitmain there is a curious cave, or hiding place, of 60 feet long, nine broad, and seven high, well worth seeing, supposed to have been the abode of robbers.

Aviemore, at a distance of 15 miles. The road continues, for the most part, to be guided by the Spey, through the valley of Badenoch, called the country of the M'Phersons. After leaving Pitmain, at the distance of eight miles, is Loch Alvie, one of the reservoirs of the Spey, which produces fine trout, weighing from one pound to sometimes four or five. At no great distance from the lake, is the burial-place of the Lairds of Cluny, the Chiefs of the M'Phersons, as well as of the Clan Chattan, consisting of sixteen different names or clans; and about a mile distant is Belville, belonging to James M'Pherson, Esq. son of the translator of Ossian's Poems, beautifully situated on the banks of the rapid Spey, where the river runs for several miles through the middle of a fertile flat valley, indicating, that formerly the Spey had been stopt up by some bank, which her impetuosity had carried away, and formed another Highland loch, perhaps Lake Badenoch.

Aviemore is situated in a narrow valley or strath, called Strath Spey, from its being intersected by the river Spey. From the window of this inn, will be seen, at a considerable distance, the mountain of Cairngorm, or the Blue Mountain, one of the highest of the Grampians, its summit being 4050 feet above the level of the sea. This mountain is celebrated for its beautiful rock crystals of various tints, which are much esteemed by the lapidaries; many of them have the

*Freeburn.*

lustre of fine gems, and bring very high prices, known by the name of Cairngorms.

The next stage is Freeburn, taking its name from a small rivulet of the name, which falls into the Findhorn at this place,—hence the name of Freeburn Inn.

The greatest part of this stage is dreary; the most enlivening scenes are the mile-stones on the side of the road, informing the traveller of the distances, putting him out of the teasing necessity of inquiring at the country people, whose answers are frequently more perplexing than informing. The want of these accurate guides being felt in other stages, make them the more acceptable in this district.

The country looks rather well, exhibiting some picturesque mountains for the first three miles; then come heathy hills, in the valleys of which are scattered weeping birch, and occasional pines. The latter part of this stage is barren and dreary.

Freeburn to Inverness, 15 miles. On the right, at the 12th milestone, is Loch Mey, a small lake, whose banks are beautifully wooded; in length two miles, and in breadth about three quarters. Near the middle of this lake is an island, containing about two acres, on which the remains of a house stand, which was a place of strength in turbulent times. It appears, from an inscription, to have been built in the year 1665, by Lanchlan, the 23d Laird of M'Intosh.

The remainder of this stage, until the immediate neighbourhood of Inverness, is dreary; the hills generally covered with heath;—their sameness, however, occasionally relieved by patches of birch and under-wood.

*Inverness.*

## SITUATION OF INVERNESS.

The site of this town is on a plain, between the Moray Firth and the river Ness, and contains upwards of 10,000 inhabitants.

Ships of about 400 or 500 tons can anchor within a mile of the warehouses, and at spring-tide, the same vessels can come up as far as the quay. The shipping is principally employed in the London and coasting trade. The fish caught in the river Ness, the skins of otters, rabbits, hares, roes, &c. are sent to London, and in return bring back groceries, haberdasheries, &c. for the use of the town and the north Highlands.

Inverness is a burgh of great antiquity; the first charter was granted by Malcolm Canmore. The Highland dress prevails among the lower classes. The town serves as a marketing place for the surrounding districts; similar to the customs of thinly inhabited countries, it becomes a place to which the people bring their disposable articles, and make their purchases in return. Frequent fairs are held; the principal is in August.

In this neighbourhood is a vitrified fort, which has long been the subject of investigation among the learned. At a few miles distance is the scene of the battle of Culloden, so fatal to Prince Charles in 1746, which put an end to the hopes of the house of Stuart. Our limits will not permit a description of the numerous objects worthy of the traveller's attention here, and we shall be satisfied with only directing his attention to the great national work, the Caledonian Canal, which, as it cannot well be described here, must be seen.

BLAIR, TO ABERDEEN, BY GLEN-TILT  
AND THE DEE.

WE shall now describe the route to Aberdeen, supposing the tourist again at Blair-Atholl.

There is a pleasant and romantic road through Glen-Tilt, which passes Brae-Mar Castle ; here are to be seen some of the highest parts of the Grampians, and some of their finest scenery. The road goes eastward over a hill into Glen-Tilt, famous in old times for producing the most hardy warriors. It is a narrow glen, several miles in length, bounded on each side by mountains of amazing height. On the south is the great hill of Ben-y-Glo, whose base is thirty-five miles in circumference, and whose summit towers far above the others. The sides of many of these mountains are covered with fine verdure, forming sheep-walks, but entirely woodless.

The road is most horrible, and most dangerous to be travelled on ; so narrow and rugged, that horses are often obliged to cross their legs in order to find a secure place for their feet, while at a considerable and precipitous depth beneath, roars a black torrent rolling through a bed of rock, solid in every part but where the Tilt has made its ancient way. Salmon force their passage even as high as this dreary stream, in spite of their distance from the sea, and the difficulties they have to encounter.

On ascending a hill, comes an *Arrie*, or tract of mountain, to which the families of one or two hamlets retire with their flocks for pasture in the sum-

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*Brae-Mar Castle—Dalmore.*

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mer, where travellers are sure of finding some goat's whey at a shealing, or bothy,—a cottage made of turf, the dairy-house where the Highland shepherds or graziers live with their flocks and herds, and, during the summer season, make butter and cheese. Their whole furniture consists of a few horn-spoons, their milking utensils, a couch formed of sods to lie on, and a rug to cover them. Their food consists of oat cakes, butter, or cheese, and often the coagulated blood of their cattle spread upon their bannocks.—Their drink, milk, whey, and sometimes, by way of indulgence, whisky. Such houses are common to all mountainous countries, such as Wales, the Alps, &c. Loch Tilt is a small piece of water, but picturesque, finely overhung with birch, and other mountain-trees; it abounds in trout.

After this the road continues over a wild, moory tract. Soon after, however, it comes into a fine country; in place of dreary wastes, a rich vale, plenteous in corn, honey, and grass, succeeds, in which are situated Mar Castle, and Braemar Lodge, the summer residence of the Earl of Fife.

At this place the Dee is near its source, but in the course of a few miles becomes a considerable river, from the influx of a number of other waters, and is remarkable for continuing near fifty miles of its course, from Invercauld to within six miles of Aberdeen, without any visible augmentation.

The rocks of Brae-Mar, on the east, are exceedingly romantic, finely wooded with pine, and the cliffs very lofty; another front is very rugged and broken, with vast pines growing out of their fissures.

On the north side of the river lies Dalmore, distinguished by the finest natural pines in Europe, both in

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*Mar.*

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respect to the size of the trees and the quality of the timber. Single trees have been sold, out of it long ago for six guineas; they were from 80 to 90 feet high, without a lateral branch, and four feet in diameter at the lower end: the wood is very resinous, of a dark-red colour, and very weighty. It is preferable to any brought from Norway, and being cut into planks on the spot, brings annually to the proprietor a large revenue.

On the opposite side of the river is the estate of Inverey, noted also for its pines, but of a size inferior to that of Dalmore. When the river is swelled with rains, great floats of timber from both these estates are sent down into the low country.

This tract, abounding with game, was in old times the annual resort of a number of nobility, who assembled here to pass a month or two in the amusements of the chase. Their huntings resembled campaigns; they lived in temporary cottages, called *Louquhards*, were all dressed in a uniform habit, conformable to that of the country, and passed their time in jollity and good cheer. This is admirably described by John Taylor, the water poet, who in 1618 made there his "*Pennilesse Pilgrimage*," and describes, in page 135, the rural luxury, with all the glee of a Sancho Panza.

"I thank my good Lord *Erskin*," (says the Poet) hee commanded that I should alwayes bee lodged in his lodging, the kitchen being alwayes on the side of a banke, many kettles and pots boyling, and many spits turning and winding, with great variety of cheere: as venison bak'd, sodden, rost and stude beef, mutton, goates, kid, hares, fresh salmon, pidgeons, hens, capons,

*Taylor's Pennyless Pilgrimage.*

chickens, partridge, moore-coots, heath-cocks, caper-  
gallies, and termagants; good ale, sacke, white and  
claret; tent or (Allegant) and most potent *aquavita*.

All these, and more than these, we had continual-  
ly in superfluous abundance, caught by faulconers,  
fowlers, fishers, and brought by my Lord's (*Mar*) ten-  
ants and purveyors, to victual our campe, which con-  
sisted of fourteen or fifteen hundred men, and horses.  
The manner of the hunting is this: five or six hun-  
dred men doe rise early in the morning, and they doe  
disperse themselves divers wayes, and seven, eight,  
or ten miles compasse, they doe bring or chase in the  
deer in many heardes (two, three, or four hundred in a  
heard) to such or such a place, as the noblemen shall  
appoint them; then when day is come, the lords and  
gentlemen of their companies doe ride or goe to the  
said places, sometimes wading up to the middles  
through bournes and rivers; and then they being come  
to the place, doe lie down on the ground till those a-  
foresaid scouts, which are called the *Tinckhell*, doe  
bring down the deer; but, as the proverb says of a  
bad cocke, so these *Tinckhell* men doe lick their own  
fingers; for, besides their bowes and arrows, which  
they carry with them, wee can heare now and then a  
harguebuse, or a musquet, goe off, which doe seldom  
discharge in vaine: then after we had stayed three  
hottes, or thereabouts, we might perceive the deer ap-  
peare on the hills round about us, (their heads making  
a shew like a wood) which being followed close by the  
*Tinckhell*, are chased down into the valley where we  
lay; then all the valley on each side being way-laid  
with a hundred couple of strong Irish grey-hounds,

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*Invercauld.*

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they are let loose, as occasion serves, upon the head of deere, that with dogs, gunnes, arrows, durks and daggers, in the space of two houres, fourscore fat deere were slaine, which after are disposed of some one way and some another, twenty or thirty miles, and more than enough left for us to make merry withall at our rendezvous. Being come to our lodgings, there was such baking, boyling, roasting and stewing, as if Cook Ruffian had been there to have scalded the Devil in his feathers."

Those who wish to see the Grampian Mountains in their grandest features, may have an opportunity of viewing them on the largest scale at Invercauld, a little above Brae-Mar Castle.

Invercauld is situated in the centre of the Grampian range, in a fertile vale watered by the Dee, a large and rapid river. Nothing can be more beautiful than the different views from the several parts of it. On the northern entrance immense ragged and broken crags bound one side of the prospect, over whose grey sides and summits is scattered the melancholy green of the picturesque pine, which grows out of the naked rock, where one would think nature would have denied vegetation.

The views of the skirts of the plain near Invercauld are very grand; the hills that immediately bound it are clothed with trees, particularly with birch, whose long and pendent boughs, waving a vast height above the head, surpass the beauties of the weeping willow.

The southern extremity is pre-eminently magnificent; the mountains form there a vast theatre, the bosom of which is covered with extensive forests of pines above; the trees grow scarcer and scarcer, and

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*River Des.*

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then seem only to sprinkle the surface; after which vegetation ceases, and naked summits of surprising height succeed, many of them topped with perpetual mist; and as a fine contrast to the scene, the great cataract of Garval-bourn, which seems at a distance to divide the whole, foams amidst the dark forest, rushing from rock to rock to a vast distance.

The Reverend Dr Skene Keith, of Keith Hall, some years ago, with a zeal peculiar to himself, and a very commendable spirit of research, undertook the measurement of the heights of the mountains in this neighbourhood. To introduce any thing like an account of his persevering labours, would be deviating from the plan of this little work; suffice it to say, that it may be stated as a truth, that there are few persons so well qualified as Dr Keith to undertake such a laborious business; and it seems to be extremely well performed. His knowledge of the leading principles of rural economy, and his zeal in whatever becomes the honour of the church, as well as his sound sense as a preacher, and his praiseworthy exertions to make mankind better and happier, warrant us to look upon him as a real benefactor of mankind. Dr Keith undertook, without fee or reward, the measurement of these stupendous heights; and sometimes during more than nineteen hours at a time of continued fatigue, did he ascend and measure their various elevations.

During a great part of the year these mountains are covered with snow. In the extreme heat of summer, when the sun is nearly eighteen hours above our horizon, his beams are powerful, and melt the snow, which falls into the hollows, forming lochs, which

*Mar Lodge.*

serve as reservoirs for the River Dee. They afford this noble stream a continued supply of water, and for the course of 50 miles little addition is made to the size of the river, the reservoirs near the source having a sufficiency to keep the channel full.

Near this place the Earl of Mar set up the standard of rebellion, on the 6th September 1715, and in consequence, drew to destruction his own and several of the most noble families in North Britain.

The road passes Brae-Mar, or Mar Lodge, a square tower, the seat of the ancient Earls of Mar; at a later period a garrison to curb the discontented heroes,—at this time a favourite hunting residence of the Earl of Fife.

This is a very romantic place, well wooded, with the Dee passing the threshold of the castle, and

“ Here the sportive hand of Nature,  
Round and round her beauties throws;  
Mixing all without selection,  
That her empire all may know.

The oak, the ash, the elm, and hazel,  
Give their fragrance to the breeze,  
Which again is mix'd with music,  
By the songsters of the grove.

Sweet the fragrance, fresh the breeze is,  
Tun'd by nature's classic song,  
Where the eagle and the erne\*,  
Claim dominion through the glen.”

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\* Buffon says, “ The great Erne is of the same size and strength, if not more vigorous than the Common Eagle. It is at least more bloody and ferocious, and less attached to its young, for it feeds them

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*Pines.*

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The road crosses the Dee over a stone bridge built by Government, and enters into a magnificent forest of pines of many miles extent. Some of the trees are of a vast size. Mr Pennant measured some of them, of ten, eleven, and even twelve feet in circumference, and near sixty feet high, forming a most beautiful column, with a fine verdant capital.

These trees are of a great age, having, as is supposed, seen two centuries. Their value is very considerable; when sawed, they sell at a higher price than the best fir from Norway.

Near this ancient forest is another, consisting of smaller trees, almost as high, but very slender; a tree here some years ago, was to be seen growing out of the top of a great stone, and seemed to get no other nourishment than the dews; it was, however, above thirty feet high.

The prospect above these forests is very extraordinary,—a distant view of the hills over a surface of verdant pyramids of pines.

In the moors near these parts are what may be called subterraneous forests, of the same species of trees, overthrown by the rage of tempests, and covered with vegetable mould. These are dug up, and used for several mechanical purposes. The finer and more resinous parts are split into slender pieces, and serve the

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but a short time, drives them from its nest before they can procure subsistence, and it is pretended, that without the assistance of the Osprey, which generally takes them under its protection, they would perish. It has commonly two or three young, and builds its nest on large trees.

*Birds.*

purposes of torches. *Ceres* made use of no other in her search of her lost daughter—

*Illa duabus*

*Flammifera PINUS manibus succendit ab Ætæa.*

OVER.

At *Ætæa's* flaming mouth two pitchy pines  
To light her in her search at length she times.

This whole tract abounds with game ; the stags are to be found bounding on the mountains ; the little roebucks are perpetually bounding at the approach of man, and the black game are springing at his feet. The tops of the hills swarm with grouse and ptarmigans. Green Plovers, Whimbrels, and Snow-flecks, breed here ; the last assemble in great flocks during winter, and collect so closely in their eddying flight, as to give the sportsman an opportunity of killing numbers at a shot.

Eagles, Peregrine Falcons, and Goshawks, breed here ; the Falcons in rocks, the Goshawks in trees ; the last pursues its prey an end, and dashes through every thing in pursuit ; but if it misses its quarry, desists from following it after two or three hundred yards flight. All these birds are proscribed ; half a crown is given for an eagle, a shilling for a hawk or hooded crow.

The birch wood is very plentiful at this place. The Highlander roofs his house with it, he makes his ploughs, harrows, carts, and other implements with it ; he sometimes makes his bed from the branches and the bark, in which this favourite of the Highland soil so profusely abounds. It serves also for the tan-

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Cottages.

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ning of his shoes, and he extracts a delicious wine from the living tree, which is highly esteemed by some, and is considered as being little inferior to Champaign. Pennant says, "The houses of the common people in these parts are shocking to humanity, formed with loose stones, and covered with clods, which they call *divots*, or with heath, broom, or branches of fir; they look, at a distance, like so many black mole-hills. The inhabitants live very poorly, on oatmeal, barley-cakes, and potatoes; their drink whisky, sweetened with honey. The men are thin, but strong; idle and lazy, except employed in the chase, or any thing that looks like amusement; are content with their hard fare, and will not exert themselves farther than to get what they deem necessities. The women are more industrious, spin their own husbands' clothes, and get money by knitting stockings, the great trade of the country. The common women are in general most remarkably plain, and soon acquire an old look, and by being much exposed to the weather without hats, such a grin, and contraction of the muscles, as heightens greatly their natural hardness of features: I never saw so much plainness among the lower rank of females; but the *ne plus ultra* of hard features is not found till you arrive among the fish-women of Aberdeen."

The route continues east towards Aberdeen, along a beautiful road by the river-side, in sight of fine pine forests. The vale soon grows narrow, and is filled with woods of birch and alder. On the road side are seen gentlemen's seats, high built, and once defensible. The peasants cultivate with great care their little land, to the very edge of the stony hills. All the way are immense masses of granite.

*Pass of Bollitir.*

The glen begins to contract, and the mountains begin to approach each other. The Strait of Bollitir is very conspicuous, whose bottom is covered with the tremendous ruins of the precipices that bound the road. Sometimes the wind rages with great fury during winter, and catching up the snow in eddies, whirls it about with such impetuosity, as makes it dangerous for man or beast to be out at the time. Rain also pours down sometimes in deluges, and carries with it stone and gravel from the hills in such quantities, that the effects of these *spates*, as they are called, resemble what are called avalanches or snow falls, in the Alps. In former times there were *hospitia* in the Highlands of Scotland, or places for the reception of travellers, similar to the asylums at this day in the Alps.

This is the great eastern pass into the Highlands. The country soon assumes a new appearance ; the hills grow less, but the country more barren, chiefly covered with heath and rock.

The edges of the Dee are cultivated, and the river swarms with trout and other fresh-water game. Here the sportsman will not seek the speckled trout in vain, for,

“ Here the Dee its glassy stream  
Continues on to roll,  
While the speckled trout does frisk about,  
The angler’s simple prey.  
And the mavis chaunts his woodland note,  
While through the grove he roves,  
Whose tow’ring heights and foliage bright,  
The limpid stream repeats.

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*Glen Muik—Pananich—Cromar.*

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“ The birch, the pine, and eglantine,  
These sportive haunts delight,  
Which with lofty hills, and woody dells,  
Give pleasure to the sight,  
Until the Dee comes to the sea,  
And mix her waters bright,  
Then leaves the trout to friak about,  
And catch the hooked bait.”

*From a Poem never Published.*

On the south side of the river is Glen-Muik, remarkable for a fine cataract, formed by the river Muik, which, after running a considerable way over a moor, at once falls down a perpendicular rock of a semi-circular form, called the Lin of Muik, into a hole of so great a depth, worn by the weight of water, as to be supposed by the vulgar to be bottomless.

At a village called Tullich, on looking west, there is a fine prospect of the great mountain of Laghin-y-Gair, always covered with snow.

Nearly opposite to the village of Tullich is Pananich, noted for a mineral spring; great numbers of people afflicted with gout and rheumatism, resort here to drink the waters. Several commodious houses have been built, and good accommodation may be had; the country around is pleasant for hunting, and the Dee for fishing.

At Cromar the Erse language ceases to be the dialect of the country. A large mountain on the left is called the Hill of Morvern, and forms one of a large range of a stupendous height, and on the side next Cromar almost perpendicular on the top; the whole country as far as Aberdeen, thirty miles, seems as plain, and the prospect terminates in the German Ocean.—

*Aboyne Castle—Kincardine O'Neil—Aberdeen.*

The other great mountains seem to sink into a common size, and even Laghin-y-Gair abates of its grandeur.

A little to the north of Charlestown, stands Aboyne Castle, the Seat of the Earl of Aboyne, amidst large plantations of pine, which yield to none in Scotland, excepting those of Dalmore.

In this neighbourhood the quantity of pine is so abundant, that in the space of a few years it will supply the country with that useful wood; in the meantime, it gives a sylvan richness to the place; and reminds the spectator what would be the appearance of Britain, when her forests were so extensive, the remains of which are daily found in our marshes and bogs.

The village of Kincardine O'Neil is in this neighbourhood; the people here cultivate a large quantity of cabbage and potatoes.

Near this place, Sir D. Dalrymple says, is the vestige of an ancient fortress, once surrounded by a brook that runs past this place, in which Macbeth the usurper was slain, near the church of Lunfanan.

The hills gradually begin to lose their towering height, the nearer we approach to Aberdeen; corn fields, houses more cleanly and better built; gardens in better repair; the people better dressed, and numerous carriages, &c. crowding the high way, mark the approach to a city, when at last comes Aberdeen, a place of busy industry, science, and a careful looking after every thing for individual comfort.

## DUNKELD,

TO

TAYMOUTH, KENMORE, &c. BY DALGUISE, THE  
FALLS AT GLENALBERT, AND AT MONESS,  
AND ABERFELDY.

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RE-crossing the bridge of Dunkeld, travellers take the right hand road to proceed to Taymouth; the distance is twenty-three miles, and hardly any district of equal length can be compared with it in point of richness, variety of prospects, and romantic grandeur. It is particularly beautiful near to Dunkeld, as the whole heights are covered with luxuriant woods, where the dark and solemn pine is finely contrasted with the light green of the larch and birch; and although most of the wood is planted, yet with so much taste and judgment are the groupes disposed and intermingled, that they have the appearance of being natural; and the fine natural features and uneven surface of the country itself, contribute much to convey

*The Larch.*

that idea. The broad bosom of the Tay reflects a thousand beauties, and in some particular places seems to give an idea of the landscape so beautifully described :

“ The weather-tinted rock or tower,  
 Each drooping tree, each fairy flower,  
 So pure, so fair the mirror gave,  
 As if there lay beneath the wave,  
 Secure from trouble, toil, and care,  
 A world, than earthly world more fair.”

We have already stated, that the first larch trees brought into Scotland, stand near the Cathedral of Dunkeld, in the Duke of Atholl's lawn : when their hardiness was found, which was a few years after their first introduction, the Duke imported a cargo from the north of Italy, a great part of which has been cut within a year or two, to build the Atholl frigate ; and some having been presented to the neighbouring gentlemen at this period, (about 1728) several large trees of this first importation may be seen near Dalguise, at Murthly, Taymouth Castle, and elsewhere, and particularly at Monzie, where are a few of the very finest larches in the kingdom. It was not, however, till about thirty years ago that larch was duly appreciated, and since that period the Duke of Atholl has planted many thousand acres of very high ground with this most excellent timber, and the other gentlemen in proportion, as they find it to flourish luxuriantly on the highest parts of this district.

To return from this digression : soon after passing Invar, there is a beautiful opening to the north at a turn of the road ; looking up we have a fine stretch of the Tay, (which from viewing it across seems, from

*Craighuagy—Wood of Invar.*

breadth, and stillness, very similar to a lake,) deeply and closely shaded with the finest wood, and occasionally a projecting precipitous rock, bursting from the overhanging hill of Craig-barns, and so bare that the trees would not grow on it: and right in front over the farthest part of the river, towers the mountain of Craighuagy, whose bare and hoary summit forms a splendid contrast amidst the almost universal vegetation of the nearer parts of the prospect. The beautiful group of old oaks on the left bank, and close to the river, is accounted by the tradition of the country to be a fairy mount; and many are the tales of wonder which relieve the monotony of winter evenings, whilst the cottagers rehearse to their children the various anecdotes which their forefathers have handed down from generation to generation, and are at this moment listened to with undiminished interest.—We have rather enlarged upon the above prospect, as we conceive it to be one which will deserve the notice of the artist, and will be esteemed worthy of his pencil.

The road winds through the woods of Invar for many miles, opening the most beautiful peeps at almost every turn, or displaying some near and almost unseen beauty to the observing traveller; indeed, it is hardly possible to feel *ennui*, while passing through this part of the Highlands, as the road is not over a flat or uninteresting country, or through a sameness of objects, but the scene varies almost every moment, and produces something to awaken casual interest. There are very few cottages to be seen here; only two farm-houses are passed for the first five miles, until the tourist approaches Dalguise, and the country begins to

be more populous. Nearly opposite to this will be observed, the large farm-steading of St Columbus, which commands one of the finest prospects in the vale of Atholl; near to its site stood the Castle of Rotmelly, once the residence of the Steuarts of Cardney.

Passing Dalguise, a large old-fashioned house, with aged trees and avenues around it, and the gardens laid out in terraces, with statues and clipped yews, &c. the road goes along the village of Glenalbert, scene of the novel of "Self Control," by the lamented Mrs Brunton: it is likewise celebrated in the Ettrick Shepherd's "Mador of the Moor," which has its locality here. There is nothing remarkable in the hamlet; the situation is rather pretty, but the cottages excessively dirty, which is too common a fault in this and all other districts of the Highlands. The walks are certainly beautiful, and the water-fall, which is very near the road, is worth stopping a few minutes to inspect. A commanding station has been selected for a temple or summer-house, from which there is an extensive prospect, including Ben-y-gloe, Ben-y-vracky, and other high mountains in the vicinity of Blair Atholl.

About two miles from Kinnaird, which is delightfully situated under a majestic rock, covered with pines, will be observed, *The Meeting of the Waters*, or confluence of Tay and Tummel. The village of Logierait, which is near this, was once honoured by royal residence, King Robert II. having had a castle upon the height: the family of Atholl have also resided occasionally here, and their ancient Regality Court-house, a large and handsome building, was only lately removed. Were it not for the want of old wood, there could hardly be found so grand a situation for a noble-

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*Balnaguard—Ballechin—Grandtully Castle—Aberfeldy.*

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man's residence, as there is not another essential requisite wanting, and even this will be very soon remedied, by the thriving plantations which surround it on every side.

Following the course of the Tay, the tourist turns to the westward, and soon reaches the Inn of Balnaguard, and that of Grandtully Arms, a little farther on, either of which he may make his first stage from Dunkeld, and in either he will find tolerable accommodation. On the north bank of the Tay, Ballechin will be observed, delightfully situated on the declivity of the hill, with a fine southern exposure, and surrounded on all sides by wood, part of which is very old. The proprietor is the representative of an ancient family, being the eighth in descent from Sir John Stewart; son of King James II. who obtained these and many other lands about the year 1486, and from this branch many families of the name of Stewart, in Strath-tay, are descended.

The northern bank is enlivened with gentlemen's seats and neat farms, but there is no residence on the south side, until the tourist comes to Grandtully Castle, which he will observe on the left, very near the road. It is an old house, built about 400 years ago, and surrounded by a moat: in the avenue leading to the Castle, are some remarkably large lime trees; the chapel is curiously painted and adorned within, which was done about the year 1625, by desire of Sir William Stewart of Grandtully, one of the Lords of the Bed-chamber to King James VI.

The traveller soon reaches Aberfeldy, where he will of course remain to see the Falls of Moness, which will only occupy an hour, and will amply reward the

trouble of ascending to them. These cascades are situated in a very romantic den; the banks are stupendously high, and fringed with trees on each side, the branches of which meet and intermingle, and contribute to darken the scene below. Amongst the trees will be seen many very beautiful weeping birches, whose long pendant boughs tremble with every breath, and even with the agitation of the waters; these are the identical *Birks of Aberfeldy*, the beauty of which, and the sublimity of the scene whereof they form a part, having inspired the delightful melody of that name. Standing at the bottom of the Fall, may be observed the whitened foam falling as it were from the sky, and rushing down from rock to rock, and (from the position in which the spectator stands,) seemingly ready to sweep him down its furious course;—but a deep chasm below receives its waters with a horrid roar.

About six miles farther, along the banks of the Tay, is the village of Kenmore, and about three from Aberfeldy, the extensive policies of Taymouth commence. After leaving Aberfeldy, the Bridge of Tay will be noticed on the right; it was built by General Wade, and leads to Weem Inn, and Castle Menzies, the ancient seat of the Chief of that name, which will shortly be observed on the north side of the river, finely seated under a wooded rock, and having on all sides trees of very gigantic growth.

We have accompanied the tourist thus far on his journey, minutely pointing out objects not hitherto noticed as they deserve in works of this nature; and now it becomes our duty to mention a name, with which all must be familiar,—we allude to Lord Bread-

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*Taymouth Castle.*

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albane's magnificent residence of Taymouth, which the traveller is now approaching.

This favoured spot consists of a vale scarce a mile in breadth, very rich and fertile, and bounded on each side by mountains finely planted; those on the north side are covered with pines and larch, are vastly steep, and have an Alpine look. The Castle is new, and harmonizes in its character and style of architecture, with the magnificent scenery around. The grand staircase is supposed to be the finest in Scotland, and the suite of state apartments is remarkably splendid,—we would name one in particular, the Baron's Hall, the size and splendour of which is truly imposing; the effect of its great window of stained glass is very grand. There is a great deal of accommodation in Taymouth, although the plans are not yet completed; and some of the pictures are worthy of particular notice.

Lord Breadalbane's deer park surrounds the castle, and extends for several miles in nearly every direction. The ground round the house is in remarkably good order, owing to his Lordship's assiduity in preserving it free from stones, and regularly mowed. The grand lime avenue, or berceau walk, is a mile long, and composed of great trees, forming a fine Gothic arch; and probably that species of architecture owed its origin to such vaulted shades. The terraces overhanging the Tay, stretch in several directions, and are nearly fifty feet broad; connecting them is a Chinese wooden bridge across the Tay, 200 feet long. The situations of the temples are well chosen, and command fine prospects. The view from the Temple of Venus, is that of Loch Tay, with the church and spire of

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*Kenmore—Killin—Finlarig.*

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Kenmore, the village, and the discharge of the Tay from the lake, but is rather obscured by the trees,

At Kenmore, the best accommodation and refreshments will be found; should the visitor find time, he will do well to take a boat from this, and visit the hermitage or fall of Acharan, about three miles along the south bank of Loch Tay; as it is perhaps as beautiful a fall as may be met with, considering its height and quantity of water. From Kenmore to Killin is fifteen miles, all along the banks of the loch, on either side of which will be found a good road. The lake is bounded on each side by lofty mountains, and makes three great bends, thereby adding to its beauty. The southern bank is particularly well planted with Highland cottages, not singly, but in small groups, as if they loved society or clanship; they are, however, for the most part, very small and mean; many without windows or chimneys, and extremely dirty. Loch Tay is in some places 100 fathoms deep, and within as many yards of the shore, 54.

Killin is in a situation naturally beautiful, but compared with Taymouth, little indebted to art; it is celebrated for being the receptacle of Fingal's bones, but no monumental fragment marks the place, accounted by tradition to be his cemetery. About a mile from Killin is Finlarig, the mausoleum of the ancient lairds and knights of Glenurquhay, and latterly of their descendants, the Earls of Breadalbane. The burial place of the family of Macnab is most picturesquely situated close to Killin, in an island of the Dochart covered with dark pines, and on each side of which the river rushes over huge masses of rock with tremendous fury,

and chants a solemn and never-ceasing requiem to the remains of the Highland chiefs.

The estate of Lord Breadalbane comprises a great part of this country, and stretching through Argyllshire, includes some of the western islands: it is said to be nearly a hundred miles long. This vast territory is thickly peopled, and many thousand fighting men could have been raised by the Earl's ancestors, ready to follow their chieftain's footsteps, and engage in any enterprise he chose to direct.—When Prince Leopold visited Taymouth in 1819, a part of the tenantry were summoned to appear in the park; accordingly, about two thousand Highlanders, dressed in the garb of the country, mustered before the castle, and after going through a variety of evolutions, formed into separate detachments, and retired by different avenues, each party headed by its piper. The manly features, and well made limbs of the Highlanders, with their characteristic dress and martial appearance, formed a magnificent spectacle, when drawn up in front of the splendid castle, and amidst the sublime scenery of Taymouth, and was a sight worthy of the Earl, and a good specimen of the power of a Scottish nobleman.

The Inn at Killin is tolerably well kept, and may prove a good station for a short stay: from this point the traveller might make an agreeable excursion towards the north, by crossing the hills to Glenlyon, and thence to Rannoch and down the side of the loch, to Tunnock Bridge, from which he could return to Killin. By this arrangement he would see some objects worthy of observation, and go through a country not well known, but sufficiently pleasing. The district of Rannoch is principally the property of Robertson of

*Rannoch—Loch Tummel—Tyndrum.*

Strowan, Chief of the clan of Robertson or *Donaghtay*: his residence of Mount Alexander stands on a commanding station three miles below the east end of the loch; and here the poet Strowan lived, whose *Argentine* or *Silver Spring*, celebrated in the poem, may be seen in the garden. The whole south side of Loch Rannoch consists of the great pine forest, which is the finest in Perthshire, and contains some remarkably large Scots firs; there are also birch trees, the wood of which resembles satin-wood, and some specimens are even more beautiful. Loch Tummel, in the same chain, is a very romantic small lake, the banks of which are finely wooded, and scattered with neat cottages; in an island at the west end, (supposed to be artificial) is the ruin of the castle in which Strowan received King Robert I. after his defeat at Dalree. The high mountain of Schiehallion is a fine object in the scenery of this district, and has been selected as the most fit for observations in trigonometry, as well as the geography of the surrounding country.

Should the tourist remain at Tyndrum, the lead-mines are worth seeing, although not at present worked; here he is on the highest inhabited spot in Britain, and very near the boundary line between the counties of Perth and Argyll; a little to the westward of the Inn is a small loch, the waters of which are said to emerge at each extremity, the one stream flowing to the Atlantic, and the other to the German Ocean, it being on the ridge from which the waters separate to each direction. Loch Lomond (on which steam-boats ply regularly,) is not far from Killin; and it is in contemplation, that should there be a steam-boat from Killin to Kenmore, a rail-way will be formed from the head of Loch Lo-

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*Highland Character.*

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mond; to be in connection with it, for the conveyance of coals to the Highlands of Perthshire, which are at present supplied from Perth, at a vast expence of time and labour, and over very bad roads.

“ It is only necessary to add, that the romantic regions which we have attempted faintly to delineate, are worthy of personal and minute examination. They are indeed every way interesting, and to those particularly who feel respect for ancient celtic lore, a tour will be productive of great amusement.

The Highlanders have always been remarkable for an uncommon steadiness of character ; their attachment to their respective Chiefs was deeply rooted, and lay nearest to their hearts ; and even at the present moment, after heritable jurisdictions have been long abolished, and even their native dress for a considerable time proscribed, they cherish the same faithfulness, and are ready to evince their zeal on every necessary occasion. There is not a peasant in the Highlands, who cannot answer every inquiry satisfactorily, as to the particular family from which he is descended, and the history of his ancestors' exploits in war and forays : indeed, so much natural intelligence and amusing acquired information store their minds, that a conversation with a Highlander even of the lowest station, is full of interesting historical anecdote, and shrewd remark. Of their martial character it is unnecessary to say any thing ; high, indeed, as that stands, it is deservedly so, and as their prowess in civil wars was remarkable, so their bravery against the common foreign foe has in latter days been no less distinguished,—

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*Highland Character—Conclusion.*

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“ Among those hills which rise around,  
Where Roman Eagles never flew,  
Was nurtured many a gallant heart,  
That breathed its last on Waterloo !”

and hard as was the fate of many a brave fellow on that proud day, yet do their relatives hardly regret their loss, and almost envy their separation from the fetters of mortality with the exulting sound of victory thrilling in the ear.

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Having brought the description of the Pleasure Tours to the head of Loch Tay, and completed the original plan, viz. of giving the best frequented and most esteemed routes, we shall conclude, by recommending the tourist to continue his journey as far as Inverary, by Tyndrum, Dalnally, and along the banks of Loch Awe, or by Lochernehead to Loch Catherine, the Trossachs, and Stirling. Each of these routes will be found in its proper place in the Itinerary.

END OF THE TOURS.

## APPENDIX.

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### GAELIC LANGUAGE.

[It were impossible to afford a proper idea of the Gaelic language in a small work of a nature like this: we have, however, taken the liberty of subjoining a Gaelic epitaph, and translation,—a translated Lament,—and some Proverbs,—extracted from Pennant, to whom we have so often referred, and from whose interesting Tours we have gained many useful hints.—The Gaelic is remarkable for force, expression, and pathos; and it will also be observed that brevity is another of its characteristics. The *Lamentation* is uncommonly pathetic.]

*Epitaph on a Lady, in the Parish Church of Glenorchay,  
in North-Britain.*

1. AN sho na luigh ta san INNIS  
Bean bu duilich leom bhi ann  
Beul a cheuil, is Lamh a Ghrinnis,  
Ha iad 'nioshe sho nan tamh.
2. Tuill' cha toir am Bochd dhuit beannachd :  
An lom-nochd cha chluthaich thu nis mo'  
Cha tiormaich Dèur bha shùil na h'Ainnis :  
Co tuill' O LAGG ! a bheir dhuit treoir ?
3. Chan fhaic shin tuille thu sa choinni :  
Cha suidh shin tuille air do Bhòrd :  
D'fhalabh uain sùairceas, sèirc is mòdhan  
Ha Bròn 's bì-mhulad air teachd oiru.

---

*Gaelic Epitaph and Lamentation.*


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*In English.*

1. Low she lies here in the dust, and here memory fills me with grief: silent is the tongue of melody, and the hand of elegance is now at rest.

2. No more shall the poor give thee his blessing: nor shall the naked be warmed with the fleece of thy flock. The tear shalt thou not wipe away from the eye of the wretched. Where now, O Feeble, is thy wonted help!

3. No more, my Fair, shall we meet thee in the social hall; no more shall we sit at thy hospitable board. Gone for ever is the sound of mirth; the kind, the candid, the meek is now no more. Who can express our grief! Flow, ye tears of woe!

---

*A Young Lady's Lamentation on the Death of her Lover.*

Translated from the Gaelic.

GLOOMY indeed is the night and dark, and heavy also is my troubled soul: around me all is silent and still: but sleep has forsaken my eyes, and my bosom knoweth not the balm of peace. I mourn for the loss of the dead—the *young*, the *beauteous*, the *brave*, alas! lies low.—Lovely was thy form, O youth! lovely and fair was thy open soul!—Why did I know thy worth?—Oh! why must I now that worth deplore?

Length of years seemed to be the lot of my Love, yet few and fleeting were his days of joy.—Strong he

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*Gaelic Lamentation.*

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stood as the tree of the vale, but untimely he fell into the silent house. The morning Sun saw thee flourish as the lovely rose—before the noon-tide heat, low thou droop'st as the withered plant.

What *then* availed thy bloom of youth, and what thy arm of strength? Ghastly is the face of Love—dim and dark the soul-expressing eye—The mighty fell to arise no more !

Whom now shall I call *my* friend? or from whom can I hear the sound of joy? In *thee* the friend has fallen—in thy grave my joy is laid.—We lived—we grew together. O *why together* did we not also fall !

Death—thou cruel spoiler ! how oft hast thou caused the tear to flow ! Many are the miserable thou hast made, and who can escape thy dart of woe ?

Kind Fate, come, lay me low, and bring me to my house of rest. In yonder grave, beneath the leafy plane, my Love and I shall dwell in peace. Sacred be the place of our repose.

O seek not to disturb the ashes of the dead !

---

Gaelic Proverbs.

1. Leaghaidh a Chòir am bèul an Anmhuinn.

*Justice itself melts away in the mouth of the feeble.*

2. 'S làidir a thèid, 's anmhuinn a thig.

*The strong shall fall, and oft the weak escape unhurt.*

*Gaelic Proverbs.*

3. 'S fada Lámh an Fhèumanaich.  
*Long is the hand of the needy.*
4. 'S làidar an t' Anmhun an Uchd Treòir.  
*Strong is the feeble in the bosom of might.*
5. 'S maith an Sgàthan Sùil Càrraid.  
*The eye of a friend is an unerring mirror.*
6. Cha bhi 'm Bochd sògh-ar Saibhir.  
*The luxurious poor shall ne'er be rich.*
7. Far an tàin' an Abhuin, 's ànn as mùgha a fùaim.  
*Most shallow—most noisy.*
8. Cha neil Clèith air an Ole, ach gun a dhèanamh.  
*There is no concealment of evil, but not to commit it.*
9. Gibht na Cloinne-bìge, bhi 'ga tòirt 's ga gràdi-  
arraidh.  
*The gift of a child, oft granted—oft recalled.*
10. Cha neil Saoi gun a choi-meas.  
*None so brave without his equal.*
11. 'S mìnic a thainig Comhairle ghlic a Bèul Amadain.  
*Oft has the wisest advice proceeded from the mouth of Folly.*
12. Tuishlichid an t' Each ceithir-chasach.  
*The four-footed horse doth often stumble; so may the strong and mighty fall.*
13. Mar a chaimheas Duin' a Bheatha, bheir e Brèith  
air a Chòimhearsnach.  
*As is a man's own life, so is his judgement of the lives of others.*
14. Fànaidh Duine sòna' re Sìth, 's bheir Duine dòna  
dui-leum.  
*The fortunate man awaits, and he shall arrive in peace; the unlucky hastens, and evil shall be his fate.*

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**ITINERARY**  
**OF**  
**SCOTLAND.**

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# ITINERARY

## OF

# SCOTLAND.

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### DIRECT ROADS FROM EDINBURGH.

**E**DINBURGH is here considered a common centre, from which Roads issue in all directions. The great leading Roads are continued to the extremities of the kingdom.—GLASGOW is considered as another centre from which Roads issue. Perth, Aberdeen, Inverness, and all the capitals of shires, are also reckoned centres from which Roads proceed; and the descriptions of these Roads correspond with the importance attached to them.

The Road from Edinburgh to Glasgow, &c. is described as going from Edinburgh, but the reader must trace the road backward; or, beginning at 42 miles, he must subtract as he advances from Glasgow, or read backwards. This plan must be followed, or repetition would be endless.

#### No. 1.—EDINBURGH to BERWICK-UPON-TWEED, by *Haddington and Dunbar.*

	(Miles.)		(Miles.)
To Musselburgh	6	To Broxmouth	1½ 29½
Tranent	4 10	Renton Inn	14 43½
HADDINGTON	7 17	Ayton	4 47½
Linton	5½ 22½	BERWICK-UPON	
Beltonford	3 25½	TWEED	7½ 55
DUNBAR	2½ 28		

*Direct Roads from Edinburgh*

(Miles.)

This road is called the East London Road ; it traverses the middle of the county of East-Lothian. Leaving Edinburgh by the new road over the Calton Hill, on an eminence to the right is the handsome retreat of Parson's Green, Mrs Mitchell ; a little beyond this, on the left, stand Piershill Barracks, capable of containing a regiment of horse. - After passing Wheatfield on the left, at the 2d milestone, the road turns to the right, where it is joined by the mail-coach road from Leith. It goes through the extended village of Portobello, and turning round the windings of the Forth, and passing some neat boxes on both sides of the road, it enters Fisherrow near New-Hales House, at the 5th mile. Passing the new bridge over the Esk, it goes through the town of Musselburgh ; on the height stands the church of Inveresk. At the east end of Musselburgh is Pinkie House, Sir John Hope, Bart. ; a little above which is Carberry-hill ; both of them famous for battles disastrous to the Scottish arms. In this neighbourhood is Wallyford, Findlay, Esq. After this the road winds round the Links of Musselburgh, and passes the toll-bar at Ravenshaugh, the boundary of the county.

Ascending the brae, on the right is the house of Drummorie, Aitchison, Esq. which commands a full view of Prestonpans and the sea-coast ; it passes above the fields and old tower of Preston, famous for the battle of 1745, where Colonel Gardiner fell, and the King's army was repulsed. It enters the village of Tranent, which is populous ; it then traverses the muir to Gladsmuir kirk. At the 14th milestone lies Elvingston, Law, Esq. The ride is rather dreary from Tranent till it passes Gladsmuir ; here it opens upon Haddington, Amisfield, and Traprain Law, and a number of gentlemen's seats on all sides. Near the 15th milestone the road passes Huntingdon, Deans, on the left, and a little on, Letham, Buchan, Bart. and Clerkington, Houston, on the right. The opening here to the hills is very fine ; it goes through the village of St Laurence, within a mile of Haddington : on the left is Alderston, Stuart, Esq. and just at the approach to the town are several neat boxes.

17 HADDINGTON ; there are two good inns here.

The next stage is Dunbar. Making a very abrupt turn to the

*To Haddington, Dunbar, and Berwick.*

(Miles.)

- left near the bottom of the principal street, the road goes past the barrack-stance, lately taken down ; and keeping a straight line to the east, passes Amisfield, a huge fabric of redstone, belonging to the Earl of Wemyss ; it goes on to the plantations of Beanston, likewise belonging to the Earl of Wemyss ; the house stands on the left. Below, on the banks of the river Tyne, stands Stevenston-house, a beautiful residence of Sinclair, Bart. At the exit from Beanston plantations, the conic hill of Traprain Law full in view, below which, on the water's edge, stand the ruins of Hailes Castle. After a gradual ascent for about a mile, it gains the top of the hill of Pencraick, where a very extensive view opens of the rich fields towards Smeaton, Tynningham, Dunbar, &c. terminated by the immense expanse of the German Ocean. Having descended by a
- 22 gentle slope, the road enters the village of Linton, and turning to the right, passes a bridge over the Tyne, below which is a water-fall and deep linn, which proves fatal to the young salmon. Having passed the river, the road takes an easterly direction, leaving Smeaton and Tynningham on the left, and
- 25 goes by Ninewar, Hamilton, Esq. thence to Beltonford. It passes Westbarns, where, during the last war, there were sundry encampments ; and Belhaven, where there is a factory for making thread and sail-cloth, lately carried on by the industrious Mrs Fall. At the 26th stone, a road goes off to Brox-
- 26 mouth ; gaining the rising ground, on the top of which there is a wind mill, and the house of Winterton, it terminates at
- 27
- 28 **DUNBAR.** There are here two pretty good inns. From Dunbar the road goes southward ; at the end of the town, on an eminence, is the church, a little beyond which lies the mansion-house of Lochend, Warrender, Bart. Leaving Broxmouth, Duchess of Roxburghe, on the left, it recedes from the beach, and goes by Eastbarns, Sandilands ; crosses Dryburnford at
- 31 the 32d, and a short way past the 33d, crosses the end of
- 32 Thornton Loch. On the right at the 34th, is Thriepland.
- 34
- 35 **Dunglass House, Hall, Bart.** on the right, and half a mile further on, the road enters the county of Berwick ;—passes a ruin on the left ; Herriot Water. Near a tower, leaves the old road, continues along the banks of a water well wooded, until it

*Direct Roads from Edinburgh*

(Miles.)

reaches Ranton Inn, where is good accommodation ; then goes through a well-wooded district as far as Houndwood, and joins the old road at the village of Ayton. On the left is Ayton House, the residence of Mr Fordyce. The road here crosses the Eye, at the mouth of which is Eyemouth, a thriving sea-port town. At the 49th the road goes through another moor, now in a rapid state of improvement ; and a little beyond the 51st mile passes Marshall Meadows on the left.

55 BERWICK.

**No. 2.—Stages of the Great Mail Coach Road from  
EDINBURGH to LONDON, by BERWICK, NEW-  
CASTLE, YORK, &c.**

(Miles.)		(Miles.)	
To Haddington	17	To Ferry Bridge	12 221
Dunbar	11 28	Doncaster	15 236
Ranton Inn	15½ 43½	Barnby Moor	14 250
BERWICK	11½ 55	Tuxford	13 263
Belford	15 70	Newark	14 277
Alnwick	15 85	passes above the fields and old town	14 291
ton, famous for the battle of 1745, where Colonel	8 299	fell, and the King's army was repulsed. It enters the	312
of Tranent, which is populous ; it then traverses the	326	of Gladsmuir kirk. At the 14th milestone lies Elvingston,	1341
Esq. The ride is rather dreary from Tranent till it	350	Gladsmuir ; here it opens upon Haddington, Amisfield,	362
Traprain Law, and a number of gentlemen's seats on all sides	379	Near the 15th milestone the road passes Huntingdon, Dean	384
on the left, and a little on, Letham, Buchan, Bart. and Clerk	394	ington, Houston, on the right. The opening here to the hills	398
is very fine ; it goes through the village of St Laurence, within	404	a mile of Haddington : on the left is Alderston, Stewart, Esq.	410
and just at the approach to the town are several neat boxes.	416		
HADDINGTON ; there are two good inns here.	422		
The next stage is Dunbar. Making a very abrupt turn to the			

## *To Carlisle by Selkirk and Hawick.*

### No. 3.—EDINBURGH to CARLISLE, by Selkirk, Hawick, and Langtown.

	(Miles.)		(Miles.)
To Fushie Bridge	11	To Moss-paul	13 60
Tolsonce Inn, Stow	13 24	Langholm	10 70
SELKIRK	12 36	LANGTOWN	11½ 81½
HAWICK	11 47	CARLISLE	9 90½

(Miles.)

- 1 This road goes by St Patrick's Square, and passes through the Grange toll-bar. It then ascends the height at Liberton Kirk. A little onwards, it passes Gracemount on the right, a neat villa, and the village of Stonehouse on the left; a little on is Moredun, David Anderson, Esq. on the right. It goes over the height, leaving the coal-village of Gilmerton on the right.
- 4 It then descends, having the house of Drum, formerly the residence of Lord Somerville, now of Mr Innes of Stow, on the left. Above the 5th mile-stone it passes Melville Castle, and soon after it reaches Newbottle, the residence of the Marquis of Lethian. After crossing the North Esk it ascends, and about
- 8 the 8th milestone crosses the South Esk near Dalhousie Castle.
- 10 Leaving the romantic banks of the Esk, it passes the village of Cockpen, (near which a road goes off to Arniston,) and goes
- 12 on to Harvieston;—the face of the country is bleak to Mid-
- 14 dleton.
- 16 Borthwick Castle, the ancient residence of the Lords Borthwick.
- 18½ Heriot and Gala waters join.
- 17 Hangingshaw on the left.
- 18 Crookston, Borthwick, Esq.—Pirntaiton, Innes, Esq. on right.
- 21 Burnhouse, John Thomson, Esq.
- 22 Pirn, Tait, Esq. on the right.
- 24 Cockham water,—Village of Stow, Innes, Esq.
- 25 Tolsonce House, Pringle, Esq.
- 27 Bowland, Colonel Walker, on the right.
- 29 New road to Galashiels.—It continues along the east side of Gala Water,—Torwoodlee, Pringle, Esq. on the right.
- 31 Fernalie on the left, Pringle, Esq.—Cross the Tweed at
- 32 Bridge of Yair, and Yair House, Pringle, Esq.
- 33½ Passes Sunderland-hall, Scott, on the left.

*Direct Roads from Edinburgh*

(Miles.)

- 35 Cross the bridge of Etterick, and ascend the hill to  
 36 SELKIRK. (See also road, No. 6.)  
 Passes Haining, Pringle, Esq. of Clifton.  
 37 Brownmuir on the right, Curren.  
 38½ Enters Roxburghshire, and crosses the water of Aisle.  
 41 Ashkirk, Scott.  
 45 Newton.  
 46½ Wilton, Anderson, and church of Wilton.  
 47½ HAWICK. The road goes up the Tiviot.  
 49 Borthwick water joins Tiviot, and a little onwards, Godland  
 ruins on the left. Soon after which it crosses the Tiviot.  
 50½ Branxholm on the right, and White Chester on the left.  
 51½ Ruins of Allanmouth Castle.  
 53½ Crosses the river.—Going southward, it still keeps the banks  
 of the river.  
 56½ Passes the ruins of Catenric Chapel.  
 60 Moss-Paul Inn, and enters Dumfries-shire.  
 62 Burnfoot; a little on is Fiddleton toll-bar.  
 63 Ruins of an old chapel on the left.  
 65 A neat farm house.—Near the  
 66 Ewes Kirk.—A little on, Sorby, Mr Armstrong, beyond which  
 a road goes off to Eskdale. This district is called Ewesdale.  
 The road keeps the banks of the water, which are romantic.  
 70 LANGHOLM.—The Castle and Lodge, Duke of Buccleuch,  
 71 It crosses the water, the banks of which are well wooded.  
 72 Broomholm on the left, Mr Maxwell, near which a road goes  
 off to Dumfries, by Ecclefechan, on the right.  
 74½ Ruins of Hallows Tower, and Gilnock-hall, the residence of  
 the renowned Johnny Armstrong.  
 76 Kirk of Cannobie.—A road to Annan.  
 77 Near this the Liddle joins the water of Esk.  
 78 The boundary with England, called *Scots Dyke Toll*.  
 79 Passes Kirk Andrews.—On the left Netherby, Graham, Bart.  
 81 A road goes on to Annan.  
 81½ LANGTOWN.  
 80½ CARLISLE.

Nos. 4. & 5. are the usual roads from Carlisle to London.

# ITINERARY OF SCOTLAND.

9

*To London by Manchester, and by Liverpool.*

## No. 4.—CARLISLE to LONDON by Manchester.

	(Miles.)		(Miles.)
To Penrith	18	To Ashbourne	15 165½
Shap	10½ 28½	DERBY	14½ 180½
Kendal	15½ 43½	Loughborough	16 196½
Burton	11 54½	Leicester	11½ 207½
LANCASTER	11½ 66	Market Harborough	14½ 222½
Garstang	11 77	Northampton	17 239½
Preston	11 88	Newport Pagnel	15 254½
Chorley	9½ 97½	Woburn	8½ 263
Middle Hulson	12 109½	Dunstable	9 272
MANCHESTER	10 119½	St Alban's	12½ 284½
Stockport	6½ 125½	Barnet	10 294½
Macclesfield	12 137½	LONDON	11 305½
Leek	13 150½		

## No. 5.—CARLISLE to LONDON by Liverpool.

	(Miles.)		(Miles.)
To Preston	88	To Litchfield	9½ 206½
Ormskirk	18½ 106½	Colehill	15 221½
LIVERPOOL	13½ 119½	Coventry	12½ 234
Prescot	8½ 127½	Dunchurch	11 245
Warrington	10½ 138	Daventry	8½ 253½
Knutsford	11½ 149½	Towcester	12 265½
Congleton	14½ 164	Stony Stratford	7½ 273
Newcastle under-		Brickhill	9 282
Lyne	12½ 176½	Dunstable	10½ 292½
Stone	8½ 185½	St Alban's	12½ 304½
Sandon	4 189½	Barnet	10 314½
Wolsley Bridge	7½ 197	LONDON	11 325½

## No. 6.—EDINBURGH to SELKIRK by another Road.

ANOTHER branch of this road goes through the village of *Laswade*. It separates from the former at *Powburn*, at the first milestone, a little beyond the toll-bar, passes the *Peebles* road at the 2d. stone, goes

*Direct Roads from Edinburgh*

through Nelfield at the 3d, having Libberton Kirk on the right; crossing a small bridge, it rises over the high ground at the coal village of Gilmerton, near the 4th stone. Passing the church of Laswade on the right, and having the beautiful grounds around Melville Castle on the left, it crosses the North Esk at the village of Laswade, beyond the 5th milestone; ascending the bank, it passes Hillhead, and crosses the road to Newbattle at the 7th stone; a little further on, it reaches the romantic bridge over the South Esk, at Dalhousie Castle. Leaving Cockpen church on the right, at the 7th milestone it joins the road to Selkirk.

## No. 7.—EDINBURGH to PEEBLES.

(Miles.)

Leaving town by Nicholson Street, this road, after going along the New Road, turns to the right, and goes through the Grange toll-bar. It soon after strikes off at the foot of Libberton brae; after gaining the height, it passes St Catherine's, seat of the Lord Advocate, on the left; and going through the village of Burdiehouse, it leaves the avenue which conducts to Roslin on the left, beyond the 5th stone from Edinburgh. It then crosses the two branches of the North Esk, betwixt Greenlaw on the right, and Auchindinny on the left, a little beyond the 7th milestone. The road leading to Pennycuik strikes off at the 8th.

## 10 HOWGATE.

The road divides about a mile beyond Howgate; that on the left goes to Peebles, the other to Moffat. The branch to Peebles, keeping the banks of the water, passes Darnhall, Lord Elibank, on the right, and Eddleston church on the left, near the 17th milestone.

18½ Windylaws on the left.

19½ Kidston mill on the right.

21½ PEEBLES,—Hay's Lodge to the right.

*To Jedburgh and Kelso.*

**No. 8.—EDINBURGH to GALASHIELS, MELROSE, and JEDBURGH.**

	(Miles.)		(Miles.)
To Middleton	12½	To MELROSE	5 35
Bankhouse	8½ 21	JEDBURGH	11½ 46½
GALASHIELS	9 30		

*This is the old Road, not now in use. The stages now are, Fushie Bridge, Torsonce Inn Stow, and so on to Galashiels (see No. 3.)*

(Miles.)

- 21 Burnhouse, (See No. 3.) House of Pirn on the left.
- 24 Stagehall on the right, and church of Stow on left. The road goes down Gala water.
- 26½ Torsonce Inn. Torsonce was formerly the residence of the Hoppringles.
- 26½ Enters Selkirkshire; a road goes off to Selkirk at toll-bar, this goes eastward.—Bowland on the right, Col. Walker.
- 28 Torwoodlee on right, beautiful seat of Mr Pringle.
- 30 Stands the village of GALASHIELS. After crossing Gala water, the road enters the county of Roxburgh.
- 32 Cross Allan water.
- 33 Cross the Tweed to village of Darnick.
- 35 MELROSE. After going round the foot of the Eildon hills, this road falls in with the London road at Newton, a little beyond
- 37 the 37th milestone. A little onward Greenwells, with planting; on the right Elliot.
- 39 St Boswell's on left, and church of Lessudden.
- 40 Passes Ellieston on right, at a little distance Rutherford on left.
- 43 Ancrum house on the right, Scott, Bart. Pass over the water at Ancrum bridge, and go round the hill; Mount Tiviot on the left, road to Hawick on right.
- 44 Ascend the hill,—a fine prospect opens down the Tiviot.
- 45 Pass Bonjedart.
- 46½ JEDBURGH.

**No. 9.—EDINBURGH to DALKEITH, LAUDER, and KELSO.**

	(Miles.)		(Miles.)
To DALKEITH	6	To LAUDER	5½ 25
Blackshiels Inn	8 14	Smallholm	11 36
Channelkirk Inn	5½ 19½	KELSO	6½ 42½

*Direct Roads from Edinburgh*

(Miles.)

- Leaving town by Nicholson Street, this road goes through the
- 1 Gibbet toll-bar ; on the right stands Newington, Stewart, Bart.
  - 2 on the left is Prestonfield, Dick, Bart. At the 2d stone, on the right, is the house of Inch, Little Gilmour, Esq. and a little beyond it, on the left, stand the elevated ruins of Craigmillar Castle ; on the right, Sunnyside, Gilchrist, Esq. The house of Edmonstone, Wauchope, Esq. stands on the left, a little beyond the 3d milestone. At the 4th, on the right, is the
  - 4 house of Drum, belonging to Mr Innes of Stow, with its extensive pleasure-grounds, having a fine exposure to the south ; after crossing a neat bridge over North Esk, a little beyond
  - 6 the 6th, we arrive at Dalkeith. Still going southward, the road from Dalkeith descends to a narrow bridge over the South Esk ; leaving Newbattle Abbey, and its park, Marquis of Lothian, on the right, and Woodburn, Ker, on the left, it ascends a tedious up-hill path, till it passes the 8th mile-stone, leaving a small box, *Caldhame*, on the left. At the 10th
  - 10 mile-stone, it passes Chesterhall, Baron Clerk Rattray, on left ; and a little further on, stand the elegant mansions of, *Oxenford Castle*, Dalrymple, Bart. and *Prestonhall*, Higgins, Esq. after
  - 11 which it goes through the village of Path-head at the 11th stone ; near the 12th, on the right, stands *Crichton-house*, Pringle, and a little beyond it, on the height, *Longfaugh* ;
  - 13 about half a mile beyond the 13th, stands the inn of *Faladam*,
  - 14 and near it, on the left, the inn of *Castertonhaugh-head* ; a mile beyond these is **BLACKSHIELDS**, also a stage on this road. After passing the kirk of Fala on the left, the road goes through
  - 15 two toll-bars a short way beyond the 15th milestone, which is the boundary of the county of Mid-Lothian ; the road goes over Soutra hill, and enters the county of Berwick near the 17th milestone.
  - 19½ Channelkirk inn at the bottom of the hill ; after this, on the right, is Oxtou, and Justicehall ; Airhouse on the right—a road to Greenlaw and Coldstream. The country is very uninteresting till it reaches
  - 25 LAUDER ; on the left, Thirlestane Castle, Earl of Lauderdale.
  - 26½ Blainslie, famous for oats known by that name.

*To Lauder, Kelso, and Coldstream.*

(Miles.)

About two miles further south it goes to the left, (the other branch leads to Jedburgh), and crosses Leader Water, Whitelaid, Innes, Esq. on the left; before coming to the height, it passes Birkhill-side, Shillinglaw, on the right, at the 29th stone. From this the country is moorish, till Mellerston plantations give a relief at the 34th milestone. Here the road enters Roxburghshire, and goes through the village of Smallholm, leaving the tower on the right; at the 36th stone, it passes Mackerston, M'Dougal, Bart. on the right, and Nenthorn on the left. About a mile to the left stands Stichel-house, Pringle, Bart. and Newton-Don, a beautiful Gothic house, Don, Bart. It reaches the parks of Fleurs, Duke of Roxburghe, and  
**KELSO.** The old Abbey is a very fine ruin, and the bridge, (built 1756,) one of the best in Scotland.

**No. 10.—EDINBURGH to GREENLAW and COLDSTREAM.**

	(Miles.)		(Miles.)
To Chanhel Kirk Inn (No. 9.)	19½	Purves hall on left	1 39½
Road goes to left near		Mersington house on	
Carfrae mill	2 21½	left	1 40½
Whiteburn Inn	4 25½	Eccles on right	1 41½
Thorndyke Tower	4 29½	Pass Belchester and	
Bassendean	1 30½	Castelaw on left	2 43½
Tibby's Inn	2½ 33	Passes road to Kelso	2 45½
GREENLAW	3½ 36½	COLDSTREAM	1½ 47
Marchmont house on l.	2 38½		

**No. 11.—COLDSTREAM to LONDON.**

	(Miles.)		(Miles.)
To Cornhill	1½	To Long Framlington	8 34½
Wooler Haugh-head	14½ 16	MORPETH (No. 2.)	11½ 45½
Whittingham	10½ 26½	LONDON	239½ 335½

*Direct Roads from Edinburgh***No. 12.—EDINBURGH to DUMFRIES, by Noblehouse and Moffat.**

(Mail Coach Road.)

(Miles.)			(Miles.)		
To Howgate	-	10	To MOFFAT	-	14 48
NOBLEHOUSE	7	17	Kirkmichael	-	14 62
Blyth Bridge	-	4 21	Amisfield	-	4½ 66½
Broughton	-	6 27	DUMFRIES	-	4½ 71
Crook Inn	-	7 34			

(Miles.)

This road goes by St Patrick's Square, and passing the toll-bar, crosses

- 1 Powburn ; a little onwards it turns to the right at the foot of
- 2 Libberton brae. The church, an elegant building by Gillespie.
- 3 Passes St Catherine's on the left, and Burdie-house ; it goes through the village of
- 4 Straiton, and
- 5½ Passes the avenue leading to Roslin on the left.
- 7½ Crosses the North Esk, on the right Greenlaw, and Auchindinny on the left.
- 9 Pennycuik on the right, at a little distance the seat of Sir G. Clerk, M. P. for the county.
- 10 Howgate Inn.
- 11 A road to Peebles on the left.
- 12 Enters Peebles-shire.
- 13½ Pass the house of Whim on the right, Montgomery, Bart.
- 14½ House of La Mancha on the right, Cochrane, Esq.
- 15½ Road on the right leads to Linton ; near this Magpie-hill on right.
- 16 Noblehouse Inn.
- 17 Hallmyre, and house of Murrays-hall.
- 18 Romanno ; and soon after cross Lyne water.
- 19½ Cross a road from Peebles to Linton.
- 20½ Scotstoun on the left.
- 21 Blyth Bridge.
- 22 A road from Peebles to Carnwath crosses this at Kirkurd.
- 24 It goes round Broughton heights, a moorland district.
- 27 Broughton-house, Murray, Esq. on the left, and onwards the church on the right, where a road goes to Biggar ; soon after it crosses Biggar water.

*To Dumfries by Moffat.*

(Miles.)

- 28 Kilbucko, Dickson, on the right.
- 29½ Ruins of Drummelzier Castle, the old seat of the Hays of Dunee, on the left.
- 30 Falls in with the Tweed, and soon after the road from Peebles joins. The country is now very naked to
- 34 Crook Inn. Polmood, Hunter, Esq. on opposite bank.
- 35 Bield inn. Opposite is Tweedsmuir kirk; a very uninteresting road, over a high barren district.
- 44 Enters Dumfries-shire.
- 45 Road goes off to Glasgow.
- 46 MOFFAT. The wells are celebrated, and the air very salubrious. Leaving Moffat, the road crosses the Annan, having Loch-house tower on the left; soon after it crosses the
- 51½ River Evan, with high and precipitous banks. Goes through an extensive moss, passing Rachills house, Earl of Hopetoun, on the right. Onwards at St Ann's Bridge, (see No. 15.) a road goes off to Lochmaben; this to the right, passing Courance, and old kirk of Garrel, reaches the stage of
- 62 Kirkmichael gate. Going southwards, it crosses the river Ae, and passes Achinflower hill. On the right it passes Glenae and Amisfield, Earl of Wemyss, and Tinwald church on the left, before it reaches Lockerbridge, 3¼ miles from Dumfries. The road now goes through Tinwald Downs; soon after it is joined by others, and falls upon the Nith; a little onwards it reaches
- 71 DUMFRIES.

No. 13.—EDINBURGH to DUMFRIES by Linton.

(Miles.)

This road is measured from the West Port, and goes by Gillespie's Hospital, and

- 1 Merchiston Castle on the right, once the property of Napier, the inventor of Logarithms; onwards the village of Morningside, and new Lunatic Asylum.
- 2 Craighouse on the right, and onwards the house of Braid on the left, delightfully situated in a sequestered dell.
- 3 Comiston on the right; onwards the Collington road joins this, and one goes eastwards to Mertonhall; on the right Swanston,

*Direct Roads from Edinburgh*

(Miles.)

- at the foot of the hill. The road goes round the foot of the Pentland hills, leaving the village of Pentland on the left.
- 6 Woodhouselee, Fraser Tytler, Esq. on right, and a little onwards, Bush on left, Trotter, Esq.
- 7 Glencorse and house of Greenlaw;—the new *depot* built for French prisoners, but never used, on the left.
- 8 A road to Newbigging, which goes along the foot of the hills.
- 12 Toll-bar, and a road goes to Newhall on the left.
- 13½ Cross the North Esk, and enter Peebles-shire. The road passes Cairnmuir on the right, and is now bleak and uninteresting.
- 16½ LINTON stage inn. A road goes forward to Biggar; this inclines to the left, and crosses Lyne water; passes Spittalhaugh on the left.
- 19 A road goes off to Peebles.
- 20 A little to the left, Scotstown house.
- 21 *Blyth Bridge*.—Joins here with No. 12.

No. 14.—EDINBURGH to DUMFRIES by *Peebles*.

	(Miles.)		(Miles.)
To Howgate	10	To Crook Inn	5½ 37
Eddlestone	7 17	MOFFAT	16 53
PEEBLES	4½ 21½	Johnston Kirk	9 62
Stobo Kirk	6 27½	Lochmaben	6 68
Drumsleer Kirk	4 31½	DUMFRIES	9½ 77½

No. 15.—EDINBURGH to DUMFRIES by *Lochmaben*,  
74½ Miles.

(Miles.)

- 53 This road is the same with No. 12, till it reaches St Ann's bridge, where it goes to the left.
- 40 It passes Johnston kirk on the left, a little beyond which is Dinwoodie, on the opposite bank.
- 61 It crosses the Annan at Hangingshaw, and passes Jardin-hall, and the ruins of Spalding's tower; goes through a moor for about 2 miles, when it crosses a road leading to Kirkmichael on the right, and to Lockerby on the left.

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*To Dumfries, Kirkcudbright, Wigton, &c.*

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(Miles.)

63½ Cross the Cannel river.

65 LOCHMABEN, 15½ miles from Moffat.

67½ A road goes off to Torthorwald. It then goes through the woods of Tinwald, and village, and at

73 Lockerbridge, the other road joins this (see No. 12.)

74½ DUMFRIES.

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**No. 16.—EDINBURGH to CASTLE DOUGLAS and KIRKCUDBRIGHT. (New Road.)**

	(Miles.)		(Miles.)
To Dumfries	71	To CASTLE DOUGLAS	6 89
Crocketford	9½ 80½	Carlingwark	½ 89½
Auchinreoch Mill	2½ 83	KIRKCUDBRIGHT	9½ 99

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**No. 17.—EDINBURGH to BIGGAR, LEADHILLS, NEW GALLOWAY, CASTLE DOUGLAS, and KIRKCUDBRIGHT.**

	(Miles.)		(Miles.)
To Bridgehouse Inn	16	To Monyhive	5 66½
BIGGAR	11½ 27½	NEW GALLOWAY	13½ 80
LEADHILLS	19 46	Castle Douglas Inn	13 93
Penpont	15 61	KIRKCUDBRIGHT	7 100

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**No. 18.—EDINBURGH to WIGTON and WHITHORN.**

	(Miles.)		(Miles.)
To Monyhive, (No. 17.)	66½	To Newton-Stewart	11 97½
Balmacellan	12 78½	WIGTON	7½ 104½
New Galloway	1½ 80	WHITHORN	11 115½
Clatteringshaws	6½ 86½		

*Direct Roads from Edinburgh***No. 19.—EDINBURGH to AYR and PORTPATRICK, by  
Carnwath, Maybole, Girvan, and Stranraer.**

	(Miles.)		(Miles.):
To Currie Kirk	5½	To MAYBOLE	8½ 85½
Crosswoodhill	11½ 17	Kirk Oswald	4½ 89½
CARNWATH	8 25	GIRVAN	7½ 97½
Carstairs	3 28	Ballantrae	12½ 110
Douglas Mill	10½ 38½	Lochryan	8½ 118½
Muirkirk	12½ 51	STRANRAER	8 126½
Cumnock	10½ 61½	PORTPATRICK	6½ 133
AYR	15½ 76½		

(Miles.)

This road diverges from the south road to Glasgow at the

- 1 Merchiston toll-bar.
- 3 Crosses the Water of Leith at the populous village of Slateford, where the elegant new aqueduct is a splendid addition to the scenery, and makes the views in some places recal those in *Italy*, to the mind of the foreign traveller.
- 4 Hailes House, lately occupied by Lord Webb Seymour.
- 5 Romantic mansion of Woodhall, J. Gibson, Esq. W. S.; from thence the road goes through the village of Currie.
- 6 Passing the ruins of Lennox Castle on the left, it reaches
- 7 Ravelrig House, the seat of Mr Davidson.
- 8 Bankhead, Macreadie, Esq.
- 11 Little Vantage,—a small hamlet, prettily situated.
- 13 Ruins of Kames Castle on the left: goes over an extensive moor.
- 16 Ruins of an old tower, or keep, a small part of which remains.
- 17 Cross Woodhill.
- 18 Lanarkshire,—the first part of which is not prepossessing.
- 19 Torbrae toll,—road very dreary here, and over great swells of heath.
- 22 Redford Bridge. The country still bare and inhospitable.
- 23 Kerswell on the left.
- 25 CARNWATH,—Lockhart of Lee and Carnwath, Bart. representative of an ancient family.
- 26 Red Loch on the right.
- 28 Columba-Loch on the left, and a road strikes off to Glasgow

## To Ayr and Portpatrick.

(Miles.)

- near the village of Carstairs. On the left Carstairs House, Fullerton.
- 29 Road goes to Lanark on the right.
- 31 Near this a road from Biggar to Lanark crosses this one. A little onwards it crosses the Clyde.
- 32 A little beyond this, a road goes off to Moffat.
- 35 Drum-Alloa. Tinto hill on the left.
- 36 A road goes off to Biggar.
- 38 Uddington, and a road to Glasgow; and immediately it reaches
- 39 ~~DOUGLAS MALL~~; from this to Muirkirk is over a hilly district.
- 40 Castle of Douglas on the left, the seat of Lord Douglas of Douglas, amidst ancient woods.
- 43 Cross the river, Weston on the left; goes up the water of Douglas.
- 44 A coal-work on the left, with steam-engine.
- 47 Parish Holm toll-bar, and half a mile further it enters Ayrshire.
- 48 Goes over Darnhum hill, from which issues the water of Ayr, and continues down its banks.
- 51 **MUIRKIRK**,—a great number of men employed at iron-works.
- 52 Leaves the water, and continues onwards.
- 53 A road goes off to **MAUCHLINE**.
- 54 Crosses the Ayr at Muirmill bridge.
- 55 Cameron's grave on the right.
- 56  $\frac{1}{2}$  Crosses Grate water.
- 59 Darnel, and Glenmore on the left, and soon after crosses the water by a bridge, having Braehead on the right.
- 60 Logan, Logan, Esq. on the left.
- 61  $\frac{1}{2}$  **CUMNOCK**.—The road to Ayr goes by south bank of the river.
- 62 Passes Tarringing Castle in ruins on the right.
- 63 Dumfries-house, a seat of the Marquis of Bute.
- 65 Passes through Ochiltree, Earl of Glencairn.
- 69 Drongan, Smith, Esq. and coal works, which abound in this district.
- 72 Sundrum, and Gardgirth, Col. Burnett, on right.
- 75 Toll-bar at Holmstone. At a little distance, on the banks of the river, stand the seats of Auchincruive, Oswald, Esq. Braehead, Paterson, Esq. and Craigie, Campbell, Esq.

*Direct Roads from Edinburgh*

(Miles.)

- 76 **AYR.**—To Maybole there are two roads; the old one on the right is hilly, the new one on the right is more level; 2 miles from Ayr, on the left, the house where Burns the poet was born; a mile further on, cross the Doon river, so celebrated in song.
- 79 Newark on the right, and Doonside on the left.
- 79½ Blairstone, Cathcart, on the left.
- 80½ Saughry. The road is now through a rich waving country, till it reaches
- 85 **MAYBOLE.** About half a mile onwards, a road goes off on the right to Culzean Castle, Earl of Cassilis.
- 86½ On the left the ruins of Baltersan, and abbey of Crossraguel.
- 88½ Auchinblain on the right, and a little on, Blainfield on the left.
- 89½ Kirk Oswald on the left, containing about 100 inhabitants.
- 92½ Reaches the sea near Culzean Mill. Keeping the shore,
- 95½ Passes Chapelhill House on the left; crossing the river Girvan, falls in with the Kilkerran road, at the 96th mile from Edinburgh.
- 97½ **GIRVAN.**—governed by 2 Bailies, and 10 Trades Councillors. Still keeping the shore from Girvan, the road passes
- 100 Ardmillan, Crawford, Esq.
- 102½ The ruins of Carleton on the left.
- 103½ Some natural stone pillars on the right.
- 110 **BALLINTRAE**, pleasantly situated on the coast. Leaving Ballintrae, it crosses the river Stinchar, and recedes a little from the coast.
- 112½ Enters Glenapp, a woody district.
- 115½ Kinnaird on the right, Fergusson, Esq.
- 116½ Enters Wigtonshire.
- 118½ Loch Ryan House, and Cairn, on the left. It now goes round the edge of the Loch.
- 122½ Craigaffie, Neilson, on the left.
- 124½ Culhorn Castle, Earl of Stair, on the left.
- 126½ **STRANRAER.**—2 Bailies, Dean of Guild, &c.
- 138 **PORTPATRICK.**—On left, Dunskey House, Sir David Hunter Blair, Bart. M. P.

## To Lanark, and to Glasgow.

### No. 20.—EDINBURGH to LANARK.

	(Miles.)		(Miles.)
To Mid-Calder	12½	To Cleghorn	6 29½
Wilsontown	11 23½	LANARK	2½ 32

(Miles.)

12½ Mid-Calder. See road to this place, No. 21.—Leaving this, the road strikes off to the left, by the south of Calder-house, Lord Torphichen; leaving which, it passes Brotherton, Limefield, and Chapleton; Hermand, Lord Hermand; then reaches West Calder.

23½ Wilsontown, the site of an extensive iron-work.

The road leaves Wilsontown on the left, and goes on till it reaches Cleghorn Bridge over the Mouse, near the seat of Colonel Lockhart.

32 LANARK.

N. B. About two miles on the Wilsontown side of Cleghorn, there is to be a branch from the main road, leading to Hyndford Bridge over the Clyde. It will soon be completed, and will be the shortest road into Ayrshire from Edinburgh.

### No. 21.—EDINBURGH to GLASGOW by Mid-Calder and Kirk of Shotts.—44 miles.

(Mail-road in the morning.)

	(Miles.)		(Miles.)
To Hermiston	5½	To Kirk of Shotts	6½ 27½
Mid-Calder	7 12½	New Inn	3½ 30½
Livingstone	2½ 15	Holytown	2½ 33
Blackburn	3½ 18½	Broomhouse toll	5½ 38½
Whitburn	2½ 21	GLASGOW	5½ 44

(Miles.)

This road, after passing Dalry, Mr Walker, on the right, and Merchiston on the left, separates from the Lanark road at the toll, (lately a new road has been opened from Prince's Street to this point), and taking a more westerly direction, passes the mills at Gorgie. It crosses the Water of Leith nearly opposite the old mansion-house of Saughtonhall, Baird, Bart.

*Direct Roads from Edinburgh*

(Miles.)

- 5 A little beyond the 5th stone, it passes the Currie road at Hermiston, and leaving Riccarton-house, Craig, on the left, it enters the plantations of Addiston about the 7th milestone, the property of the Earl of Morton.
- 7
- 9 Dalmahoy, seat of the Earl of Morton; onwards Hutton, Dr Davidson, once the residence of the Lauderdale family.
- 10 Rennington and Ormiston, William Walker, Esq.
- 11 Kirknewton on the left. Passing East-Calder, the road crosses a small stream, and reaches the inn of MID-CALDER. A little beyond this, on the left, Calder House, Lord Torphichen; onwards, after crossing the water, it enters the shire of Linlithgow at the 14th stone.
- 14
- 15 LIVINGSTONE, the inn; and a little to the right the mansion-house, Earl of Rosebery, once stood, but is now removed.
- 17 Blackburn-house, and cotton-mill; a long tedious evenly road conducts to the height called Kirk of Shotts, the highest ground betwixt the Friths of Forth and Clyde.
- 21 After crossing Carnwath road, it reaches Whitburn.
- 22 Passes Polkemmet-house, Baillie, pleasantly seated among woods.
- 23 Enters Lanarkshire, the country bleak and cold.
- 27½ Kirk of Shotts, in a high and dreary district.—*from works*
- 31 New Inn. A road goes off to HAMILTON, 7 miles.
- 33½ Holytown Inn. Woodhall, Campbell of Shawfield, on the right, and Rosshall, Capt. Douglas.
- 35 Belzie hill,—Parkhead, Hamilton, Esq. on right.
- 38½ Broom-house toll; on the left are seen the Clyde iron-works; on the right Mount Vernon.
- 44 GLASGOW.—See Tours from thence.

**No. 22.—EDINBURGH to GLASGOW, by UPHALL, BATH-GATE, and AIRDRIE.—Shortest road, 42½ Miles.**

(New or Middle Road.)

(Miles.)			(Miles.)		
To Uphall Inn	-	12	To AIRDRIE	-	9½ 32½
West Craigs Inn	11	23	GLASGOW	-	10½ 42½

(Miles.)

A little beyond the 1st stone, the road crosses the Water of Leith, Coltbridge, opposite Murray-field gate, Murray of Hender-

*To Glasgow by Bathgate and Airdrie.*

(Miles.)

- 3 land; soon after it goes under the south declivity of Corstorphine hills, passing the beautiful villas of Belmont, Mr Dundas, Beechwood, Lady Dundas, and Corstorphine hill, Mr Keith. A little beyond this, stand the church and village of Corstorphine; in the church some curious monuments and statues of the Lords Forrester of Corstorphine. Soon after passing the manse and some houses, a road to Falkirk goes up the hill on the right; this road goes straight onwards to Gogar burn, passing the gate of Gogar House, Mr Ramsay. After crossing the Almond, it runs in front of Newliston-House, Mr Hog, the park of which laid out by the celebrated Earl of Stair.
- 11 Passes Kirkhill on the right, Earl of Buchan.
- 12 UZHALL INN. On the left is Houston, Captain Sharp, a little beyond the Inn. The road goes over an indifferently cultivated district, till it reaches the Bathgate hills; Kirkton, Houston, Esq. on the right; half a mile beyond this is the town of Bathgate, near which is the house of Marjoribanks.
- 22 WESTCRAIGS INN; the country is barren here, and continues so to next stage. It goes along the great reservoir of the canal, and reaches
- 32 AIRDRIE INN, a good neat modern house. The village is considerable; near it is Airdrie Place, Miss Mitchelson; a little onward it crosses the Monkland canal. The house of Drumpellier, Stirling, Esq. is now full in view, in the midst of extensive inclosures,  $9\frac{1}{2}$  miles from Glasgow;  $1\frac{1}{2}$  miles further on is Braidshelm, Muirhead, Esq.; 2 miles beyond this, is Bailieston-house, and house of Mount Vernon.
- 42½ GLASGOW.—See Tours from thence.

**NO. 23.—EDINBURGH to GLASGOW, by Linlithgow, Falkirk, and Cumbernauld.—Mail Coach Road at Night.**

(The most agreeable line of Road.)

	(Miles.)		(Miles.)
To Corstorphine	3½	To FALKIRK	7½ 24
Kirkliston	5 8½	CUMBERNAULD	8 32
LINLITHGOW	8½ 16½	GLASGOW	14 46

*Direct Roads from Edinburgh*

(Miles.)

- 3½ After passing the village of Corstorphine, goes off to the right,  
 3 up the hill, (see the finger-post,) and then takes a westerly  
 5 direction, passing Eastcraigs, Stewart, on the right; after  
 gaining the height, a little beyond the 5th milestone, the fer-  
 tile plains of West Lothian open to the view.
- 7 Cross a neat bridge over the Almond river, which is the boundary  
 of Mid-Lothian. Soon after it passes Foxhall on the left,  
 Wishart, Esq.
- 8 A little beyond the 8th is Kirkliston, where there is a tolerably  
 good inn; Newliston, Hog, Esq. on left. Near the
- 10 Milestone stand the ruins of Niddry Castle, seat of Lord Hope-  
 oun's ancestry, on the left, and those of Duntarvie on the  
 right. Gaining the eminence, the road goes through the small  
 village of Winchburgh, at one time noted for the propagation  
 of bees. It commands an extensive prospect in every direction  
 here. Near this place the Earl of Hopetoun has erected some  
 farm-offices, reckoned to be the best in Scotland.
- 12 At the 12th, on the right, is Old Cathie, a little beyond which  
 is Craigton, also on the right.
- 13 There is a road which leads to Mid-Caldor, on the left stands  
 Ochiltree, and on the right Chamfleurie, Johnston, Esq.
- 15 A road goes off to Queensferry.
- 16½ LINLITHGOW, the palace and church worthy of notice, and the  
 aqueduct over the Avon.  
 Proceeding westward from Linlithgow, the road leads over a  
 bridge across the Avon, and a little beyond this it enters Stir-  
 lingshire.
- 19 Almond-house on the left, Clerkstone house, Livingston, Esq.
- 20 The road to Clerkington on the right.
- 21 Polmont on the left, Polmont kirk on the right.
- 22 Road to Bo-ness on the right,—Polmont Bank.
- 23 Laurieston; on the left Edinbellie.
- 23½ Callender-house, with a fine gate-way, Mr Forbes. A rich view  
 of the Carse, and of the Carron iron-works.
- 24½ FALKIRK.—See continuations from this in Nos. 24. & 25.
- 25 Crosses the great canal at Camelon; Carron works on the right;  
 a little way beyond this, the road to Stirling goes to the right.
- 29 Loanhead toll-bar; on the left is Underwood-house, and further

*To Stirling.*

(Miles.)

on, Knockhead-house on the left; and Mount-Riddel, and Merchiston, on the right.

32½ CUMBERNAULD; on left Cumbernauld-house, Lord Elphinston.

39 Bedley; the road after this passes Frankfield House on the left, then crosses the Monkland Canal; a little farther on is Park House.

46½ GLASGOW.—See Tours from thence.

No. 24.—EDINBURGH to STIRLING.

	(Miles.)		(Miles.)
To Falkirk, as in No. 23.	24½	To Bannockburn	6 32
Camelon	1 25½	STIRLING	2½ 35
Larbert Kirk	1½ 27		

(Miles.)

24½ FALKIRK.—For a description of the road to this place, see No. 23.

25 Crosses the great canal near Camelon under an aqueduct bridge; Carron water one mile to the right; a little beyond this on the left; road to Glasgow; this road keeps to the right.

26 Cross Carron water; on the right Carron works.

27 Larbert, the church on the left; road to Camelon.

28 Goes through the Torwood, famous in history.

29½ After passing the toll-bar, goes through a tract of newly cultivated ground on the left; Carron Park, Caddel, Esq.

32 The ground rises, and the view opens upon Stirling.

33 Bannockburn, where the famous battle was fought 1314\*.

\* The battle of Bannockburn, the greatest in Scottish history, was fought 24th June 1314, within a mile of St Ninians, whose locality is of the greatest interest. Edward II. advanced with an army of more than 100,000 men, and was met here by King Robert Bruce, who defeated him with the loss of more than 30,000 men, and 700 noble-men and knights, which secured tranquillity to Scotland. Near this also was fought the battle of Sauchie, in 1466, between James III. and the confederate lords, by which that monarch lost his life and the field.—The Torwood is often mentioned in history, being frequently a place of refuge in times of danger.

*Direct Roads from Edinburgh*

(Miles.)

34 St Ninian's.

35½ STIRLING,—the Windsor of the Kings of Scotland ; the view from the Castle is one of the richest and grandest in the world.

No. 25.—EDINBURGH to INVERARY, *by Stirling* ;  
and to FORT-WILLIAM.

(Miles.)		(Miles.)	
To STIRLING, see Nos.		To Sui Inn	10 75½
23. & 24.	35½	Tinluib	1 76½
Doune	8½ 43½	Tyndrum	10½ 87½
Callendar	7½ 51½	Dalmally *	13½ 100½
Locheearn-head	14 65½	INVERARY	14½ 115½

35½ To Stirling, as in Nos. 23. and 24.

36 Cross the Frith at Stirling Bridge.

38 Near this a road goes off to Blair on the right.

39 Bridge of Allan, road on the right to Crieff.

40 Lecropt church on the left, and enters Perthshire.

40½ Keir-house on the left, Stirling, Esq. a magnificent residence.

43 Newton, Edmonstone, Esq.

44 DOUNE †.

45 Cambus-Wallace, or Doune Lodge, Earl of Moray.

46 Falls in with the river Teith.

\* From Dalmally to Bunaw is 13½ miles, along the west bank of Loch Awe and river.

† The other road on the south bank of the Forth to Doune, turns to the left before crossing Stirling Bridge, and winds round the castle rock, and the grounds of Craigforth, Callender, Esq. Soon after this it enters the pleasure grounds of Ochertyre, Ramsay, which are finely diversified. Leaving this, it approaches the estate of Blair-Drummond, Home Drummond, Esq. M. P. at the mill of Torr ; on the right is the great wheel for raising water to float the moss. On leaving the pleasure-grounds of Blair-Drummond, which are extensive, a road goes off to the left for Thornhill, Port of Monteath, and the Barracks of Inversnaid. Soon after this it crosses the Teath by an ancient bridge of two arches, and ascending the high ground, presents a very interesting view of the circumjacent country, the Castle of Doune making a prominent object ; it then falls in with the other road from Stirling.

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*To Inverary, and Fort-William.*

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(Miles.)

- 47 Ruins on the right ; Lanrick Castle, M'Gregor Murray, Bart. goes up the river.
- 49½ Ballachallan, Stewart, on left.
- 50 Cambusmore, Buchanan, on left.
- 50½ Bridge of Keltie.
- 51 Murdiestone on the right.
- 52 CALLANDER.—See description in Tours from Stirling.
- 53 Proceeding westward, the house of Leny (Mr Buchanan,) stands on the right. The *Pass of Leny*, the entrance to the Highlands, will strike the stranger on his first visit to such scenery with awe. On gaining the higher turn of the road round Bendedi, Loch Lubnaig comes in sight—goes down the banks of the loch—at the turn, on a rising ground, stands Egyptian Bruce's hunting-seat, finely sheltered, forming a fine contrast with the impending cliffs of the mountain on the opposite bank. The road takes a sweep close to the water's edge, by the base of the hill of Ardchullery, and goes for a considerable way through the valley of Strathyre, at the west end of which the
- 64 braes of Balquhidder open, the whole now presenting a fine scene of mountain perspective. The loch is 4½ miles long, and the road tolerably good.
- 65 Edinchip, Campbell, on the left.
- 65½ LOCHEARNHEAD ; an excellent inn here. The road goes up Glen Ogle.
- 70½ A road goes off to the right, to Killin and Taymouth.
- 71 Laig ; the road to Tyndrum bare and dreary.
- 72½ Highwood, a fine view of Benmore to the left.
- 73½ Ligarstone ; opposite is Achline, Campbell, Esq.
- 75 Sui, } small Inns. Benmore appears majestic here.
- 76 Luib, }
- The road goes up the river through Glen Dochart.
- 77 Corrieherich on the left.
- 78 Auchessen on the right.
- 79 Goes along the banks of Lochnaure, partly wooded.
- 81 Ruins of Loch Dochart Castle, and Loch, with floating island.
- 83 Inveragarnick on the right ; opposite to which a road goes off to Dumbarton, down the banks of Loch Lomond.
- 85 Chapel of Strathfillan, and St Fillan's Well

*Direct Roads from Edinburgh*

(Miles.)

- 87½ **TYNDRUM**, a good inn.—Road to Fort William.  
 88 The road goes to the left, and enters Argyllshire.  
 89 Loch Abie; the road is wild and uninteresting among the mountains for 9 miles, till it  
 90 Reaches the banks of Urchy, a rapid and fine stream.  
 99 Glenorchy church, and  
 99½ **DALMALLY**. Mountain of Cruachan Ben on the right.  
 101 Kilchurn Castle, a very fine ruin, the original seat of the family of Breadalbane, at the head of Loch Awe; the road goes down the east bank.  
 103 Auchlian, a farm of General Campbell of Menzie.  
 104 Aultfearn, ditto.  
 106 Cladich; here the road leaves the banks of Loch Awe, and turns to the left.  
 110 Tullich and Ladyfield; the road goes down the banks of the Aray.  
 115½ **INVERARY**; see description in Tours.

**No. 26.—EDINBURGH to INVERARY, by Glasgow and Dumbarton.**

(Miles.)		(Miles.)	
To Glasgow, as in Nos.		To Luss Inn	10 70½
21. 22. and 23.	44	Tarbet	8 78½
Partick	2½ 46½	Arroquhar Inn	1½ 80½
Kilpatrick	7 53½	Glencroe	4½ 84½
Dunglas	2 55½	Rest and be Thankful	3 87½
DUMBARTON	2½ 58½	Cairndow Inn	6½ 94½
Renton	2½ 60½	INVERARY	9½ 104

See description of this route in *Pleasure Tours*,—*Glasgow to Inverary*.

**No. 27.—EDINBURGH to FORT-WILLIAM, by Stirling and Tyndrum.**

(Miles.)		(Miles.)	
To TYNDRUM, traced in		To Glencoe	9 115
No. 25.	87½	Dallachalish	5 120
Inverounan	9½ 96½	Ferry	½ 120½
Kings-house Inn	9½ 106	FORT-WILLIAM	10 130½

*To Inverary, by Glasgow and Dumbarton.*

(Miles.)

- 87½ Tyndrum. See this road described, No. 25. Here the road to Dalnally goes off to the left; the road to Fort-William goes northward to the right, and at
- 89½ Enters Argyllshire, and goes down the banks of the river Kintyre.
- 94½ Crosses the Urchy.
- 97 Inverouman, and Loch Tilly, Bendouran, a beautiful mountain, on the right.
- 102½ Crosses the river Ba, and goes round the Black Mount to
- 106½ Kings-house Inn, where is good accommodation.
- A few miles after this the road divides; that on the right is the old road by the Devil's Staircase, now gone into disrepair. The other, which is usually travelled, goes to the left down Glencoe, to the inn of
- Ballichulish or Ballychulish. After crossing Loch Leven, at a rapid but narrow ferry, the road goes up the banks of Loch Linnhe to
- 130½ FORT-WILLIAM.

**No. 23.—EDINBURGH to ABERDEEN, through Fife, and by Dundee, Arbroath, Montrose, and Inverbervie.**

(The Fife Union Coach travels this road to Dundee.)

	(Miles.)		(Miles.)
To Newhaven	2	To Woodhaven water-	
Pettycur Harbour	6 8	side	11 41
Kinghorn	1 9	DUNDEE, by water	2 43
Kirkcaldy	3 12	Arbroath	17 60
Plasterers Inn	7 19	MONTROSE	12 72
New Inn	2 1	INVERBERVIE	12½ 84½
Grassgates Inn	4½ 25½	Stonehaven	9½ 94
Cupar Fife	4½ 30	ABERDEEN	15 109

(Miles.)

- 2 Newhaven; cross the Forth to
- 6 Pettycur harbour, so called from a *petit corps* of French having landed there in former times.
- 9 Kinghorn. Alight on the right, and Seafield town.

*Direct Roads from Edinburgh*

(Miles.)

- 10½ Farm-house of Tyrie on left, and beyond it Raith-house, Ferguson, Esq.; Raith-tower on the height, which is very conspicuous over almost the whole country eastward. Gaining the height, a fine view opens of the bay of Kirkcaldy and circumjacent country, and of the opposite coast, of North Berwick Law, the Bass, and Isle of May.
- 10½ Links, church of Abbotshall on the left.
- 12 KIRKCALDY, a very long, dirty, and disagreeable town.
- 13 Path-head; Dunnikier, Oswald, Esq. on the left; a road goes to Dysart on the right, Dysart House, Earl of Rosalyn.
- 15 Carwhinny.
- 16 Balbiggy on the left; crosses the water Ore.
- 19 PLASTERER'S INN, on the left Leasly-house, church and village of Markinch on the right, and near this Falkland Palace.
- 19½ Balbirny, General Balfour, on the right, an elegant Grecian pile.
- 21 NEW INN; Pittilock on the left, Law, Esq.; a road goes off to Perth by Falkland.
- 24 Balmalcolm, and church of Kettle, on the left.
- 25 Ramornie, Heriot, Esq. on the left.
- 25½ Crossgates, and the village of Pitlessie, scene of Wilkie's well-known picture of Pitlessie Fair.
- 26 Rankeilor on the left, Maitland, Esq. beautifully situated.
- 26½ Church of Culps and Bonzean on the right; goes down the banks of the Eden.
- 27 Crawford Priory, a fine Gothic building on the left, the seat of Lady M. Lindsay.
- 28 Scotstarvet on the right, and Walton hill.
- 29 Road goes off to Kennoway, and the East Nook, at Mutton-hole.
- 29½ Tarvit-house, Rigg, and cross the Eden by a bridge of three arches to
- 30 CUPAR, the county town. The new town-house is handsome\*.

\* Cupar, the county town of Fifeshire, is finely situated on the north bank of the Eden. The Thanes of Fife, from the most remote periods, have held their courts there. The annals of Cupar say, That the town has undergone several sieges; that plays were first acted here, which may be considered the origin of the Scots drama. The town consists of some good streets, a good jail, and public rooms; almost the whole place has been newly rebuilt within these thirty years.

*To Aberdeen, through Fife, &c.*

(Miles.)

- N. B.—There is a new road forming to the north of this one by Cupar. The roads to Dundee and St Andrew's go eastward.
- 31 Middlefield on the left, Prestonhall on the right.
- 32 Newmill, Bayne, on the right.
- 33 Village of Osnaburgh; here the Dundee and St Andrew's roads separate; that for Dundee goes to the left, and eastward to
- 36 Brackmonth mill, an old residence situated in a well wooded park.
- 39 St Fort, Stewart, Esq. on right, an old seat, amongst fine trees.
- 41 WOODHAVEN, and waterside,  $2\frac{1}{2}$  miles across.
- N. B.—This new road is about two miles longer than the old one by Kilmany church.
- 43½ DUNDEE.—At a short distance from the town, the road goes to the right, leaving the Forfar and Brechin road on the left.
- Lilly-bank.—Lunatic Asylum on the left; Taybank, C. Guthrie, Esq. on the right; Mayfield, A. M. Guthrie, Esq. on the right.
- 44 Craigie-house, J. Guthrie, Esq. on the right.
- 45 Castle of Claypots (the property of Lord Douglas) in ruins, and a road to Broughty-ferry on the right; road to Baldovie toll on the left; Pitkerro on the left.
- 47 Linlethan-house, Thomas Erskine, Esq. on the left: cross Dighty water; Balmossie on the left.
- 48½ Grange of Monifieth, D. Kerr, Esq. and a road to the church of Monifieth on the right.
- 51 Woodhill Inn.—Woodhill, Capt. Mill, on the right; road to the church of Barry on the right.
- 53 Balmachie and Panmure-house, Hon. W. R. Maule, M. P. on the left; Maule's Bank on the right; Carnoustie, J. Kinloch, Esq. on the right; Panbride church on the right.
- 54 Muirdrum post-office.
- 56 Hatten, Rose, Esq. on the right.
- 58 Kelly-house, the Hon. Colonel Ramsay, on the left; cross Elliot water; the road now goes close by the coast.
- 59 Hospitalfield, Fraser, Esq. on the left; Park, Bruce, Esq. on the right.
- 60 ABENBROTHWICK, or ABROATH; the ruins of the abbey very fine.

*Direct Roads from Edinburgh*

(Miles.)

- 61 Seston-house on the right, church of *St Vigense* on the left, and N. Tarry.
- 63 Parkhill, Duncan, Esq. on the left.
- 64 Kimblethmont, Lindsay, on the left, finely situated in a wooded glen.
- 65 Ethie-house, Earl of Northesk, a large old pile, with good trees.
- 66 Chance Inn and post-office.
- 66½ Church of Inverkeilor on the right, and Anniston, Rait.
- 67 Ruins of Red Castle on the right, and Redhead prominently.
- 69 Dysart, and on the right a road goes off to Duninald.
- 70 Rossie Castle, Ross; Craighouse and church, with a fine spire.
- 71 Inch, and cross the Esk by an elegant timber bridge.
- 72 MONTROSE, with its beautiful basin, to the left. The principal inn at Montrose is curious as the birth-place of the great Marquis of Montrose, and in it is the room in which King James VIII. slept in 1715, before his departure for France.
- 73 New Manswells on the left, a road goes off to Marykirk.
- 74 Charlton-house on the left, G. Fullarton Carnegie, Esq.
- 75 Kinnebar, and cross the North Esk by a good stone bridge, and enter the county of Kincardine or the Mearns; Some of Murphie, Graham, on the left.
- 76½ Kirkside on the right, a fine bold coast.
- 77 Craigie, Scot, on the left, and a little onward, St Cyrus church.
- 78 Comb of Mathers on the right, Woodston on the left.
- 79 Lathrieston on the left, a little on, Brighton, Orr.
- 81 Johnshaven and Brotherton on the right.
- 82 Benholm Church. The old uninhabited tower still remains.
- 83 Upper Benholm, at the head of a wooded winding glen.
- 84 Gurdon, and Hall-green, containing 180 inhabitants in the fishing line.
- 84½ INVERBERVIE, cross the river Bervie to
- 85½ Allardyce on the left, for ages the seat of the family of Allardyce.
- 87 Church of Kineff; the coast is precipitous and grand.
- 88 Temple and Falside, the plantations of which beautify the surrounding scenery.
- 89½ Stank and Haverston on the right, the property of a Montrose hospital.
- 89½ Church of Catterline, the parish united to Kineff.

*To Aberdeen, by Dundee, Arbroath, &c.*

(Miles.)

90. *Barns on the left; formerly Ogilvie, Bart. now a seat of Lady Kennedy.*
- 92½ *Ruins of Dunnottar Castle\*, Sir Alexander Keith, Knight Marischal of Scotland.*
- 94 *STONEHAVEN, cross the Carron.—Road by Cupar-Angus joins.*
- 96 *Cross the river Cowie, house of Cowie, Innes, Esq. once the seat of the Thanes of Mearns.*
- 98 *Limpit mill, the country bleak and exposed.*
- 99 *Beachy, Silver, Esq. a venerable seat on a height near the beach.*
- 100 *Barns Inn, Elsie's-house, Morison, Esq. an old house, on left.*
- 102 *Balquham, Chapel, and Port Lethen on right, Johnston, Bart.*
- 103 *Causeway Port, goes over an extensive moss.*
- 104 *Beachory, Thomson, Esq. whose attempts at planting have been nearly fruitless.*
- 106 *Legart; cross at Dee bridge, and enter Aberdeenshire.*
- 107 *Pulmoor. The country begins to wear a more cultivated aspect at*
- 108 *Ferryhill, and a mile after enter*
- 109 *ABERDEEN.*

No. 29.—EDINBURGH to PERTH through Fifeshire.\*

	(Miles.)		(Miles.)
To New Inn (as in No. 28.)	21	To Erne Bridge	8½ 35½
Falkland -	2½ 23½	PERTH -	3½ 38½
Strathmiglo -	3 26½		

(Miles.)

- 21 *New Inn;—from this the road goes to the left through*
- 23½ *Falkland, palace in ruins, the ancient residence of the Scottish Kings.*
- 24 *Northill, Sandilands, on the left, delightfully situated.*

\* Dunnottar Castle was the seat of the attainted family of Keith, Earl Marischal;—it is a very curious and strong place, and well known in history, now the seat of Sir Alexander Keith of Dunnottar, Knight Marischal. The Regalia of Scotland were once kept here.

*Direct Roads from Edinburgh*

(Miles.)

- 26½ Myres, Moncrieff, Esq. who has improved his estate greatly.
- 27½ Strathmiglo village; onwards pass the house of Glentworth, and 3 miles farther round the hill, Potie; soon after it falls in with the great road by Kinross.
- 38½ PERTH.—There is a road from the capital to Perth, which proceeds from Burntisland, and joins the great north road near foot of Glenfarg.

No. 30.—EDINBURGH to ABERDEEN, by Kinross, Cupar Angus, Forfar, Brechin, Laurencekirk, and Stonehaven.

(Miles.)		(Miles.)	
To Queensferry	9	To FORFAR	6 72
By water	1½ 10½	Finhaven bridge	5 77
Inverkeithing	2 12½	Careston bridge	2½ 79½
Crossgates	3½ 16	BRECHIN	4½ 84
KINROSS	9½ 25½	North Esk	5 89
PERTH	16½ 42	LAURENCEKIRK	6 95
Rosefield	6½ 48½	Drumlithie	7 102
CUPAR ANGUS	6½ 55	STONEHAVEN	6 108
Meikle Bridge	4 59	Dee bridge	13 121
Essie Bridge	5 64	ABERDEEN	3 124
Glamis	2 66		

(Miles.)

Another of the roads from the capital is the above, called the Great North Road. Leaving town by the west end of Prince's Street, the road goes nearly in a north-west direction, passing the Earl of Moray's gate on the right, towards Bell's Mills. A delightful view down the water of Leith, by St Bernard's well, is to be seen here, having part of Leith roads, the ships, and Inchkeith at a distance. Ascending from the bridge at Bell's Mills, it passes the house of

- 1 Dean on the left, occupied by the Commander-in-Chief.
- 2 Ravelston house on the right, Sir Alexander Keith, Knight Marischal.
- 2½ Craigcrook, an old castle; from the quarries in this neighbourhood most of the houses of the New Town have been built.

*To Aberdeen, by Kinross, Cupar Angus, &c.*

(Miles.)

- 3 Marchfield; here the road joins that from Leith, and passes house and extensive park of Barnton, Ramsay, Esq.
- 4 King's Cramond to the right, the residence of Lady Torphichen.
- 5 New Saughton, Watson, Esq. and Craigiehall, Hope Vere, Esq. cross Cramond bridge over the river Almond, which falls into the sea about a mile below; and from this the road keeps along the fine inclosures of Dalmeny Park, Lord Rosebery, to Queensferry, passing the church and village of Dalmeny on the left. The enchanting view from the heights above Queensferry baffles all description. The traveller crosses the ferry here, nearly two miles broad, to
- 10½ North Queensferry. The views of Hopetoun and Dundas are very fine, as seen from the Frith.
- 12½ Inverkeithing; the road then goes in a north-east direction, through rather a barren country, but improved lately.
- 14 Passes Balhugie on the right, and onwards Dowloch on the left. Road to Kirkcaldy on the right.
- 15½ A road goes on the left to Dunfermline.
- 16 Crossgates.
- 20½ Enters Kinross-shire.
- 21 Blair-Adam house, Lord Chief Commissioner Adam, on the left, and Blair-Adam inn.
- 22 Dowhill and Barns, off to the left.
- 23 Passes the water of Cairney.
- 25½ KINROSS, on the banks of Loch Leven, a tolerably good inn here, and also at Kinross Green; Kinross-house, Graham, Esq. on the right, built by Sir W. Bruce, Architect. The traveller will notice a beautiful island situated in Lochleven, and the ruins of an old castle upon it: Here the unfortunate Queen Mary was confined by her brother the Regent: and the various incidents mentioned in the *Abbot*, will add greatly to the interest which this ruin must create. A visit to the lonely residence of this injured Queen will not occupy much time, and cannot fail to be interesting to those who feel for her misfortunes. The spot called Mary's Knoll, is the place where she landed after escaping along with Douglas. The castle keys were found in 1805, and are at Kinross House.
- 26½ Crosses Quiech water, which falls into Lochleven.

*Direct Roads from Edinburgh*

(Miles.)

- 27 Mills of Forth, or Minnathert, and near this, on to the right, will be seen Burley Castle, seat of the Balfours, Lord Burley.
- 31 Crosses the water of Farg at Damhead, and enters Perthshire. Church of Arngask on the top of the hill to the right.
- 35 Enters the romantic den called Glenfarg.
- 37 Passes Balmanno, an old house, and Kilgraston, Grant, on left.
- 38 Crosses the river Erne, Dumbarny church on the left.
- 39 Goes round the hill of Moncrieffe, leaving Moncrieffe House, Moncrieffe, Bart. on the right, and Pictathie mineral wells on the left; road to Dupplin and Gask on the left.
- 40 Falls in with the river Tay, goes along its banks to
- 41 PERTH. Leaving Perth, and crossing the Tay, this road goes eastward, having the Palace of Soane on the left. A little further on the road divides; this keeps the left by St Martins. Near Rosefield is Dunsinnan hill, where stand the remains of Macbeth's Castle; the country is well wooded here. After passing Drumbogie and Nethermill, the road goes through the wood and plantations around the house of Lintrose. About a mile onwards, after passing Balgershoo, Ross, Esq. it reaches
- 53 Cupar-Angus.
- Leaving Cupar, the road goes in an easterly direction, having the river Isla on the left. It passes the church of Bendochie, and a little onward, Balbroogie on the left. Onwards is Arthurstone, Macnab, Esq. on the right, and Kinloch, Kinloch, Esq. on the left; and at 59, MEIGLE, pleasantly situated on a small rivulet, in the centre of Dundee and Cupar turnpike-roads.
- Leaving Meigle, and Belmont Castle, Mackenzie, Esq. surrounded with fine policy and wood, on the right, and onwards the seat of Drumkilbo, Nairne, Esq. after passing the church of Nevy, it enters Angus near Castleton. A little onwards is
- 66 Dunkenny on the left, and the church of Essie. At the 66th milestone is GLAMMIS, and the magnificent seat of the Earl of Strathmore. A little beyond the 66th stone is Brighton, Douglas, Esq. From this the road lies over a hilly country.
- 72 FORFAR, at 72d milestone.
- Leaving Forfar, the road passes Carsgray and Carsbank on the left, and Pitcanly on the right: the country here is very

*To Aberdeen, by Kinross, Cupar Angus, &c.*

(Miles.)

77. *hill.* Near the 77th milestone is Aberlemno church, and the house of Flinnington; it falls upon the South Esk, and goes down its banks to BRECHIN at the 84th milestone. The castle (Hon. W. Maule), with its fine gardens and enclosures, give great beauty to this neighbourhood.

85 Leaving Brechin, the road goes a little to the north-east, leaving Keithock to the left, at the 85th stone. At 86½, a road to Montrose on the right. This goes onward, having Strickathrow on the left, till (88½) it falls in with another road from Montrose to Fettercairn, which road it keeps for half a mile, till it crosses the North Esk; it then enters the shires of Mearns, and goes in an easterly direction, crossing the Leither, a tributary stream of the Esk. At the 89th stone is Balmaqueen on the right; it again crosses a road to Fettercairn near Hatton, and keeps the banks of the Leither, passing Newton on the right, till it reaches LAURENCEKIRK at the 95th milestone.

97 Leaving Laurencekirk, at the 97th stone, Pitarrow on the left, it crosses the Fordun road at Chance Inn, near the 98th stone; onwards it falls into the river Bervie, Whiteriggs on the right. 102 Soon after, crossing the river, it reaches Drumlithie (102.) After passing Fiddes, Stratton, Esq. an old castle, on the right, and Falside on the left (104), it goes over a barren track; passing the church of Dunnottar on the left, and castle on the right, STONEHAVEN, at the 108th milestone. 114 It here joins the coast road to Aberdeen, as described No. 28.

**No. 31.—PERTH to DUNDEE.**

[THE road from Perth to Dundee is inserted here, as the mail to Aberdeen goes by Perth, Dundee, Arbroath, and Stonehaven.]

(Miles.)

To Inchtute	-	15
Longforgan	-	2
Dundee	-	6½
		<hr/>
		21½

*Direct Roads from Edinburgh*

(Miles.)

This is a pleasant road down the north bank of the Tay, through the Carse of Gowrie; after crossing the bridge, the road turns to the right.

Church of Kinnoul on the right; Bellwood, Young, Esq. on the left; Woodend, Captain Moncrieff, on the right.

3 Kinfauns, Lord Gray, on the left; a new castle building by his Lordship.

4 Seggieden, Hay, Esq. on the right; and ruins of Elcho castle on the opposite bank. Church of Kinfauns on the left.

5 On the left, road to Inchyra, Blair Anderson, Esq.

6 Church of St Madoes, and Pitfour Castle, Richardson, Esq. surrounded by an extensive park of old timber, on the right.

7 Glencarse, Hunter, Esq. on the left, at the foot of the hill.

8 Glendoick, Craigie, Esq. on the left; church of Kilspindy on the left, situated on a height.

9 Road to Errol, and to Errol-house, J. I. Allen, Esq. on the right; Murie, Miss Yeaman, on the right.

10 Megginch Castle, Drummond, Esq. on the right, in a fine park.

11 Half-way House; Fingask Castle, Thriepland, Esq. on the left, delightfully situated among large woods.

12 Inchmartin, Major Allen, on the left; Kinnaird Castle, Richardson of Pitfour, Esq. and church; and Ballindean, Trotter, Esq. on the left; and ~~at~~ the hill, farther to the left, Ballo, Stuart of Dalguise, Esq. and Lochton, Kinnear, Esq.

13 INCHTURE; a road on the right to Polgavie; Balledgarno on the left, a beautiful hamlet; the splendid façade of Rossie Priory, Lord Kinnaird, will be discerned on the bank to the left; and the venerable seat of Castle Huntly, rising amidst majestic woods, on the right, formerly the property of the Earls of Strathmore, now of Paterson, Esq.

15 LONGFORGAN, a long straggling village.

17 Mylnefield, Thomas Mylne, Esq. on the right, and Kingoody quarry; Gray-house, Lord Gray, on the left.

18 Invergowrie Toll, cross the bridge, and enter Angus.

19 Invergowrie, J. M. Clayhills, Esq. on the left.

20½ Balgay house, Miss Anderson, on the left; Blackness, Hunter, Esq. on the left.

21 DUNDEE.

*To Banff by Forfar and Brechin, and by Stirling.*

**No. 32.—EDINBURGH to BANFF, by Forfar, Brechin, Monymusk, and Old Rain.**

	(Miles.)		(Miles.)
To Cupar Angus, described No. 30.	55	To Bridge of Dee Inn	8½ 102½
Meikle -	4 59	Banchory Ternan	8½ 111
Glammis -	7 66	Kinarny -	10 121
FORFAR -	6 72	MONYMUSSK	5 126
BRECHIN	12 84	OLD RAIN -	11 137
North Esk bridge	5 89	Marnoch -	18 155
Fettercairn -	5 94	BANFF -	11½ 166½

**No. 33.—EDINBURGH to CRIEFF by Yetts of Muckhart.**

	(Miles.)		(Miles.)
To N. Queensferry -	10½	To Loaninghead	8½ 37
Dunfermline	5½ 16	Muthil -	6½ 43½
Yetts of MUCKHART	12½ 28½	CRIEFF -	3½ 47

The Falls on the Devon, 9 miles from Dunfermline, are well worth visiting, consisting of three or four cascades, in which the river is precipitated down perpendicular rocks, one of which is not less than 86 feet high. This is named the Caldron Linn.

**No. 34.—EDINBURGH to BANFF by Stirling.**

	(Miles.)		(Miles.)
To Stirling, as No. 23.	35½	To Ettrick, -	6½ 119
Dumblane -	6 41½	Bridge of Spey	4 123
Muthil Kirk	11½ 52	Pitmains Inn	3 126
Crieff -	3 55	Aviemore Inn	13½ 139½
Amulrie Inn	11½ 66½	Grantown -	13½ 152½
Aberfeldie -	10 76½	Bridge of Aven	13 165½
Weem Inn	1 77½	Kirkton of Aberlour	7½ 173½
Cushieville Inn	4 81½	Bridge of Fiddich	3 176½
Tummet Bridge Inn	8 89½	Keith -	10 186½
Dalnacardoch Inn	10 99½	BANFF -	20 206½
Dalwhinnie Inn	13 112½		

*Direct Roads from Edinburgh***No. 35.—EDINBURGH to INVERNESS by Perth.**

		(Miles.)			(Miles.)
To PERTH, described			To Bridge of Spey	10½	111½
No. 30.	-	42	Pitmain Inn	3	114
Dunkeld	-	15½ 57½	Aviemore Inn	13½	128
Moulinearn Inn		9 66½	Corrybrough	18½	141½
Blair Atholl		11 77½	Dalmagerrie	3½	145½
Dalnacardoch		10½ 88	INVERNESS	12½	168
Dalwhinnie	-	13 101			

(Miles.)

- 42 Leaving Perth, the road goes north, passing Balhousie, Earl of Kinnoull, on the right, and Feu House, Thomas Marshall Gardiner, Esq. on the left.
- 43 A road to Crieff by Methven, &c. on the left.
- 44 Palace of Scone, Earl of Mansfield, will be seen on the right bank of the Tay, situated in a large and well-wooded park.
- 45 Cross the river Almond, and pass the farm of Robert Graeme, Esq. on the right; the view here up the Tay comprises a beautiful wooded angle of the park of Scone.
- 47 Luncarty bleachfield. The battle was fought here in 960, in which the arms of King Kenneth III. were defeated by the Danes; but the Scots were afterwards rallied by a countryman of the name of Hay, from whom the noble families of Errol and Kinnoull are descended. The road recedes from the Tay.
- 49 Nairne House formerly stood about a mile to the left.
- 51 Church and village of Auchtergaven, Airley-wight on the left; Tullibelton, Robertson, Esq. a mile and a half to the left.
- 53 Entrance or pass into the Highlands; here the Grampian mountains begin to appear lofty and majestic, and the road comes again in view of the Tay.
- 54 Murthly Castle, near the commencement of the defile, on right, about a mile from the road, Stewart of Grandtully, Bart.
- 55 Goes along the foot of Birnam, and through the scite of the ancient forest, hardly a tree of which remains.—the distant range of Dunsinnan hills will be observed to the right\*.

\* Tragedy of Macbeth, Act IV, Scene 1.

" Apparition.—Macbeth shall never vanquished be until  
Great Birnam wood to high Dunsinnan hill  
Shall come against him.

*To Inverness by Perth.*

(Miles.)

- 57½ Birnam Inn and Little Dunkeld church on right; the road crosses the Tay by a splendid new bridge of seven arches, passes through DUNKELD, along the park of the Duke of Atholl, (whose private walks and pleasure grounds extend several miles), past King's Seat and Craigharna, where a magnificent view of Atholl opens, comprehending Craigna-huagy, Farragon, Beny-gloe, Beny-vracky, and other high mountains.
- 61½ Dowally church; and on the opposite bank of the Tay will be observed, among old trees, Dalguise House, now, and for ages, the residence of the Steuarts of Dalguise. The extensive woods and park around this seat, contribute to enrich the scene.
- 63½ Glenalbert, another seat of Mr Stuart, concealed by venerable trees, on the left.
- 64 Kinnaird, Izett, Esq. a new house, built beneath a wooded rock, on left bank; above the road to right, Tullimet, Col. Dick.
- 65½ Logierain, at the confluence of the Tay and Tummel; the ferry is at Ballinluig, from which a road goes up Strathitay to Woom, Kemmore, &c. by Ballechin and Castle Menzies.
- 66½ Moulinearn, a good inn, close to the Tummel.
- 67½ Middlehaugh, a new house, built by Ferguson, Esq.
- 68½ Dundallandy on the left bank of the Tummel, seat of General Ferguson, head of that name in Perthshire.
- 69½ Pitlochry, formerly the residence of Butter of Pitlochry, progenitor of the family of Faskally; and Moulin and Balledmund, Thomas Ferguson, Esq. above, to the right.
- 71 Faskally, the delightful retreat of Archibald Butter, Esq. on the left; the house is placed near the Tummel, and surrounded on all sides by fine banks of wood,—the river flows at the foot of the lawn.

*Macbeth.*—That will never be;  
Who can impress the forest?"

Act V. Scene 3.

*Messenger.*—As I did stand my watch upon the hill,  
I looked toward Birnam, and anon methought  
The wood began to move!"

*Direct Roads from Edinburgh*

(Miles.)

- 72 Bridge of Garry on the left, by which a road leads to Loch Tummel, Rannoch, &c. passing Bonskeid, Fincastle, Allean, and Foss, all possessed by gentlemen of the name of Stewart. This road likewise leads to Mount Alexander, the residence of Strowan Robertson, and to Bunrannoch and Crossmount, Stewart, Esqs. Lochgarry and Dalhousie, Macdonell, Esqs.
- 73 Pass of Killierankie, meaning in the original *the grave of heroes*, singularly verified by the events of 1689, when the Viscount Dundee defeated the forces of William III. and died in the arms of victory. The road, as it winds through this narrow defile, shews the fine scenery and rapid stream of the Garry, rushing over huge rocks, far below,
- 74 Orrat, or Urrard, on the right, Stewart, Esq.; in the field next the road, a rifle stone will be observed, which marks the spot where Dundee fell.
- 75 Lude, on the height to the right, amidst extensive plantations; Strathgarry and Shierglass, Stewart, Esqs. on the left bank of the Garry.
- 76 Blair-Atholl Inn and church, in which Lord Dundee is buried in the Duke's vault;—his coffin is placed on end. It is said that the road is to be altered in this neighbourhood, and to wind at the foot of the Duke's park, along the brink of the Garry. Blair Castle, though no longer a place of strength, is still interesting, and its situation is very grand.
- 79 Road goes along the pleasure-grounds; a little on, the manse of Blair to the right.
- 81 Bruar Inn; and the Falls about a mile from the road. The ride from Dunkeld has hitherto been through a district perhaps the most beautiful and picturesque in Scotland; but its aspect varies much after passing Bruar, and to the confines of Perthshire continues to traverse nothing but bleak moors, with scarce a tree, or a human habitation, to relieve the solitude of the scene.
- 88 Dalnacardoch, and goes over the mountains of Craigchurn, and through the forest of Drumuachter, (where there is not a single tree), leaving the Duke of Atholl's deer-forest on the right: enters Inverness-shire, and goes down a branch of the Spey, called Truim, to

*To Inverness by Perth.*

(Miles.)

- 101 Dalwhinnie Inn, the property of the Duke of Gordon; continues down the banks of the river Truim. A road to Fort Augustus branches off on the left, by Garviemore and Loch Laggan, passing Cluny, the residence of Cluny Macpherson, and other seats of gentlemen of his Clan.
- 107 Crosses the river Truim.
- 111½ Bridge of Spey, which the road crosses, and still keeping the banks of the Spey reaches
- 114 Pitnain Inn, a small neat house: the appearance of the country is now much better than for the last two or three stages; and is very good all the way to Inverness; the roads are most excellent.
- 115½ Church of Kingussie, and ruins on the opposite bank.
- 118 Belville on the left, Macpherson, Esq. son of the translator of Ossian. It now falls upon Loch Inch, the banks of which are well wooded.
- 120 Kinraig on the left; Invereshie, M<sup>c</sup>Pherson, on the right.
- 123 Church of Alvie, and Loch, encircled with high mountains.
- 125 Enters Morayshire; Rothiemurchus, Grant, Esq. M. P. and on the opposite bank Kinrara, Marquis of Huntly's cottage. Cairngorum at a distance.
- 128½ Aviemore Inn. Road on the right to Castle Grant, Earl of Seafield.
- 130 Avilochan, and Loch.
- 132 Leathendy on the right.
- 135 Cross the river Dulnain. A wild district for some time here.
- 141½ Corrybreugh, and soon after crosses the Findhorn.
- 143 Inveraird on the left.
- 145½ Dalmagerrie Inn.
- 147 Church of Moy and Loch; Moyhall, Macintosh of Macintosh.
- 149 Enters Strathnairn, goes over a wild district, and crosses the river Nairn.
- 155 Wester Leys and Torbrecks on the left; Inches, Robertson, Esq. and Castlehill on the right.
- 156 Kilcabuck.
- 157 King's Mills on the right.
- 158 INVERNESS.

*Direct Roads from Edinburgh***No. 36.—EDINBURGH to FORT-GEORGE, by Cupar-Angus, Blairgowrie, and Grantown.**

(Miles.)		(Miles.)	
To Perth, (as in No 30.)	42	To Castletown of Braemar	14½ 92
St Martin's Inn	5½ 47½	Cockbridge inn	21 113
CUPAR-ANGUS	7½ 54½	Candlemore inn	10½ 123½
BLAIRGOWRIE	4½ 59½	GRANTOWN	12½ 136
Bridge of Cally	5½ 64½	Bridge of Dulsie	13½ 149
Spittal of Glenshee		FORT GEORGE	16½ 166½
Inn -	12½ 77½		

**No. 37.—EDINBURGH to FORT AUGUSTUS and BERNERA.**

A great portion of this road traverses the County of Perth.

(Miles.)		(Miles.)	
To Stirling, as in No. 23.	35½	To Dalwhinnie	13 113
Dunblane -	6 41½	Garviemore -	14 127
Crieff -	14½ 56	FORT AUGUSTUS	18 145
Amulree -	11½ 67½	Unach Inn -	9 154
Weem Inn	10½ 78	Raastachan -	25½ 179½
Tummel-bridge	12½ 90	BERNERA -	9 188½
Dalnacardoch	9½ 100		

(Miles.)

**35½ STIRLING, as in No. 24.**

Leaving Stirling, the road to Dunblane crosses the Bridge of Forth, and going northward soon after crosses

**39** Allan water,—a road goes to Fort-William by Lochernhead and Tyndrum, &c. This road keeps in a northerly direction up the river Allan, passing the fine Park and Castle of Airthrey, Sir Robert Abercromby, G. C. B. on the right, and a little farther, "princely Keir," Stirling, Esq. on the left.

**40½** Kippenross on the right, Stirling, Esq. remarkable for a plane tree the largest in Scotland, being 30 feet in circumference.

**41½** DUNBLANE.—The Episcopal Cathedral has lately undergone some repairs, and is a fine building,—A road to Doune on the left. Near this the battle of Sheriffmuir was fought in 1715.

## To Fort Augustus and Bernera.

(Miles.)

- 42½ Kippendavie, the property of Stirling of Kippenross.
- 46½ Road goes over on the right to Auchterarder, passing Strathallan, Drummond, Esq. and Kincardine, Johnston, Esq. and thence leading to Perth by the bridge of Dalriach, Gask, &c.
- 47½ Ardoch, celebrated for its Roman camp, the most complete in Scotland; and Braco Castle, Francis Masterton, Esq. on the left. A road goes through Glenlichorn to Comrie.
- 49½ Orchill House, Graham, Esq. surrounded by the very extensive and thriving plantations of Mr G. on the right;—goes over the great moor of Orchill.
- 53 Pitkellony, on the left, and Culdees Castle, General Drummond, on the right;—Muthil Church and village.
- 54 Drummond Castle, the proud seat of the ancient *Earls of Perth*, now of their representative, Lady Gwydir: It stands on a commanding eminence to the left, and the park is covered with the finest trees.
- 56 Crosses the Erne, leaving Dollerie, Murray, Esq. and Inchbrakie, Graham, Esq. on the right; a road on the left leads to Comrie and Locherne through the beautiful grounds of Ochertyre, Baron Sir P. Murray, and Lawers, Lord Balgony; passing on the left Aberuchil Castle, Drummond of Strageath, Esq. (a mansion of great antiquity, with a splendid wide avenue, gigantic limes stretching in front), and on the right, Dunira, the romantic Hunting-lodge of Viscount Melville.
- 56½ CRIEFF, a neat village, pleasantly situated on a gently elevated knoll.
- 57½ Leaving Crieff, and proceeding eastward, the road passes Fern-tower, Sir D. Baird, Bart. G. C. B. on the left, and passing the road to Perth on the right, turns northward. The splendid Gothic mansion of Abercairney, Moray, Esq. will be observed towering over the vale.
- 59½ Monzie, the beautiful seat of General Campbell, M. P. on the left, with the church and village of Monzie.
- 61½ Foulford;—the road ascends a steep eminence.
- 62½ A road goes to Perth on the right.—This road goes along the Almond river in a very narrow and romantic glen, called Glenalmond.

*Direct Roads from Edinburgh*

(Miles.)

65 Crosses the river at Newton.

67½ Amulree Inn ; Milton, Campbell of Kinloch, Esq. among fine knolls of pine. A road to Kenmore on the left, through Glenquech, and along Loch Freuchie, &c. [and a road to Dunkeld on the right, through Strathbran, past Trochrie Castle, the residence of the celebrated Earl of Gowrie, by the Rumbling Brig, Ossian's Hall, and Invar. The road to Aberfeldy crosses through the dreary mountainous range of Glen-cothul, and descends upon

76½ Moness House, and Falls, Earl of Breadalbane, formerly the property of the ancient family of Flemyng of Moness, represented by Stewart Flemyng of Killichassie, Esq.

77½ ABERFELDY, a long, straggling, and very dirty village. There is no good inn here ; but crossing Tay Bridge, and leaving a road to Dunkeld by Logierait on the north side, and by another Balnaguard on the south, the road reaches

78 Weem Church, and a good inn. Near the village is the venerable Castle of Menzies, which has been for centuries, and still is, the residence of the chief of that name.

79 Bolfracks will be observed on the south bank of the Tay.

80 Church and village of Dull.—Wide plains to the left, and junction of the Lyon with the Tay near Comrie, a castellated ruin.

82 Cushieville Inn ; road to the left leads to Drumachary, one of the seats of Stewart of Garth, Esq. to Duneaves, Menzies, Esq. and Meggernie Castle, Stewart Menzies, Esq. through Menlyon.—After passing the romantic glen of Keltie, in which the castle of Garth stands on the left, the road ascends a bleak and cold country to the point where a view of Rannoch and Loch Tummel opens.

88½ Kinnairdy, and Mills of Foss ; Knyachan, Stewart of Garth, on the right, and a road to Blair Atholl by Garry Bridge.

90½ Tummel bridge and Inn ; a road to Kinloch-Rannoch, on the left, by Mount Alexander, &c.

92½ Bohespick, the country very mountainous.

95 Tremasure, and cross the river Garry ; a road up Glen-errochy, on the left, leading to Trinafour, Robertson, Esq. and Auchleeks.

*To Fort Augustus and Bernera.*

(Miles.)

- 100½ Dalnacardoch Inn ; the road to Blair and Dunkeld, on right.
- 108 Enters the county of Inverness near Dalnaspidal, in the midst of bare and rugged scenery, and goes down the steep banks of the river Truim.
- 113½ Dalwhinnie Inn, on the Gordon estate.
- 114½ Road to Inverness goes through a wild track, and falls in upon the Spey, on the right.
- 119½ Ruins of the castle of Cluny, burnt by King George's troops in 1745, and new house of Cluny, Macpherson, Esq. Chief or captain of Clan-Chattan ; the road goes up the Spey over a wild district to
- 127 Garviemore Inn, leaving Loch Laggan on the left.
- 131½ Road goes to Fort-William, on the left.
- 133½ Cross the immense mountain of Corryarrack.
- 137½ Falls in upon the river Tarff, passes Abertarff, Fraser, Esq. at some distance, and reaches
- 145 FORT AUGUSTUS. Near this are the celebrated falls of Foyers on the right. The road passes Invermoriston, Grant, Esq. beautifully situated on the banks of Loch Ness, on the right, and goes through Glen-Moriston, up the side of the river Moriston, to
- 159 Unach Inn.
- 161 Goes along the banks of Loch Clouny, passes Raebuie, and enters the very mountainous district of Glenshiell.
- 188½ BERNERA,—Barracks here, and church of Glenelg. Not far from hence is a ferry to the Isle of Skye.

## No. 36.—EDINBURGH to FOCHABERS.

	(Miles.)		(Miles.)
To Perth, as in No. 30.	42	To Cuttishillock Inn	12 107
Cupar-Angus	13 55	Kincardine O'Neil	7 114
Meikle -	4 59	Boat of Forbes, or	
Glammis -	7 66	Alford	11½ 125½
Forfar -	6 72	Huntly -	16 142
Brechin -	12 84	Keith -	10 152
Bettercairn -	11 95	FOCHABERS	8 160

*Direct Roads from Edinburgh*

(Miles.)

42 Perth, as in No. 30.

A short way after crossing the Tay at Perth bridge, this road goes eastward, keeping the Palace of Scone on the left. A little onwards the road divides; this keeps to the left, and goes through St Martin's; the country here is well wooded; onwards is Dunsinnan, and fine plantations. After passing Drumbogie and Nethermill, it reaches the plantations round Lintrose-house on the right. Soon after it passes Balgarnie on the left, and onwards about a mile, reaches

54½ Cupar-Angus. Leaving Cupar, the road goes eastward, having the river Isla and church of Bendochy on the left. A little beyond this is Balbroogie on the left.

56 Arthurstone, Macnab, Esq. a handsome house, on the right.

59 Kinloch-house, residence of G. Kinloch, Esq. on the left.

60 Meikle. To the right lies Belmont Castle, and Auchtertyre. Leaving Meikle, on the right is Fullerton, and onwards Drumkilbo. After passing the church of Nevy, it enters Angus

64 near Castleton, about the 64th milestone.

65 Dunkenny and the church of Essy on the left.

67 GLAMMIS.—The Castle of Glammis is one of the finest baronial mansions in Scotland. In it King Duncan was murdered by Macbeth; the trees in the park are lofty and spreading. Going onwards, a little beyond the 67th stone, is Brighton-house, Douglas, Esq. From this the road is over a hilly path.

73 FORFAR. Leaving Forfar, it passes Carsegray and Carsebank, on the left, and Pitscanly on the right, the country hilly.

78 Aberlemno church, and Flemington-house. It then goes down the banks of the South Esk, to

84 BRECHIN. From this the road goes in a north-east direction.

86 Keithock.

88 A road goes off to Montrose to the right near Strickathro.

90 Crosses the river North Esk.

95 Fettercairn, Baron Sir John Stuart. At the 95th a road to the right goes to Stonehaven, on the left is the house of Fiske. A very mountainous road.

102 The road crosses the water of Dye, where there is a small inn.

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## To Fochabers.

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(Miles.)

- 107 Cutties-Hillock Inn.
- 108 The road crosses the water of Feugh, and enters Aberdeenshire ;  
Finzean, Farquharson, Esq. M. P. on the left.
- \* 110 St Michael's Cairn.
- \* 111 Cross the Dee at Boat of Inchbear, and goes down the river,  
which is well wooded here, to
- 114 Kincardine O'Neil. Keeping the middle road to Alford, pass  
Auchlossan on the left.
- 117 Church of Lumphanan.
- 121 Craigievar-house, Sir Arthur Forbes, Bart.
- \* 124 Alford on the right, a pleasant village.
- \* 125 Church of Alford ; a little onwards cross the Don at
- 125, Boat of Forbes, where there is an inn.
- 127 Church of Tullynestle on the right.
- 130 Knockespock, Gordon, Esq.
- 132 Church of Clatt.
- 133 Castle Forbes, Grant, Esq. on the left.
- \* 136 Crosses the road from Rhynie to Aberdeen, near the church of  
Kinnethmount. On the right stand Gorbai and Leith-hall,  
and on the left Craighall. The road goes down the Bogie.
- 138 Gartley Castle in ruins, and onward the church, where the road  
crosses the river to
- 142 HUNTLY. After crossing the river, it leaves Huntly Lodge on  
the right, Marquis of Huntly, and ruins of the castle.
- 147 Church of Cairney.
- 150 Birkenburn on the right.
- 152 Keith. From Keith to Fochabers is a hilly stage of 8 miles.
- 160 FOCHABERS.

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\* Fochabers is a neat thriving town, within a mile of Gordon Castle. His Grace the Duke of Gordon is hereditary provost of the burgh, and governs by a Baron Bailie appointed annually ; the buildings are good, and the town contains nearly 1000 inhabitants.

*Direct Roads from Edinburgh***No. 39.—EDINBURGH to DINGWALL, TAIN, DORNOCH, WICK, and THURSO.**

	(Miles.)		(Miles.)
To Inverness (see No. 35.)	158	To Loth -	12 232
Beauly -	10 168	Ousdale Village	10 242
DINGWALL	9 177	Dunbeath Inn	9½ 251½
Drummond Inn	6 183	Latheron Kirk	4 255½
Invergordon	8 191	Clyth Inn -	6 261½
TAIN -	12 203	WICK -	10½ 272½
Meikle Ferry	4 207	Wattin -	8½ 280½
DORNOCH	5½ 212½	THURSO -	12 292½
Golspie -	7½ 220		

(Miles.)

158 Inverness.

159. Pass under the vitrified ramparts of Craig Phatric.

161 Buncrue, Fraser, Esq. This district is called the Aird.

162 Fopachie, Fraser, Esq. The Moray Frith is called here Beauly Frith.

Red Castle, Grant, Esq. an old castellated mansion, beautifully situated on the other side of the Frith.

165 Dunballach on the right, Relig, Fraser, Esq. on the left.

165½ Kirkhill on the right; Kingelly on the left.

166 Auchnagairn on the left.

167 Cross the road from Urquhart.

167½ Cross the river.

168 Beauly, a small town.

170 Enters Ross-shire; Arngask on the left.

Gilchrist church on the right.

171½ Highfield, M<sup>c</sup>Kenzie, Esq. on the left.

172 Castle Brahan, Stewart Mackenzie of Seaforth, Esq.

174 Cross the Conan at Scudale ferry.

175 Mill of Usie.

176 Pitglassie.

177 DINGWALL. Here was the seat of the Earls of Ross.

178 Tulloch Castle, Davidson, Esq. on the left.

180 Mountgerald, M<sup>c</sup>Kenzie, Esq. on the left.

80½ Ardulis on the right.

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*To Dingwall, Tain, Dornoch, Wick, and Thurso.*

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(Miles.)

- 182 Foulis House, Munro, Bart. chief of that ancient name.
  - 183 Drummond on the right.
  - 183½ Inchcoulter, Fraser, Esq. and cross the river.
  - 184½ Culcairn on the right, and Novar, Munro, Bart. on the left.  
Church of Altness on the left, a ruin on the right.
  - 187 Teaninich, and the bridge of Altness.
  - 189 Rosskeen Church, with the extensive plantations of
  - 191 Invergordon Castle, a romantic residence.
  - 192 Inn of Invergordon. The road continues along Cromarty Frith.
  - 193 Enters shire of Cromarty.
  - 194½ Port Leich.  
Miltown village and inn.
  - 196 Balnagowan, Ross, Bart. near Logie-Easter church.
  - 199 Culrossie; the road turns northerly to
  - 201½ Knockbreck.
  - 203 TAIN.—The church, an old Gothic building, dedicated to St  
Duthus\*.
  - 205 Turlogie Park and House.
  - 207 Meikle Ferry, cross to Sutherland.
  - 208 Skeeboll, Dempster of Dunichen, Esq.  
Spinningdale manufactory on the right, now given up.
  - 210 Cyderhall, Marquis of Stafford.
  - 212 DORNOCH, formerly the seat of the Bishops of Caithness,—the  
cathedral is used as the parish church †.
  - 214 Emboll House.
  - 216 Little Ferry. Skeeboll, partly a ruin, on the left.
  - 217 Links of Golspie, and onward Drimmie.
  - 220 Golspie church and village.
- 

\* The town of Tain is old and ill built; some good houses have lately been erected, and a good Assembly Room.—Tain has its new town separated from the old, being some acres feued on the estate of Macleod of Geanies. It contains about 1300 inhabitants, chiefly employed in fishing, and the manufactory of leather.

† Dornoch is a royal burgh, governed by a provost, bailies, dean of guild, and merchant councillors:—The town is small, and going fast to decay. The Danes were totally defeated here in 1260.

*Direct Roads from Edinburgh*

(Miles.)

- 221 Dunrobin Castle on the left, the ancient seat of the Earls of Sutherland, finely situated, near the sea-beach.
- 223 Uppat House.
- 225 Cross Bora river.
- 226 Church of Clyne.
- 227 Kintred-wall House, Gordon of Carol.
- 228 Wilk House Inn.
- 230 Lothbeg.
- 232 Loth Church. Most of this district is the property of the Marquis of Stafford, K. G. in right of the Countess of Sutherland, his wife.
- 237 Cross the river of Helmsdale near the old little tower.
- 238 Neviedale, Marquis of Stafford.
- 240 Ord of Caithness.
- 242 Ousdale Village, (no inn here.)
- 244 Langwall, Sinclair of Ulbster, Bart.
- 245 Berrydale Inn.
- 250 Dunbeath Castle, Sinclair of Freswick, Esq.
- 252 Causeway-mire road to Thurso.
- 255 Latheron; onwards the church of Latheron.
- 257 Nottingham House, Sutherland of Forss, Esq.
- 258 Swinzie, Gordon, Esq.
- 260 Ulbster, Sinclair, Bart.
- 261 Miltown of Clyth Inn.
- 264 East Clyth.
- 268 Thrumpster on the left.
- 269 Lake, and House of Hempriggs, Dunbar, Bart.
- 271 Old Wick Castle on the shore.
- 272 Wick\*, royal burgh; the road goes up the river.
- 273 Fostersseat, and a little onwards a road goes off to John O'Groat's House, to the right.
- 274 Sybster, Sinclair, Esq. on the left.

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\* Wick, a small town, with narrow and confined streets, has several buildings of considerable ornament to the place, and has a good harbour, lately repaired at an expence of £ 12,000. It has a share in sending a member to Parliament, and contains about 1000 inhabitants.

*To John O'Groat's House.*

(Miles.)

- 276 Burn of Winlass, and Thurster on the left.  
 278 Bilibster on the left.  
 279 Crooks of Cogile.  
 280 Trails of Watten; onwards Bridgend and church of Watten.  
 Leaving the Loch of Watten on the left, the road turns to the right, and goes over the hill of Watten, opposite to Linager House.  
 284 Brabster-Duran, Sinclair, Esq.  
 286 Tister on the left.  
 291 Hamer, Sinclair, Bart. on the right.  
 292½ THURSO \*.

Leaving Thurso Castle on the left, the road passes Murkle, Sinclair, Bart. at the 3d milestone, and winds round the Bay of Dunnet. At the 5th is Castlehill, Murray, Esq.—6½ is Thurdestoff.—8, Dunnet church, at the end of the Bay—10, Barrock and Rattar—12, Loch of May—13, Horsegrewburn, May Castle and Loch—15, Barrogl Castle—16, Smiddies, and onward the church of Canisby—17½, Houna Ferry to Orkney—18½, John O'Groat's House †.

NO. 40.—EDINBURGH to JOHN O'GROAT'S HOUSE, or DUNGSBAYHEAD.

	(Miles.)		(Miles.)
To WICK as above	272	To Miltown -	2 282
Ackergill Tower	3 275	Freswick -	2 284
Cross Keys Bay	3 278	Houna -	5 289
Kees House -	2 280	John o'Groat's House 1½	290½

From Thurso to Kirkwall in Orkney, across the Pentland Frith, 35 miles.

\* Thurso is the most northerly town on the mainland of Scotland, within 20 miles of John O'Groat's House. The old town contains no good buildings, but the new, when completed, will be one of the best in the north. The town is a barony, held of Sir John Sinclair, Bart. to whose patriotism the town is much indebted. Its charters are very old, and it is governed by 2 bailies and 12 councillors. The principal trade of the town is linen cloth; there is a bleachfield and tanning in the neighbourhood, which employ a number of people. Thurso contains a population of about 1700 souls.

† This place, known as the most northerly part of the mainland of

*Direct Roads from Edinburgh*

**No. 41.—EDINBURGH to ST ANDREW'S by the Coast, going through Kirkcaldy, Dysart, Pittenweem, Anstruther, and Crail.**

	(Miles.)		(Miles.)
To Pathhead -	13	To Pittenweem -	4½ 33½
Dysart -	1 14	Anstruther -	1½ 35
East Wemyss -	4 18	Kilrenny -	1 36
Leven -	4 22	Crail -	3 39
Largo -	3 25	Kingsbarns -	3½ 42½
Balchristie -	2½ 27½	ST ANDREW'S	6½ 49
Colinsburgh -	1½ 28½		

(Miles.)

- 13 To Path-head, as in No. 28.
- 14 Dysart.
- 15 The road divides; that by the left goes by Cameron bridge, and falls in again with this road at the church of Scoonie beyond Leven. The coast road keeps to the right, and passes
- 16 Chapel ruins, and Wemyss Castle, the romantic seat of General Wemyss.
- 18 Easter Wemyss, M'Duff's Castle in ruins.
- 19½ Road down to Buckhaven; the people said to be from Brabant.
- 20½ Road down to Methil.
- 21½ Cross the Leven.
- 22 LEVEN, a small village. House of Durie, Christie, Esq. on the left.
- 22½ Scoonie.
- 23 Ethernay on the left, beyond this Lundin-house, Erskine, Bart.
- 24½ Lundin-Mill.
- 25 Largo-house, Durham, Esq.
- 26 Strathairly, Briggs, Esq. on the left.

Scotland, is said to have been built by John de Groat about 1480, to make up an approaching quarrel, and by its octagonal shape and eight doors, to settle the precedence between eight men of the name of Groat who lived near to it; and it has ever since retained his name. The foundations only remain now.

*To St Andrew's, by the Coast.*

(Miles.)

- 27 Hall-hill, Halket, on the left; a little onward Balchristie, Bruce, Esq. and road to Ely on the right.
- 28 Newton, Thomson, and Newburn church, on the left.
- 28½ Colinsburgh, and a road to Ely, on the right; village of Kilconquhar, and Loch, Kilconquhar-house, Bethune, Esq.; and Ely-house, Anstruther, Bart. Balcarras on the left, Hon. Mr Lindesay.
- 29½ Loanhead.
- 30½ Balcormo on the left, Arnot, Esq.
- 32 Balcaskie on the left, Anstruther, Bart.
- 33½ PITTENWEEM; near the burgh of Earl's Ferry, a cave where M'Duff, Thane of Fife, was concealed.
- 34 W. Anstruther, a burgh town.
- 34 E. Anstruther, and Cellar Dikes; Balhouse on the left.
- 36 Kilrenny, on the left Innergelly, Lumsden, Esq.
- 37 Third Part.
- 38 West Barns.
- 39 CRAIL. Remains of a priory, and ruins of an old castle.
- 40 Wormiston and Airdrie, good houses, on the right.
- 41 Randerston on the right.
- 41½ Keppo, Ayton, Esq. on the left.
- 42 Cambo on the right, Earl of Kellie, surrounded by old timber.
- 42½ Goes through the village of Kingsbarns.
- 44 Pitmilley, Lord Pitmilley, an ancient residence.
- 45½ Mountbudda rock on the right.
- 47 Castle of Kinkell in ruins.
- 48 Anstruther road joins this.
- 49 ST ANDREW'S, a burgh, and University, well known in history, but its importance is now sadly diminished.

No. 42.—EDINBURGH to ST ANDREW'S by another Road.

	(Miles.)		(Miles.)
To Path-head, as above	13	To Kirkton of Largo	5½ 24½
Gallowtown -	1 14	ST ANDREW'S, as	
Windygates -	5 19	above -	23½ 47½

*Direct Roads from Edinburgh***No. 43.—EDINBURGH to CUPAR-FIFE.**

(Miles.)

- 21½ Cross the Leven, (as in No. 39.), goes by Windygaates through
- 22 Kennoway, leaving Balgony and Balfour on the left.
- 23 Auchtermairny.
- 24 Kilmuck, Tullidulph.
- 25 Road goes to Largo on the right.
- 26 Struthers, formerly the property of the Earls of Crawford.
- 27 Scotstarvet in ruins.
- 28 Wemyss-hall on the right.
- 29 Tarvet on the right, Rigg, Esq.
- 29½ CUPAR, a royal burgh, beautifully situated.

**No. 44.—EDINBURGH to DUNKELD, KENMORE, KILLIN, and LOCHERNEHEAD.**

(Miles.)

- 42 PERTH, (See No. 30.) to
- 58 DUNKELD, (See No. 35.) This city, which is placed in the midst of the most enchanting scenery, has been particularly described in the former part of the work. To go from Perth to Kenmore, it is not necessary to enter Dunkeld. There is a good house at Birnam Inn, and the Inn of Invar, about a mile on the road, is likewise well kept.
- 1 The road crosses the Braan at Invar; if the tourist wish to see Ossian's Hall and the Rumbling Brig, it will be necessary to stop here for that purpose.
- 1½ A road strikes off to the left, which goes through Strathbraan to Amulree. The Kenmore road goes through the woods of Invar, and soon discloses a beautiful prospect up the Tay, embracing *Craigna-huagy*, *King's Seat*, and *Craig-barns*, with high rocks, and woods of rich foliage all around. The scenery is uncommonly picturesque, and being entirely wooded, renders the ride most agreeable.
- 3 Inchmagronach, a farm of the Duke of Atholl's, formerly the property of the Robertsons of Lude.
- 3½ Dalmarnoch, a neat farm-house. In the hill of *Craigna-huagy*, above this, to the left, is a remarkable cave, (from which the

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*To Dunkeld, Kenmore, Killin, and Lochernehead.*

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(Miles.)

hill derives its name), supposed to communicate with an opening at a great distance, connected by this subterraneous passage:—regarding this cave there are many traditions. On the summit of *Erick-more*, the highest point of this extensive parish, and about two miles from the Dalguise shooting-lodge, is an immense *cairn*, or heap of stones, which seems to mark the mausoleum of a person of distinction in the “olden time.”

- 4 Enters the extensive woods of Dalguise, which the road skirts for some time, leaving a wide and rich plain towards the Tay on the right.
- 5½ House of Dalguise, embosomed amidst venerable trees, where may be seen the largest specimens of the weeping birch, larch, variegated plane, &c. and
- 6½ Glenalbert, seats of Charles Steuart, Esq. The cascade is not very far from the road, and very beautiful, although small. There are numerous falls higher up on the same stream, which from the want of paths are difficult of access. Its course for more than a mile is a continued scene of interruption and violence, and when swoln with rains, exhibits many fine scenes.
- 7½ Kinnaird, a very romantic residence, formerly in possession of a family of the name of Stewart, now purchased by Izett, Esq. The walks in the rock, and towards the river, are truly delightful, and laid out with taste by the present possessor.
- 8 Balmaquid, a ferry from which the road joins that to Blair Atholl on the other side of the river.
- 9 Port of Logierait, and church and village of Logierait, beautifully situated on the right, near the confluence of the Tay and Tummel. This road keeps the bank of the Tay, and passes Eastertyre, Macglashan, Esq. on the north bank.
- 10
- 11½ Balnaguard Inn, and Grandtully Arms Inn near it.
- 12 Ballechin, on the north bank, has been for many centuries the seat of the Steuarts of Ballechin: it is a very elegant residence, and extremely early, from its sheltered situation and fine southern exposure. Many of the venerable elms which adorn the lawn were brought from Inverary in 1689 by the ancestor of Mr Steuart, who commanded the expedition of the Atholl

*Direct Roads from Edinburgh*

(Miles.)

- Stewarts against the Masquis of Argyll, and plundered and burnt his castle of Inverary; and these trees were brought from thence, and planted in remembrance of the event.
- 13 Pitnacree, Menzies, Esq. on the right, and
- 14 Tullipourie, Clochran, and Clochfoldich, Stewart, Esq. on right.
- 15 Derculich, Edradeynot, and Fundeynot, Stewart, Esqs. on the north bank of the Tay.
- 16 **GRANDTULLY CASTLE** on the left, Stewart, Bart. which has been for many successive ages the property of this family, and is one of the first possessions of the House of Stewart.
- 16½ Chapel of Grandtully, and a little farther the boat of Billathan; Cluny, Miss Stewart, on the north bank.
- 17 Killihassie, Robert Steuart Flemyng, Esq. amongst old trees, on the north bank.
- 18 **ASERFELDY**, and falls of Moness on the left. A road goes off to Crieff by Amulree and Glenalmond on the left, and to Rannoch and Dalnacardoch by Tay bridge, on the right.
- 19 **CASTLE MENZIES** on the north bank, the ancient family mansion of the chief of that name, delightfully situated in a level lawn, under the wooded rock of Weem.
- 20 Bolfracks, a small castellated house on the left. A view opens up Glenlyon, embracing Schihallion, &c.
- 22 Taymouth Castle, the princely residence of the Earls of Breadalbane, will be seen for a moment at the bridge nearly opposite the house: the gateway is a good imitation of our ancient baronial portals.
- 23 **KENMORE**, a beautiful village amidst the most romantic scenery, to which its elegant church and spire add considerably. It is very clean, and the inn is remarkably well kept. From Kenmore the traveller may either take the south or north sides of Loch Tay to go to Killin. Supposing him to prefer the latter, after leaving Lord Breadalbane's gardens on the right, he passes a beautiful island in the Loch, where are the ruins of a nunnery.
- 31½ Pass the church of Lawers, the lofty mountain of Ben Lawers and Benmore in view. The hamlets are mean, but both sides of the Loch are well peopled.

*To Dunkeld, Kenmore, Killin, and Lochernehead.*

(Miles.)

- 28 PINKARIG, the cemetery of the Earls of Breadalbane, on the left ; and Boreland, Campbell, on the right.
- 30 KILLIN, rather a large, but dirty Highland village ; the scenery around is very sublime.
- Leaving Killin, the road crosses two branches of the river Dochart, between which stands the isolated grove of Macnab's burying ground ; leaves Achmore, and Kinnell House, Macnab of Macnab, Esq. on the left, and goes up the Dochart.
- 42 A road goes off on the right to Tyndrum and Dalnally, by Luib, Strathfillan, &c. The road to Lochernehead turns abruptly to the left, and traverses Glen-Ogle, a dreary vale, over which the mountains tower aloft, their huge rocks jutting out in every direction.
- 46 LOCHERNEHEAD,—an excellent inn, marked 66 miles from Edinburgh ; it stands at the head of Loch Erne, and of the rich and picturesque vale of Stratherne. About two miles eastward, on the south bank, is Ardvorlich, Stewart, Esq. at the foot of the gigantic Ben Vorlich. Roads from this go to Stirling by Loch Lubnaig and Callander, and to Perth by Comrie and Crieff.

## DIRECT ROADS FROM GLASGOW.

## No. 45.—GLASGOW to HAMILTON and LANARK.

	(Miles.)		(Miles.)
To Broomhouse Toll	- 5 $\frac{3}{4}$	To Dalserf	- 7 $\frac{1}{2}$ 18
HAMILTON	5 $\frac{1}{4}$ 10 $\frac{3}{4}$	LANARK	- 7 25

Leaving Glasgow, pass toll on left, Annfield, Stuart, Esq. ;—Slateford, Miller, Esq. on right ;—pass Camlachie, Jeanfield, Finlayson, Esq. on right ;—near Callender Row, West-Thorn, Denniston, Esq.

*Direct Roads from Glasgow*

on right ;—Dalbeth, Hopkirk, Esq. on left ;—Tollcross, Dandop, Esq. on right ;—Clyde Iron Works, one mile from the road ;—Mount Vernon, Buchanan, Esq. on left ;—at Broomhouse Toll, Daldowie, Bogle, Esq. on right ;—a little further on, Culain ; pass Uddistoun, Bothwell Castle, Lord Douglas, on right ;  $2\frac{1}{2}$  miles further, Bothwell church ; for description of this place, see *Pleasure Tour from Glasgow up the Clyde* ;—cross the Clyde at Bothwell Bridge ; at Hamilton, on left, Duke of Hamilton's Palace ; at west end of the town cross the Avon ;—Chateaufort, the Duke of Hamilton, on right ;—Millbourne House, on right ;—Dalserf House, Hamilton, Esq. on left ;—the village of Overtown ;—cross Nethan Water ;—Lisbon Hut, Mr Wilson ;—Carfin, Nisbet, Esq. ;—Stonebyres Fall, on right ;—Gittbank, Thomson, on right ;—Clydeville, —cross the Clyde ;—Castle Bank, Ballantyne, Esq. ;—LANARK.

No. 46.—GLASGOW to HAMILTON by *Rutherglen*.

	(Miles.)
To Rutherglen	2
Cambuslang	$2\frac{1}{2}$ $4\frac{1}{2}$
Hamilton	$6\frac{1}{2}$ $10\frac{1}{2}$

(Miles.)

Leaving Glasgow, pass through Bridgetown, and cross Clyde.

2 Rutherglen, near the field of battle of Langside.

 $2\frac{1}{2}$  Gallowflat, the meaning of which is shewn by the name.

3 Hamilton Farm.

4 Rosebank ; further on left, Morriston and Westburn.

 $4\frac{1}{2}$  Cambuslang. $6\frac{1}{2}$  Spittle Hill on left.

8 Bothwell Castle on left, seat of Lord Douglas, in a very grand and romantic situation.

 $9\frac{1}{2}$  Bellfield.

10 Ernock on right.

 $10\frac{1}{2}$  HAMILTON. Near this the Palace, for many generations the seat of the family of Hamilton.

*To Hamilton by Rutherglen.*

**No. 47.—GLASGOW to LANARK by another Road.**

	(Miles.)		(Miles.)
To Broomhouse Toll	5½	To Carluke	10½ 19½
Belzie Hill	3½ 9	LANARK	5½ 25

(Miles.)

- 5½ Leaving Broomhouse toll, the road passes Daldowie, Steuart, Bart.
- 8 Tinnochside on left.
- 9 On right of Belzie hill, Parkhead. Here the road leaves the Edinburgh road; turning to the right,
- 10 Cross Calder water.
- 12½ Carfin House, Steuart, Esq.
- 13½ Muirhouse on right; on left Wishaw House, Lord Belhaven.
- 14½ Coltness, Steuart Denham, Bart.
- 19½ Carluke; on right Kirkton.
- 20½ Lainshaw House, Cunningham, Esq.
- 22 Lee Place, Macdonald Lockhart of Lee, Bart. a fine old mansion, on the right.
- 22 Jerviswood, Baillie, Esq. on left.
- 25 LANARK.

**No. 48.—GLASGOW to GREENOCK, by Paisley.**

	(Miles.)		(Miles.)
To Paisley	7½	To Bishopton Inn	3½ 14½
Barnsford Bridge	2½ 10½	Port-Glasgow	7 21½
Barnsford Toll	½ 10½	GREENOCK	2½ 24

(Miles.)

- This road leaves Glasgow by New Bridge, at the toll, taking the Paisley road on right; Plantation, Muir, Esq.; on left, Parkhouse, Walkingshaw, Esq.
- 1 Upper Ibrox, Bennet, Esq.
  - 2 Craigton, Ritchie, Esq. on right.
  - 3 Cardonald, Lord Blantyre; on left, and Crookstone-Castle, in ruins. Ralston, Orr, Esq. on left.
  - 4 Hawkhead, Earl of Glasgow, on left; Beershaw, Smith, Esq. on right.
  - 4½ Blackhall, Shaw Stewart, Bart. on left.

*Direct Roads from Glasgow*

(Miles.)

Near Paisley, Greenlaw, Ross, Esq. on right, and Newhall, Kemble, Esq.; Crossflat, Brown, Esq. on left.

6 PAISLEY; cross the Cart, then take the street turning to the right, near the middle of the town.

7½ Abbot's Inch, Lord Douglas, on right; at a distance, Blackstone, Napier, Esq. on left.

8½ Walkingshaw House and Policy, M'Donnell, Esq.

Bransford bridge, and cross the river Gryfe; a little further on, this road joins Renfrew road at Southbar, Alexander, Esq.

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No. 49.—GLASGOW to GREENOCK by *Renfrew*.

	(Miles.)		(Miles.)
To Govan	3	To Port Glasgow	7 19½
Renfrew	3¼ 6¼	GREENOCK	2½ 22
Bishopton Inn	6 12¼		

(Miles.)

1½ Greenlaw, Mrs Reid, on right; Mavis Bank, Hamilton, Esq. Haugh-head, Rowan, Esq. on left; Cessnock Hall, Henderson, Esq.

3 Village of Govan, containing 800 or 900 inhabitants; a little onwards, Broomloan, C. Haggart, Esq. on left.

Govan Church and Manse on right, near which Mrs Thorn has a neat house; a little further on right, Fairfield, Cumming, Esq. Holmfauld-head, Rowan, Esq.

4 A little further on, Linthouse, on left; Greenhead House, Hunter, Esq.; Monyflats, Paterson, Esq. on left, and further on, Shielhall, Oswald, Esq.

Bracehead, M'Call, Esq. on right.

6½ Enter RENFREW. Elderslie House, Spiers, Esq. Deanfield, on left.

7½ On right, at bridge, Renfield, Campbell of Blythwood; cross Paisley canal, at Inchinnan bridge; a little further on left, Inchinnan Church; on right, House of Hill, M'Gilchrist, Esq. near which is Park House, Fulton, Esq.

8 Northbar, Buchanan, Esq. on right.

9 Southbar, Alexander, Esq. on right; near Bishopton Inn on right, Rosalind Castle in ruins.

*To Greenock, by Renfrew.*

(Miles.)

- 12½ Bishopton Inn ; past Bishopton Inn, Bishopton House, Gillespie, Esq. on right ; Glendock, Lady Semple.
- 16½ Finlaystone House, Graham of Gartmore, Esq. formerly a seat of the Earl of Glencairn.
- 17 Parklee House, M'Ilvor, Esq. on right ; Parkhill House, on left ; a little farther on, Carnegie House, Foster, Esq.
- Plantation House on right, near Port Glasgow, Wood, Esq. At Port Glasgow, on right, Newark Castle, Lord Belhaven, between Port Glasgow and Greenock ; some neat houses have lately been built near Crawford's Dyke, on right ; Park Gemmel, Esq. on left ; Hillend and Carseburn Houses ; then,
- 22 GREENOCK.

No. 50.—GLASGOW to STIRLING by *Kilsyth*.

	(Miles.)		(Miles.)
To Kirkintulloch	- 7½	To Loanhead	- 6 18½
Kilsyth	- 5 12½	STIRLING	- 10 28½

(Miles.)

Leaving Glasgow by the Infirmary, the road crosses the Monkland canal ; Whitehouses on left, and Jerviston on right.

- 1 Thrush Grove, on right, and Hope Park, Tennant, on right ; Peter's Hill, Campbell, Esq. ; Hunter's Hill, Galloway ; Springfield, Cleland.
- Cross the great canal ; cross Kelvin Water.
- 7½ Kirkintulloch village,—cross the Luggie. Broomhill on left, Woodburn on right.
- 9 Cross the Kelvin at Inchbelly bridge.
- 12½ Kilsyth.
- Haggs on left ; Knowbight, Cates Cleugh, on right ; Bankhead, on left ; the village of Denny, Herbertshire, Morehead, Esq. ; Carron Vale ; cross Carron Water ; Auchinbuie House ; Plain, Simpson, Esq. on right.
- 24½ Parknuik, on left ; Bannockburn-house : Muriton village, Charterhall, on left ; Mellon, on right.
- 26½ Village of St Ninians, and church, on right, and a tower, part of which was burnt in 1745.

*Direct Roads from Glasgow*

(Miles.)

Williamisfield, on left; West Livelands, on right; Viewfield,  
and Christian Bank, Miss Erskine, on left.

28½ STIRLING Castle and town.

No. 51.—GLASGOW to STIRLING by *Cumbernauld*.

	(Miles.)		(Miles.)
To Bedley	7	To Loanhead	3 17
Cumbernauld	7 14	STIRLING	10 27

(Miles.)

Leaving Glasgow at Duke Street, after passing the toll-bar,  
Meadowbank, Carrick, Esq. on left; Brewery, Stenarts, on  
right; Themy Hill, Govan, Esq. on left: Blackhill, Gilpit,  
Esq.

Cross Monkland Canal, ½ mile from Ridley Park, Miss Proven;  
Hoggenfield Loch, and Frankfield Loch, Frankfield House,

7 Millar, Esq.; Garnkirk-house, Sprott, Esq.; Bedley-house,  
Campbell, Esq. Dunbeath Castle in ruins.

14 CUMBERNAULD INN.—On right, Cumbernauld-house, Lord  
Elphinstone; Castle-Cary, on right, Colquhoun, Esq.; on  
left, Magot-hill, Graham, Esq.

Cross the great Canal and Kelvin, Denovan, Johnston, Esq.;  
village of Denny, and Herbertshire, Morehead, Esq.; and on-

27 wards to STIRLING, as in No. 50.

No. 52.—GLASGOW to AYR by *Kilmarnock*.

	(Miles.)		(Miles.)
To Cathcart	3½	To Kilmarnock	8½ 21½
Mearns Church	4½ 7½	Monkton	8 29½
Kingswells	6½ 13½	AYR	4 33½
Fenwick	4 17½		

(Miles.)

This road goes across the Old Bridge over the Clyde by Gorbals,  
and passes

8 Corschill-house

*To Ayr, and to Saltcoats.*

(Miles.)

- 4 Take new Bridge over *Cart* ; on the left Cathcart village, Cathcart castle ruins, and Cartside-house.
- 5 Williamwood house on right.
- 6 Road to Eaglesham on the left, Lord Glasgow.
- 7 Greenbank.
- 8 Mearns castle, a large square tower, surrounded by a ditch.
- 9 Mearns church on right, and Southfield house.
- 12½ Fleakside village.
- 14 Kingswells toll to the left, and moss of Drumbay on right.
- 18 Fenwick church.
- 19 Crawfordland-house on left, Crawford of Braehead, Esq.
- 21 Dean castle, formerly Earl of Glencairn.
- 21½ KILMARNOCK, which gave the title of Earl to the attainted family of Boyd, represented by the Earl of Errol.
- 23 Riccarton church on left.
- 24 Caprinton, Cunningham, Bart.
- 25 Freesbank on left.
- 26½ Craigie castle ruins.
- 27½ Symington church on right. The country well cultivated.
- 29 Rosemount house on left.
- 30 Monkton church,—on left, road to Irvine.
- 30½ Orangefield on left.
- 31½ Priestwick church.
- 33½ AYR, on left Craigie-house.

## No. 53.—GLASGOW to SALTCOATS, 31½ miles.

	(Miles.)		(Miles.)
To PAISLEY	7½	To Kilwinning	4½ 28
Beith	11½ 19	Stevenson	2½ 30½
Dalry	4½ 23½	SALTCOATS	1½ 31½

## No. 54.—GLASGOW to NEILSTON, 9½ miles.

To Pollockshaws	-	-	4
Barhead	-	-	4 8
NEILSTON	-	-	1½ 9½

*Direct Roads from Glasgow*

## No. 55.—GLASGOW to IRVINE, 25 miles.

	(Miles.)		(Miles.)
To Pollockshaws	- 4	To STEWARTON	10 18
Pollock House	4 8	IRVINE	- 7½ 25½

## No. 56.—GLASGOW to AYR, by Irvine.

	(Miles.)		(Miles.)
To Pollockshaws	- 4	To IRVINE	- 7½ 25½
Pollock House	4 8	Monkton	- 7½ 33
Stewarton	- 10 18	AYR	- 4 37

(Miles.)

This road also crosses the Clyde by the old bridge.

- 1 Road to Kilmarnock to the left.
- 2 Village of Marchton.
- 3 Lanton on the left, and Camphill.
- 3½ On the right Crossmyloof and Hags castle ruins.
- 4 Crosses the river Earl, and goes through Pollockshaws;—on right  
Nether Pollock.
- 5 Eastwood church on left.
- 6 Church, road to Mearns on the left.
- 8 Pollock-house on the right, Maxwell, Bart. M. P.
- 10 Langton on the right.
- 12 Passes the White Loch on the right.
- 13 Enters Ayrshire.
- 16 Robertland on left, road to Paisley on right.
- 18 STEWARTON.
- 19 Leaves Corsehill.
- 19½ Lainshaw house, Cunninghame, Esq. on right.
- 21 The Byres on the right.
- 22 Cunningham-head.
- 23 Reiston on left.
- 23½ Stonemuir church ruins, cross Lugton water.
- 24 Great gate to Eglinton Castle, the seat of the Earl of Eglinton.
- 24½ Stone Castle, Earl of Eglinton, on the left.
- 25½ IRVINE ; the church is adorned with an elegant spire.
- 30 Loans.

*To Ayr, by Paisley and Kilwinning.*

(Miles.)

**33** Monkton. Near this the mansion of Orangefield.

**34** Prestic, a burgh of barony erected by James VI.

**37** Ayr.

**No. 57.—GLASGOW to Ayr by PAISLEY and KILWINNING.**

	(Miles.)		(Miles.)
To PAISLEY	8	To Irvine	3 31
Beith	11 19	AYR	11½ 42½
KILWINNING	9 28		

(Miles.)

After crossing the Clyde, the road passes

- 2** Park-house.
- 4** Govan church on the left, and the remains of the Bishop's palace.
- 3** Crosses Craigton on the right, and enters Renfrewshire.
- 5** The ruins of Crookstone, once occupied by the unfortunate Queen Mary, and where she was married to Bothwell.
- 7** Greenlaw-house on the right.
- 8** PAISLEY, splendid old abbey. Crosses the Cart, and onwards Hall-hill on the left.
- 9½** Newton-house on left, and Elderslie, Spiers, Esq. a fine seat.
- 11** Johnstone, Mr Houston, on the left, and goes through the village of Quarreltown.
- 12½** Ruins of Cochran on the right.
- 14** Ruins of Elliston Tower on the left, and Hollow on the right.—  
A road goes off on the right to Greenock.
- 14½** A road goes off here to Kilmarnock on the left.
- 15** Castle Semple, formerly M'Dowall, Esq.
- 17½** House of Barradger, Montgomery, Esq.
- 18** Enters Ayrshire at Clerk's bridge.
- 19** Beith. Ruins of the seat of Montgomery of Giffin.
- 21½** Kilbirney on the right, and Garnock, give a title to the family of Crawford.
- 23** Crosses the river Garnock.
- 24** Goes through Dalry, Kirkland, on the right. Keeps the bank of the river, and passes
- 25** Blair house on the left, Blair of Blair, Esq.

*Direct Roads from Glasgow*

(Miles.)

26 Dalgraven.

27½ Woodhouse on the left.

28 KILWINNING.

29 Pass Eglinton Castle, a very large building, designed by Adam.

31 IRVINE.—See No. 55.

42½ AYR.

No. 58.—GLASGOW to KILMARNOCK, AYR, MAYBOLE,  
GIRVAN, STRANRAER, and PORTPATRICK.

	(Miles.)		(Miles.)
To Ayr (No. 52.)	33½	To Ballantrae	12½ 67½
Maybole	9 42½	Stranraer	16½ 83½
Kirkoswald	4½ 47	Portpatrick	5½ 89
Girvan	8 55		

(Miles.)

32½ Ayr, by Kilmarnock.

Leaving Ayr, this road takes a south-east direction, and in about 3 miles crosses the Doon.

36½ Newark on the right, and Doonside on the left.

37 Blairstone, Cathcart, Esq. on the left.

38 Saughry. The road is now through a rich waving country, till it reaches

42½ MAYBOLE. About half a mile onwards, a road goes off on the right to Culzean, Earl of Camilla.

44 On the left the ruins of Balcarran, and of the Abbey of Crossraguel.

46 Auchinblain on the right, and a little on Blainfield on the left.

47 Kirk Oswald.

50 Reaches the sea near Culzean Mill. Keeping the shore,

53 Passes Chapelhill on the left, and after crossing the river Girvan, falls in with the Kilkerran road at the 96th milestone from Edinburgh.

55 GIRVAN.

Still keeping the shore from Girvan, it passes

57½ Ardmillan.

60 The ruins of Carleton on the left.

61 Some natural stone pillars on the right.

*To Hamilton, Moffat, &c. and to Dumfries.*

(Miles.)

- 67½ BALLINTRAE, pleasantly situated on the coast, Ferguson, Bart.  
Leaving Ballintrae, it crosses the river Stinchar, and recedes a little from the coast.
- 70 Enters Glenapp, a woody district.
- 73 Finnard on the right.
- 74 Enters Wigtonshire.
- 76½ Loch Ryan house, and Cairn on the left. It now goes round the edge of the Loch.
- 80 Craigaffie, Neilson, on the left.
- 82 Culhorn castle, Earl of Stair, on the left.
- 83½ STRANRAER.
- 87 PORTPATRICK, and the fine ruins of Dunakey.

No. 59.—GLASGOW to HAMILTON, MOFFAT, ECCLEFECHAN, GRETNA GREEN, LONGTOWN, and CARLISLE.

	(Miles.)		(Miles.)
To Hamilton	10½	To Newton of Wamphry	7 63½
Larkhall	4 14½	Dinwoody Green	4 67½
Lesmahagoe	8 22½	Lockerby	5 72½
Douglas Mill	6½ 29	Ecclefechan	6 78½
Abington	9 38	Gretna Green	9½ 87½
Crawford church	3 41	Longtown	4½ 92
Elvanfoot	2½ 43½	CARLISLE	9 101
MOFFAT	13 56½		

No. 60.—GLASGOW to DUMFRIES, by Hamilton, Leadhills, and Thornhill.

	(Miles.)		(Miles.)
To Hamilton	10½	To Leadhills	15½ 44
Larkhall	4 14½	Thornhill	14 58
Lesmahagoe	7 32½	Brownhill Inn	3 61
Douglas Mill	6 28½	DUMFRIES	11½ 72½

(Miles.)

- 10½ Hamilton.—See Nos. 45. and 46.
- 12 Cross Avon water.

*Direct Roads from Glasgow*

(Miles.)

- 14 Fairholm-house on right
- 14½ Larkhall on left.
- 15½ Bloomhill on right.
- 16 Patrickholm.
- 18 Stonehouse church to the right.
- 19 Spital.
- 20 Blackwood, Hope Vere of Craigiehall, Esq.
- 22 CARSE.—Here a road goes to Strathaven to the right.
- 23 Netherhouse on right.
- 23½ Lesmahagoe church.—Anchorfiddle house on left.—Cross Nethan water.
- 28 Cross Douglas water.
- 28½ Douglas Mill and Toll Bars. One mile to the right, Douglas Castle, amongst venerable oaks, Lord Douglas.
- 37 Abington, Colebrook, Bart.
- 39 Castle of Crawford on left, and on the right Crawford church.
- 41½ Elvanfoot Inn Toll. The road to Leadhills turns to the right.
- 44 The village of Leadhills contains about 1000 inhabitants, and is said to be nearly the highest inhabited ground in Scotland.
- 56 Drumlanrig Castle, Duke of Buccleuch and Queensberry, on the right, a splendid baronial mansion.
- 58 THORNHILL.
- 59 Cross Campel water.
- 61 Shaw-house on left.
- 62 Barjarg on right, Hunter, Esq.
- 64 Blackwood, Copland, Esq.
- 64½ Cross Nith at Aldgirth bridge.
- 66 Carre-house on right.
- 67 Dalswinton, formerly Patrick Miller, Esq. on the left, a fine seat.
- 68 Cowhill.
- 69 Cross Clouden or Cairn,—on left Holyrood church, and the old College ruins.
- 72½ DUMFRIES.

*To Dumfries by Sanquhar.*

No. 61.—GLASGOW to DUMFRIES, by *Kingswells, Cumnock, and Sanquhar.*

(Miles.)			(Miles.)		
To Cathcart	-	3½	To New Cumnock	-	5 40½
Mearns church	4½	7½	Kirkconnel	8	48½
Kingswells	6½	13½	SANQUHAR	-	4 52½
Galston	-	8½ 22	Penpont	-	13½ 66
Mauchlin	-	7 29	DUMFRIES	15	81
CUMNOCK	-	6½ 35½			

(Miles.)

This road goes across the Old Bridge over the Clyde by Gorbals, and passes

- 2 Corsehill-house.
- 4 Take New Bridge over Cart.—On the left Cathcart village, Cathcart castle ruins, and Cartside house.
- 5 Williamwood-house on right.
- 6 Road to Eagleshame on the left.
- 7 Greenbank.
- 8 Mearns castle ruins.
- 9 Mearns church on right, and Southfield-house.
- 12½ Fleakside village.
- 14 Kingswells Toll to the left, and Moss of Drumbay on the right.
- 16 Hairshaw-house, and a little farther on Darnhillan.
- 22 Galston.—Near this place stands Loudon Castle, Marchioness of Hastings.
- 26 Lochbroom on right.
- 29 Mauchlin.—Near this on right, Netherplace-house.
- 29½ Road to the beautiful mansion of Auchinleck, Boswell, Esq. son of the celebrated biographer of Dr Johnson.
- 30 Kirkincleuch-house.
- 34 Auchinleck village and church; on the right Dumfries House, one of the seats of the Marquis of Bute.
- 35½ CUMNOCK.
- 37½ Glassnock-house.
- 38 Barland castle, a fine ruin on the right.
- 40½ New Cumnock. Cross Nith, on the right Black Castle ruins.
- 45 Enter Dumfries-shire at Marchburn.
- 46½ Kirkconnel.

*Direct Roads from Glasgow*

(Miles.)

- 51 Killay on right.  
 52½ Sanquhar on right; ruins of the Castle of Sanquhar.  
 55 Ellicock on right, Veitch, Esq.  
 57½ Ardoch.  
 62½ Drumlanrig, Duke of Buccleuch.  
 66 Penpont; in this parish is a castle erected by Tiberius.  
 67 Keir church; this parish abounds with limestone.  
 70 Barjarg, Hunter, Esq.  
 75 Burnhead.  
 78 Road to Monyhive.  
 78½ Cross Cairn water.  
 80 Youngfield on left.  
 81 DUMFRIES.

No. 62.—GLASGOW to LANARK, PEEBLES, SELKIRK,  
 and HAWICK.

	(Miles.)		(Miles.)
To Broomhouse Toll	5½	To PEEBLES	10 52
HAMILTON	5½ 10½	Inverleithan Church	6 58
Dalserf	7½ 18	Fernalis Bridge	8½ 66½
LANARK	7 25	SELKIRK	6½ 73
Biggar	12 37	HAWICK	11 84
Broughton	5 42		

No. 63.—GLASGOW to DUMFRIES by Muirkirk.

	(Miles.)		(Miles.)
To Rutherglen	2	To Sanquhar	16 45½
Kilbride	6 8	Thornhill	12 57½
Strathaven	8 16	DUMFRIES	14½ 71½
Muirkirk	13½ 29½		

(Miles.)

- Leaving Glasgow by Bridgetown, the road crosses the Clyde,  
 and passes several neat houses to  
 2 Rutherglen, which is now almost a suburb of Glasgow.  
 2½ Bankend.

*To Largs by Dalry, and to Whithorn by Balloch.*

(Miles.)

- 4 Castlemilk on right, seat of a family of the name of Stuart.
- 6 Springfield on right, and on the left Calderwood, Maxwell, Bart.
- 7 Limekilns.
- 8 Kilbride, the birth place of Hunter, the celebrated anatomist.
- 10 Torrance, Miss Stewart.
- 14 Overton, Stewart, Esq. on left.
- 16 Strathaven, on left old castle ruins, Duke of Hamilton.
- 17 Colinhill.
- 17½ Newton on left.
- 19½ Lambhill.
- 23½ Peelhill.
- 25 Ploughland, Duke of Hamilton.
- 29½ Muirkirk. Beyond this on right Wellwood, on left Crossflat.
- 45½ Sanquhar.

After passing Sanquhar, the road falls upon the river Nith at Bridgend; on the opposite side stands Elliock-house, Veitch, Esq. surrounded with extensive natural woods, chiefly oak: a little onward it falls in with the road last described.

71½ DUMFRIES.

No. 64.—GLASGOW to LARGS by Dalry.

To Beith,	-	-	-	19
Dalry,	-	-	-	4½ 23½
Largs,	-	-	-	9½ 33½

No. 65.—GLASGOW to Whithorn by Balloch.

	(Miles.)			(Miles.)	
To Ayr (see No. 52.)	33½		To WIGTON	7½	86½
Maybole	8½	42	Kirkcinner	3	89½
Balloch	12½	54½	Sorby	3	92½
House of the Hill	16	70½	WHITHORN		97½
Newton Stewart	9	79½			

*Direct Roads from Glasgow***No. 66.—GLASGOW to Whithorn by Dalmellington.**

	(Miles.)		(Miles.)
To Kingswell -	13½	To NEW GALLOWAY	12 71½
Fenwick -	4 17½	Clatteringhaws	6½ 78
KILMARNOCK	3½ 21½	Newton Stewart	11 89
Monkton -	8 29½	WIGTON -	7½ 96½
AYR -	4 33½	Kirkinner	3 99½
Dalmellington	16 49½	Sorby -	3 102½
Carsphairn	10 59½	WHITHORN	7 109½

**No. 67.—GLASGOW to KIRKCUDBRIGHT.**

	(Miles.)		(Miles.)
To Sanquhar -	45½	To New Galloway	13½ 76½
Penpont -	12½ 57½	KIRKCUDBRIGHT	10½ 87
Monyhive	5½ 63½		

The traveller may either go to Thornhill from Sanquhar, and from thence cross the Nith at Boatford bridge; or he may cross at the bridge opposite to Drumlanrig Castle, which falls in with the road from Thornhill near Boatford, before reaching Penpont. Soon after leaving Penpont, it crosses Scarr water, and passes Tynronkirk on the right. Near Monyhive is Barbowia-house: leaving Monyhive, it crosses Craigdarroch water, and falls upon the banks of Castlefairn water. Going by Glencroish and Castlefairn, after passing Holmhead, a road goes on the right to Dalry; this goes by Balmaclellan, and soon after reaches New Galloway. Passing Kenmure Castle, Gordon, Esq. the road goes along the side of Loch Ken, by Partoun and Crossmichael, and falls in with the road from Dumfries at Causeyend. About 5 miles from Kirkcudbright, it passes Barneapel on the right, and a little onwards Valleyfield; 2 miles onwards, Comestone ruins on the right; 2 miles further, Kirkcudbright.

**No. 68.—GLASGOW to KIRKCUDBRIGHT, by Mauchlin.**

	(Miles.)		(Miles.)
To MAUCLIN, (No. 61.)	29	To New Galloway	2 65
Dalmellington	14 43	Laurieston -	9½ 74½
Carsphairn church	10 53	KIRKCUDBRIGHT	9½ 84
St John's Town, Dalry	10 63		

*To Perth and Aberdeen, and to Killin, &c.*

## No. 69.—GLASGOW to PERTH and ABERDEEN.

	(Miles.)		(Miles.)
To Stirling (No. 51.)	27	To Glamis	6½ 85½
Dumblane	6 33	Forfar	5½ 91
Greenloaning	5 38	Brechin	12½ 103½
Blackford	4½ 42½	North Esk Bridge	5½ 109
Auchterarder	3½ 46	Laurencekirk	6 115
Dunning	5½ 51½	Draplithie	7½ 122½
PERTH	9 60½	Stonehaven	6 128½
Cupar Angus	12½ 73½	ABERDEEN	14½ 143
Meikle	5½ 78½		

## No. 70.—GLASGOW to KILLIN by Balfroun.

	(Miles.)		(Miles.)
To Garscube Bridge	5	To Buchlyvie	2½ 24
Miln Gavie	2½ 7½	Callander	3 37½
Strathblane	4½ 12½	Locherne-head Inn	13½ 51
Killearn	6 18½	KILLIN	8 59
BALFROUN	2½ 20½		

## No. 71.—GLASGOW to INVERNESS.

	(Miles.)		(Miles.)
To Stirling (No. 51.)	27	To Dalnacardoch Inn	10 92
Dumblane	6 33	Dalwhinnie Inn	13 105
Muthil church	11½ 44½	Etrick	6½ 111½
Crieff	3 47½	Bridge of Spey	4 115½
Amulree Inn	11½ 59	Pitmain Inn	3 118½
Aberfeldie	10 69	Aviemore Inn	13½ 131½
Weem Inn	1 70	Freebairn Inn	15½ 147½
Cashieville Inn	4 74	INVERNESS	14½ 161½
Tummel Bridge Inn	8 82		

*Direct Roads from Glasgow*

## No. 73.—GLASGOW to DUMBARTON, INVERARY, OBAN, and APPIN.

	(Miles.)		(Miles.)
To Partic	2½	To INVERARY	23½ 60
Kilpatrick	7 9½	Innishale	11 71
Dunglas	2 11½	Dalmally	5 76
DUMBARTON	2½ 14½	Taynuilt	12 88
Tarbet Inn	20½ 34½	OBAN	12 100
Arroquhar Inn	1½ 36½		

## No. 74.—GLASGOW to APPIN by Inverary.

	(Miles.)		(Miles.)
To Connel Ferry	95	To Loch Crearan Ferry	1 101½
Ferry	½ 95½	Appin church	3 104½
Craigenook	2 97½	Portnacrosh Inn	1 105½
Shean Ferry	3½ 100½		

From Inverary it is a wild district, and thinly inhabited. Ten miles from Inverary, stands Auchlian-house, Campbell; about a mile farther on, the ruins of Kilchurn Castle, the seat of Lord Breadalbane's ancestors, the Knights of Glenurquhay. Near Bunawe, was the house of Inverawe, Gen. Campbell of Monzie. From this it goes down the banks of Loch Etive to Oban.—Another line of road goes from Tarbet to Tyndrum, and joins the above at Dalmally. It is eight miles shorter, and the traveller will receive directions regarding it at Tarbet.

## No. 75.—GLASGOW to INVERARY, by Helensburgh.

	(Miles.)		(Miles.)
To Dumbarton	14½	To Gare-Loch-head	1 30
Caldross	3½ 17½	Portincaple Ferry	1½ 31½
Helensburgh	4½ 22	Arrochar Inn	8½ 39½
Ardincaple Inn	1½ 23½	INVERARY	23½ 63½
Passlane	5½ 29		

## No. 76.—GLASGOW to CAMPBELLTOWN, (by water.)

	(Miles.)		(Miles.)
To Greenock	22	To Lamlash	24 64
Rothsay	18 40	CAMPBELTOWN	36 100

*To Forts William and Augustus, and Neilston, &c.*

**No. 77.—GLASGOW to FORTS WILLIAM & AUGUSTUS.**

	(Miles.)		(Miles.)
To Tarbet (No. 73.)	34½	To Kinlochleven	8½ 83
Aultarnin Inn	10 44½	Maryburgh, or Gor-	
Crianlarick	6½ 51	don's burgh	13½ 96½
Tyndrum	5 56	FORT-WILLIAM	½ 97
Inverounan	9 95	Letter Findlay Inn	15 112
King's Head Inn	9½ 74½	FORT-AUGUSTUS	14 126

**No. 78.—GLASGOW to NEILSTON.**

To Pollockshaws	9
Barhead	4 13
NEILSTON	1½ 14½

**No. 79.—GLASGOW to BEITH, KILWINNING, and SALTCOATS.**

	(Miles.)		(Miles.)
To Paisley	7½	To KILWINNING	4½ 28
BEITH	11½ 19	Stevenston	2½ 30½
Dalry	4½ 23½	SALTCOATS	1½ 31½

**No. 80.—GLASGOW to the TROSACHS, by Aberfoyle, 33½ miles.**

	(Miles.)		(Miles.)
To Garscube Bridge	5	To Gartmore	7 25
Craigton	3½ 8½	Aberfoyle Inn	3 28
Drymen	9½ 18	Opening of Trosachs	5½ 33

END OF DIRECT ROADS..

## COUNTY ROADS.

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HAVING now given the direct Roads from Edinburgh and Glasgow, the principal cities of Scotland, we shall proceed to describe the roads of the different counties, and their several smaller cross roads, from the latest information. In doing this, we may premise, that in following out a road, it often happens that we are obliged to enter another county, different from that named in the title ; and also in various places, to recapitulate a road formerly described : this repetition is, however, an error on the safe side, which will readily be excused, as it is quite unavoidable.

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### PRINCIPAL CROSS ROADS IN THE LOTHIANS, AND COUNTIES OF BERWICK, ROXBURGH, SELKIRK, AND PEEBLES.

#### No. 81.—*From HADDINGTON to DIRLETON.*

(Miles.)

The road goes from Haddington at the east end of the town by the barracks, and leaves the great London road ; in about half a mile it passes Garleton hills, Captainhead on left.

- 3 Mungo's wells ; onward through the village of Drem, then to the left.
  - 5 East Fenton.
  - 5½ Fenton Barns.
  - 6 Cockle mill.
  - 6½ Dirleton Castle, Nisbet, Esq.
- 

#### No. 82.—*HADDINGTON to ABERLADY.*

(Miles.)

Leaves the road to Edinburgh on the right, a little way from the town, Smeaton on left, occupied by Lord Elcho.

- 1½ Black Mains,

*Cross Roads in the Lothians, &c.*

(Miles.)

- 3 Ballincrieff village, and House, an old seat of Lord Elibank.  
 4½ Village and church of Aberlady.

**No. 83.—HADDINGTON to PENCAITLAND and FORD.**

(Miles.)

Leaves the road to Edinburgh on the left, at the toll-bar passes  
 St Lawrence.

- 1½ Clerkington, Hepburn, Esq.  
 2 Hething Hall.  
 3 Gladsmuir, where the forces of Prince Charles defeated those of  
 George II. under Sir John Cope, in September 1745.  
 5 PENCAITLAND; pass through the village of W. Pencaitland.  
 7 Ormiston church.  
 8½ Cranstoun.  
 9½ FORD.

**No. 84.—HADDINGTON to DUNSE.**

(Miles.)

To Longformacus	-	-	16½
Dunse	-	-	7 23½

(Miles.)

Leaving Haddington, on the left, Amisfield, Earl of Wemyss.

- 1 Monkrig.  
 2½ Road to Gifford on the right.  
 5½ Yester House, Marquis of Tweeddale, to the right. The road goes  
 over the Lammermuir hills for several miles.  
 12 Cross Whiteadder, and enter Berwickshire.  
 16½ Longformacus.  
 17 Raithall to the left.  
 22 Road to Greenlaw on right.  
 23½ DUNSE.

**No. 85.—HADDINGTON to DALKEITH.**

(Miles.)

Keep the Edinburgh road till within half a mile of Gladsmuir  
 church, then turn to the left.

*County Roads.*

(Miles.)

- 4½ Pass Penston.
- 5½ West Bank.
- 8 Elphinston on right.
- 9 Blackhill.
- 10 Langside.
- 11 DALKEITH, and Palace, Duke of Buccleugh.

**No. 86.—HADDINGTON to NORTH BERWICK.**

(Miles.)

- This road goes off from the road to Dunbar, to the left, at the
- 2 second milestone from Haddington, having the plantations of Beanston on the right,
  - 3½ Village of Athelstoneford \* on left,—Gilmerton, Kinloch, Bart. on the right.
  - 4½ Farm house of East Fortune on the right.
  - 5 Pass Peffer burn; Congalton, Trounbridge, Bart. on the left, and at a little distance Rockville on the right.
  - 6 Sideserf, Milne, on the right; and Chappel, White, on the left; a little onwards Roman Tower on the right; Kingston on the left.—Road to Tynningham to the right, Earl of Haddington.
  - 7 Hardrig on the left, Laswade on the right.
  - 8 Goes by the foot of North-Berwick Law.
  - 9 NORTH-BERWICK, and House, Sir H. H. Dalrymple, Bart.

**No. 87.—Prestonpans to Aberlady and North-Berwick.**

	(Miles.)		(Miles.)
To Aberlady	8½	To Dalston	2 10½
Gullen	28 ½	North-Berwick	2½ 13½

(Miles.)

- Leaving Prestonpans, the road goes along the coast.
- 1 Preston to the right.

\* Dr Blair, author of "The Grave," and father of the late Lord President, was succeeded as clergyman of this village by Home, author of the Tragedy of Douglas.

*Cross Roads in the Lothians, &c.*

(Miles.)

- 1½ Cockburnie and road to Tranent on right.
- 2½ St Germaine, Anderson, Esq. Vice Lieutenant of East Lothian.
- 3½ Long Niddry, seat of Lord John Campbell.
- 6 Gosford House, Earl of Wemyss,—a splendid Grecian building.
- 6½ ABERLADY, and sands or links.
- 7½ Luffness, Hon. Sir A. Hope, G. C. B.
- 8½ Gullen.
- 10 Archerfield.
- 10½ Dirleton Castle, Nisbet, Esq.
- 11½ Ferrygate.
- 12½ Abbey ruins.
- 13½ NORTH BERWICK.—The curious Bass rock about a mile out at sea, frequented by innumerable *Solan geese*.

No. 88.—BERWICK to DUNSE and GREENLAW.

	(Miles.)		(Miles.)
To Foulden	5½	To Dunse	5½ 14
Chirnside	3 8½	Greenlaw	8 22

(Miles.)

This road passes the Castle ruins on the left.

- 1 Ladykirk-ford on left, and House, Robertson, Esq.
- 2 Hallydown hill on right.
- 4 Mordington church.
- 5½ Foulden church and House on left.
- 6 Broadmeadows, Swinton, Esq. and a ruin.
- 7 Edington.
- 8 Whitehall.
- 8½ Chirnside.
- 9 Ninewells on left, Hume, Esq.
- 10 Cross Whitcadder river.
- 11½ Eldrom church.
- 12½ Manderston House, Hon. General Maitland.
- 14 DUNSE. About a mile from the town, and surrounded by the finest timber, stands Dunse Castle, the seat of Mr Hay of

*County Roads.*

(Miles.)

Drummelzier. Extensive additions have lately been made to this mansion under the direction of Gillespie, the character of which harmonizes with the style of building of the old part; and the castle now affords the finest imitation in Scotland, of an ancient and magnificent baronial residence. The sculptural ornaments are beautifully executed in stone, and the principal public rooms fitted up with rich carved oak.

21 Marchmont House, Sir W. P. Hume Campbell, Bart.

22 GREENLAW.

## No. 89.—BERWICK to CARLISLE.

	(Miles.)		(Miles.)
To Cornhill	15	To Redpath	5½ 62½
Kelso	10½ 23½	Langholm	4½ 67½
Hawick	20½ 44½	Kirkandrew	9 76½
Allan Mouth	4½ 48½	Longtown	2½ 68½
Binks	5 53½	CARLISLE	9 87½
Mossaul Inn	3½ 57½		

No. 90.—BERWICK to HAWICK by *Cornhill, Coldstream, and Kelso.*

	(Miles.)		(Miles.)
To Cornhill	13½	To Kelso	8½ 23½
Coldstream	1½ 14½	Hawick	20½ 44½

(Miles.)

Leaving Berwick by the bridge, cross Tweed and pass

2 East Ord House.

4 New-Water House, Ord, Esq.

5 Horncliff House on right.

7 On the right, the extensive and finely situated ruins of Norham Castle, celebrated in Border history.

8 Newbigging.

9 Coalhill road to the left.

10 Cross the Till river.

13½ CORNHILL.

14 Cross the Tweed to

## *Cross Roads in Berwickshire, &c.*

(Miles.)

- 14½ **COLDSTREAM**, a beautiful small town.
- 16½ Toll, and road to Edinburgh.
- 18 **Ayton Hall**.
- 20½ Cross Eden river.
- 21½ **Springfield**.
- 23½ **KELSO**, on the right **Fleurs**, Duke of Roxburghe, delightfully placed on a rising ground, and Roxburgh Castle ruins, where James II. was killed by the exploding of one of his own cannon; cross Tweed river, by a fine new bridge.
- 24 Toll bar.
- 24½ On right Springwood Park, Sir John J. Douglas, Bart.
- 26 Village of Hifton.
- 28½ Cross Kail river.
- 28½ Eckford church on right.
- 30½ Crailing House.
- 32 Cross Jed river.—The Waterloo monument forms a fine object.
- 33 Monteviot, Marquis of Lothian, on left.
- 34½ Ancrum House on right, Scott, Bart.
- 36 Knowsouth, Capt. Rutherford.
- 37½ Spital.
- 39 **Denholm**.—About a mile from this to the right stands Minto House, Earl of Minto, an elegant modern mansion.
- 40½ Ashiebank.
- 41 East Colt.
- 42 Trows Mill and Eden river.
- 43 Weensland.
- 44½ **HAWICK**.

## No. 91.—LAUDER to KELSO.

(Miles.)

To Smallholm  
Kelso

11  
6 17

(Miles.)

- Leaving Lauder, pass on the left,
- 1 Thirlstane Castle, Earl of Lauderdale.
- 2 On left road to Coldstream, and cross Lauder burn.

*County Roads.*

(Miles.)

- 3½ Blainellie on the right.
- 4 On left Roan House. Here the road leads on right to Jedburgh, on left to Kelso.
- 5 Cross Leader.
- 5½ Birkhillside, Shillinglaw, Esq.
- 9 Mellerstain, Hon. George Hamilton Bellie of Jerviswood, M. P.
- 11 Smallholm village, on left Smallholm House.
- 12 Mackerston, Hay M'Dougall, Bart.
- 13 Stitches House, Pringle, Bart.
- 14 Newton-Don, Don, Bart. M. P.
- 15½ Fleurs, Duke of Roxburghe.
- 17 KELSO.

N. B. Kelso is situated on the confluence of the rivers Tiviot and Tweed, having a bridge over the Tweed, erected by Rennie.

## No. 92.—GREENLAW to COLDSTREAM.

(Miles.)

- 2 Marchmont House on left, and
- 3 Purves Hall on left, seats of Sir W. P. H. Campbell, Bart.
- 4 Mersington House.
- 5 Eccles on right.
- 7 Pass Belchester and Caithlaw.
- 9 Road to Kelso
- 10½ COLDSTREAM.

## No. 93.—DUNSE to COLDSTREAM, 10½ miles.

Leaving Dunse, the road passes Nisbet House on the left ;—cross Blackadder at Nisbet Mill ;—Harcasse house on left ;—2 miles further pass Swinton-house, Swinton, Esq. on left ;—on right Hirsell, Earl of Home ;—near Coldstream, on left, Lennel, Earl of Haddington ;—at Coldstream, on right, Lees, Marjoribanks, Bart.

## No. 94.—JEDBURGH to LAUDER.

(Miles.)

- 1 To Bonjedart.
- 2 Cross the road to Hawick, on the left, to Kelso on the right ; on the right Tympandean, and onward, Ancrum Bridge.

*Cross Roads in Roxburghshire.*

(Miles.)

- 3 On the right is Mount Tiviot, Marquis of Lothian\*,—on the left Ancrum House, Scott, Bart.
- 5 Ellioton.—Tulloch on the left, a muir on the right.
- 8 St Boswell's Green, and the village of Lessudden; Scott, Esq.
- 9 Newton and Melrose Abbey ruins, which are well worthy of seeing, and rendered interesting by the poems of Scott.
- 11½ Bridge at the foot of Leader, called Fly Bridge.  
Near this, Drygrange, Tod—and opposite Kirklands, Tod, Esq.; on the top of the hill, Bemerside, seat of the most ancient family in Scotland, Haig, Esq.; Gladeswood, Sibbald—up the Leader, a hilly road.
- 12½ Park, Brown—village of Earlston—Cowdenknows, Dr Home.
- 14 Coralside, Capt. Home.
- 15 Chapel, Fairholm, Esq.
- 17 Road goes off to Kelso.
- 17½ Blainslie, Mr Gray.  
Enters Berwickshire.
- 20½ LAUDER.

**No. 95.—KELSO to HAWICK.**

See this road described under Berwickshire.

**No. 96.—KELSO to BERWICK.**

	(Miles.)
To Coldstream,	8½
Cornhill	1½ 9½
Berwick	12½ 23½

**No. 97.—KELSO to JEDBURGH.**

(Miles.)

This road crosses the Tweed, and goes round the inclosures of Springwood Park, Douglas, Bart.

2 Pass Highton.

\* A magnificent column has been erected by the noble Marquis, in memory of the battle of Waterloo.

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*County Roads.*

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(Miles.)

- 3 Cross water of Kail.
- 4 Church of Eckford on right, and Moss Tower on left.
- 5 The road enters the extensive inclosures of Crailing; passing the church on the left,
- 8 Cross the river Jed.
- 10 JEDBURGH.

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No. 98.—KELSO to SELKIRK, 18 miles.

From Kelso this road goes up the Tweed by Springwood Park, Roxburgh, Rutherford-path, Littledean, Maxton, Longnewton, Clari-law, Midbur, Whitmore, and SELKIRK.

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No. 99.—MELROSE to JEDBURGH, 11½ miles.

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No. 100.—SELKIRK to PEEBLES.

See below, No. 102.

---

No. 101.—SELKIRK to HAWICK.

See Edinburgh to Carlisle, No. 3.

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No. 102.—PEEBLES to SELKIRK.

(Miles.)

- Going down the banks of the river Tweed, the road passes Kerfield on right, and on the opposite bank Hayston, Hay, Bart.
- 2 It passes the ruins of Horsburgh Castle, opposite to which is Kailzie, Campbell, Esq.
  - 3 Nether Horsburgh on the left, and at the turn of the river on the opposite side, Cardrona, Williamson, Esq.
  - 5 The road turns round the foot of the hill on the left; at the 6th milestone, where the Leithen joins the Tweed, stands the village of Innerleithen. This is a fine opening of the hills, having Traquair-house and the plantations around on the opposite bank of the Tweed, seat of the Earl of Traquair.
  - 6 Crossing the Leithen, the road goes through the plantations of

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*Cross Roads in Selkirkshire, &c.*

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(Miles.)

- Pirn, Horseburgh, and keeping the river side, enters the county of Selkirk at the 10th milestone, below Holylee, Ballantine. On the opposite bank stands the old tower of Elibank, the banks well wooded.
- 13 At the 13th milestone, opposite to Ashestiel, the late residence of Sir Walter Scott, the road to Selkirk goes off to the left, and joins the other road from Edinburgh, near Cardonlee, at the 14th milestone.
- 21 SELKIRK.

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No. 103.—LINLITHGOW to QUEENSFERRY.

Keep the road to Edinburgh for 1 mile, then turn to the left by Park, onward by Pardevan, and pass Hopetoun House,—nine miles.

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No. 104.—LINLITHGOW to BORROWSTOUNNESS.

This road goes by the west end of the town direct northward,—2½ miles.

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No. 105.—LINLITHGOW to GRANGEMOUTH, 4 miles.

Keep the road to Falkirk for two miles, then to the right for two miles.

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No. 106.—LINLITHGOW to BATHGATE, 4½ miles.

No. 107.—BO-NESS to QUEENSFERRY, by the Shore, 9 miles.

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No. 108.—BO-NESS to FALKIRK, 7½ miles.

This road goes up the country by Carse bank and Polmont church, joining the Edinburgh road 1½ miles before it reaches Falkirk.

*County Roads.***DUMFRIES-SHIRE.****No. 109.—DUMFRIES to ANNAN and CARLISLE.**

	(Miles.)		(Miles.)
To Trench . . . . .	2	To Rig . . . . .	3½ 21
Mousewaldbank . . . . .	3½ 5½	Gretna . . . . .	2½ 23½
ANNAN . . . . .	9½ 15	Longtown . . . . .	4½ 28
Dornock . . . . .	2½ 17½	CARLISLE . . . . .	9 37

**No. 110.—DUMFRIES to PORTPATRICK, by the old road.**

	(Miles.)		(Miles.)
To Milton of Urr . . . . .	8	To Creetown . . . . .	9 39
CASTLE DOUGLAS 8½, or		Newton-Douglas . . . . .	8½ 47½
Carlinwark Inn . . . . .	9 17	Glenluce . . . . .	16 63½
Twynholm . . . . .	10½ 27½	Stranraer . . . . .	10 73½
Gatehouse-of-Fleet . . . . .	2½ 30	PORTPATRICK . . . . .	6 79½

N. B. This road has recently undergone considerable change; it lies nearly as follows;

(Miles.)

- 1 At the toll-bar, the left hand road goes to Lochrutton, this goes onward, and passes Drungans Lodge on the left; a little onwards, Terraughty on the left, Maxwell. Below lies the valley of Terreagles, and the seat of the ancient family of
- 8 Nithsdale. Soon after the road passes Castlehill on the left. The country is now very naked and barren; the road passing
- 9 Armamough, Burnside, and Little Larg. At the toll-bar at Muckle Larg, the road divides; that on the right goes in a north-west direction to New Galloway, this goes in a south-west direction; after going over an uncultivated track, it crosses the Orr, having Culmain, Loudon, on the left.
- 18 CASTLE-DOUGLAS INN, and half a mile further, Carlinwark. On the left is Lochbank, Hannay, Bart. and at a little distance the ruins of Threave Castle. From Castle Douglas a road goes down the river to Kirkcudbright.
- 20 This road crosses the Dee; Deebank, Gordon, Esq. on the left. From this to Twynholm it passes Barcaple and Valleyfield, and after a wearisome piece of road,

*Roads in Dumfries-shire.*

(Miles.)

- 28 **Twynholm church.**  
 Gatehouse-of-Fleet.  
 Here the road crosses the river Fleet. On the left are Cailly-house, Murray of Broughton, Esq. and Cardoness-house, Sir David Maxwell, Bart.
- 35 **Anwoth;** the road here is very agreeable though hilly, being open to the Solway Frith.  
 Between Anwoth and Creetown the road passes Boreland, Stewart, Esq. Ardwell, M<sup>c</sup>Culloch, Esq. and Kirkdale-house, Ramsay Hannah, Esq.
- 46 **CREETOWN,** Barholm, M<sup>c</sup>Culloch, Esq. on the left, and Cairnsmuir on the right.
- 50 **Kinrechtree on the right,** Heron-of-Heron; about 2 miles on the road crosses the Cree, and enters Wigtonshire, crossing
- 52 **NEWTON-STEWART.**
- 53½ **Passes Muirtonhill on the left.**
- 55 **Glassnock,** Mr Heron, on the left. Soon after it crosses the water of Bladenoch.
- 57 **Drumbow,** belonging to Lord Bute; and half a mile further it passes through Kilterson.
- 58 **Craichlaw,** Hamilton, Esq.
- 59 After a tedious ride by the Culvenan hills, the road reaches
- 70 **GLENLUCE;** near this is Balkeil, and four miles north-west is Castle Kennedy, a seat of the Earl of Stair.  
 The road crosses the Luce; on the right is Park, Hay, Bart.
- 72 **Dunragget,** and onward Drumflower.
- 76 **Culhorn,** Earl of Stair, one mile to the left.
- 78 **STRANRAER.**  
 From Stranraer across the Rhinns of Galloway, is a ride of 6 miles to
- 84 **PORTPATRICK.**  
 About a mile and a half to the left stand the ruins of Dunskey Castle, Blair, Bart.

**No. 111.—DUMFRIES to NEW GALLOWAY by the New Road.**

Soon after crossing the Nith, pass Summerhall on the right, the left hand road goes to Kirkcudbright by Lochrutton.

*County Roads.*

(Miles.)

- 1½ Cross Craigen water, Friarshall on the right; Drungans Lodge on the left, onwards Terraughty on the left.
- 9 Armamough on the right—onwards pass Burnside and Little Larg.
- 13 At the toll-bar, the left hand road goes to Castle Douglas; this goes north-west by Marwhirn, and Crofts hill, through a barren district, till it crosses the water of Urr.—Soon after it falls in with the old line of road near Crogo. After this it goes by the Lows Loch, Torquhairn, and
- 22 Balmaclellan.
- 23 Cross the river Ken.
- 24 NEW GALLOWAY, and near this Kenmure Castle, seat of the son of the Viscount Kenmure, attainted 1745, and descended of the ancient Gordons of Lochinvar.

## No. 112.—DUMFRIES to MONYHIVE.

(Miles.)

To Dunscore	-	-	9
Glencairn	-	.	5½ 14½
MONYHIVE	-	-	2 16½

(Miles.)

- 1½ Youngfield-house on right.
- 3 Cross Cairn water.
- 5 Gribton house;—at a little distance from the road, on the left, Irongray church.
- 6 Foremarkland-house.
- 7 Burnside-house.
- 7½ Dungebar-house.
- 9 Dunscore. Here is a library founded by Robert Burns.
- 9½ Dalgownier-house on right.
- 13 Crawfordton-house.
- 14½ Glencairn, which gave the title of Earl to the head of the noble house of Cuninghame.
- 16 Ingliston-house on left. Here this road is joined by the Edinburgh road to New Galloway, by Biggar and Leadhills, &c.
- 16½ MONYHIVE.

*Roads in Dumfries-shire.*

No. 113.—DUMFRIES to GLASGOW.

See Glasgow to Dumfries, No. 60. and 61.

No. 114.—DUMFRIES to AYR.

See Ayr to Dumfries.

No. 115.—MOFFAT to CARLISLE.

	(Miles.)		(Miles.)
To Lockerby . . .	16½	To Longtown . . .	14 36½
Ecclefechan . . .	6 22½	CARLISLE . . .	9 45½

(Miles.)

- 1½ This road passes Dumcrieff, surrounded by extensive plantations, the property of the late Dr Currie, near which the rivers Annan, Moffat, and Eyan all join, and retain the name of the Annan, though before this it is the smallest of the three. The
- 4 road keeps the banks of the river, and soon after passes the vestiges of a Roman camp at Tassieholm. Continuing through this valley, the road crosses the river Wamphray, a tributary stream to the Annan. The old castle, and numberless cascades and ravines, whose banks are covered with wood, render the vale of Wamphray, Fettes, Bart. very picturesque and beautiful. Many large stones appear standing erect near the road, about 5 or 6 feet in height, supposed Roman. Going down the vale of Annan, having the river still on the right, the road passes Annan-bank on the west side; and thereafter the church
- 11½ of Johnston, on the opposite bank. A little onwards is Dinwoodie, and Dinwoodie Green Inn, 1½ miles farther. In the neighbourhood of this is Jardinehall, the fine residence of Sir William Jardine of Applegirth, surrounded with thriving plantations. Spelden's Castle, the ancient seat of this family, stands near this. And about two miles south from Jardinehall,
- 13½ a road strikes off to the right across Annan, and joins the road to Lochmaben and Dumfries, already described. Here the face of the country becomes open to the south and west; the road recedes from the banks of the Annan, crosses the Dryfe,
- 16½ and soon after it reaches LOCKERBY, 4½ miles from Din-
- 18 woodie Green, which is a neat well-built town. About 2 miles

*County Roads.*

(Miles.)

- from Lockerby, the road passes through the village of Blackford, and soon after crosses the *Water of Milk*, on the banks of which is Castlemilk, Stewart, Bart. To the east, the hill of Burnswark attracts the eye. The road continues southward from Blackford, still keeping in sight of the Annan, but gradually recedes from it, the banks of which are covered with wood, and the country a good deal diversified with rises and flats, or holms on the river's banks. It continues of this description for 5 miles, till it reaches ECCLEFECHAN, 6 miles from Lockerby, a pretty large village, containing about 500 inhabitants, and remarkable for its fairs. Upon the banks of the Annan, in one of the most delightful vales in this county, stands the ancient castle of Hoddam, Sharp, Esq. and not far from this is the Tower of Repentance. Shortly after leaving Ecclefechan, a road branches off southwards to Annan by Clench-head and Waranby. After crossing a small river, the road continues through a well cultivated district, containing many neat gentlemen's seats, as Grahamshall, Bracshouse, Elderbeck, and Bonshaw. About four miles from Ecclefechan, a great road strikes off on the left to Langholm by Springkell. The Carlisle road soon after crosses the small river Kirtle, whose banks are very picturesque. From the banks of the Kirtle the country continues open and fertile: the views to the south become enlarged, and the Solway Frith and opposite coast of Cumberland lie expanded; Carlisle, with its lofty castle and cathedral, appear in the distance. A little way brings the traveller to Gretna Green,  $9\frac{1}{2}$  miles from Ecclefechan.
- 32 GRETNA, a neat comfortable village. Passing from Gretna, the road turns to the east, follows the line of a steep declivity, and soon after passes the Sark, by a bridge of one arch, after which it is English ground. The road now goes through the Solway Moss, over a track called the *Debateable ground*; after this it crosses the Esk, and soon terminates in Longtown,  $4\frac{1}{2}$  miles from Gretna, and the first English town after leaving Scotland. It is small, but well built, having regular and spacious streets. Leaving LONGTOWN, the road passes the venerable church of Arthuret, embowered amongst trees. A

*Roads in Galloway.*

(Miles.)

few miles further, it passes, by a neat bridge, the river Lyne. The country here is flat; about 7 miles from Longtown it crosses the Roman wall, and goes through the small village of Stanwix, situated on a gentle declivity towards the vale of Eden. Here the traveller has a fine view of Carlisle. There are several elegant mansions in this vale, the most conspicuous of which is Riccarby-house, the residence of Mr Richardson. Leaving Stanwix, the road crosses the Eden by two old narrow bridges, over the two branches of that river, having upon the right a level plain, called the Sacory; and after passing through a short suburb, enters the walled town of Carlisle, 9 miles from Longtown.

45½ CARLISLE.

*GALLOWAY.*No. 116.—KIRKCUDBRIGHT to *Glasgow.*

See Glasgow to Kirkcudbright, No. 67. and 68.

No. 117.—NEW GALLOWAY to *Castle Douglas.*

	(Miles.)
To Parton	8
Crossmichael	3 11
Castle Douglas	3 14

No. 118.—EDINBURGH to PORTPATRICK.

	(Miles.)		(Miles.)
To Bridge House Inn		To Castlefern	3½ 70
near Linton	16½	Balmaclellan	8½ 78½
Bridge-end, Lanark-		New Galloway	1½ 80
shire	3½ 20	Bridge of Dee	6 86
Biggar	7½ 27½	Denotar	5 91
Lamington	6½ 34	Minigaff	6½ 97½
Clyde Bridge	3½ 37½	Newton-Douglas	½ 98
Leadhills	9 46½	Glenluce	15½ 113½
Holstein	10½ 57	Stranraer	9½ 123½
Penpont	4 61	PORTPATRICK	6½ 129½
Monyhive	5½ 66½		

*County Roads.*

## No. 119.—WIGTON to PORTPATRICK.

	(Miles.)		(Miles.)
To Kirkowen	8½	To Stranraer	9½ 28
Glenluce	9½ 18½	PORTPATRICK	6½ 34½

No. 120.—PORTPATRICK to CARLISLE by *Dumfries*.

	(Miles.)		(Miles.)
To Stranraer	6	To DUMFRIES	16½ 79½
Glenluce	10 16	Annan	17½ 96½
Newton-Douglas	16 32	Gretna Green	8½ 105
Gatehouse-of-Fleet	17½ 49½	Longtown	4½ 109
Carlingwark	13 62	CARLISLE	9½ 118½
Castle Douglas	½ 63		

## No. 121.—WHITHORN to PORTPATRICK.

	(Miles.)		(Miles.)
To Merton House	7	To Glenluce	4½ 21
Killentree	2½ 9½	Stranraer	9½ 30½
Auchinmalg	7 16½	PORTPATRICK	6½ 37

## No. 122.—PORTPATRICK to WHITHORN.

To Stranraer	-	6
Glenluce	-	10 16
WHITHORN	-	21 37

(Miles.)

- 6 Stranraer.
- 7 Culhorn, Earl of Stair, on the right.
- 8 Church of Inch.
- 9 Castle Kennedy, Earl of Stair.—Passes through a moor to
- 11½ Drumflower on the left. Genoch, Adair, on the right.
- 12 Dunraggat on the left.
- 15 Park, Hay, Bart.
- 15½ Crosses the river Luce.
- 16 Glenluce. Luce, Ross, Esq.
- 19 Ruins of Synaness Castle on the right.

*Roads in Galloway and Ayrshire.*

(Miles.)

- 20½ Auchmarly, Mr Adair, on the left.
- 29 Merton House, Maxwell of Monteith, Bart.
- 31 Muirhouse ruins.
- 33 Appleby Loch on the right, and Castle Wigg, Hugh Hawthorn, Esq. on the left.
- 37 WHITHORN.

**No. 123.—NEWTON-STEWART to WHITHORN.**

This road goes southward along the banks of the Cree.

- 3 Passes the ruins of Clarey-house on the left. It goes round the Moss of Cree, and
- 5½ Passes Glenturk on the right.
- 6 Joins the road from Creetown.
- 7 WIGTON.
- 8 Crosses the river Bladenoch.
- 9 Baldoon ruins on the left.
- 10 Kirkinner church on the left.
- 11 Knockencur on the right.
- 13 Church of Sorbie on the left.
- 15 Castle Wigg, Hawthorn, Esq. on the right.
- 17 Is joined by the Garlister road.
- 18 WHITHORN.

**AYRSHIRE.**

**No. 124.—AYR to GLASGOW.**

See Glasgow to Ayr, No. 52. &c.

**No. 125.—AYR to PORTPATRICK.**

See this road described, No. 58.

**No. 126.—AYR to DUMFRIES.**

(Miles.)		(Miles.)	
To Old Cumnock, by O-		To Sanquhar	- 12 34
chiltree	16½	Brownhill	- 14 48
New Cumnock	5½ 22	DUMFRIES	74 62

*County Roads.*

(Miles.)

- This road formerly went by *Mauchline*, now it goes up the river by *Stair-house*. Soon after it passes *Berskimming*, *Lord Glenlee*, *Auchinleck-house*, *Boswell*, on the left, and brings the traveller to the village of *Ochiltree*. It now enters the extensive plantations surrounding *Dumfries-house*; and about a mile further reaches
- 16½ **OLD CUMNOCK.** Here a road to *Edinburgh* goes to the left by *Muirkirk*; this takes a south-east direction, passing *Glasnock*; and onwards the ruins of *Boreland Castle*. It then goes by the borders of three small lochs, and soon after reaches
- 22 **NEW CUMNOCK.** From this the road goes down the banks of the *Nith*, over a very hilly track, round *Garscoh hill*, when it enters *Dumfries-shire*.
- 20 Passes through *Kirkconnel*, and through the village of *Gateaide*; and onwards by *Whitehill* and *Crawickholm* to
- 34 **SANQUHAR.** The road still keeps the east bank of the river.
- 35 The ruins of an old castle on the left.
- 36 **Bridge-end.** Here there is a bridge over the *Nith* to *Elliock-house*, *Veitch, Esq.* standing amid very extensive plantations. The road continues round the foot of the *Dalpeddar hills*, and is very romantic, going by *Enterkinefoot*, till it reaches
- 44 **Drumlanrig, Duke of Buccleuch.** Here a road goes off at the toll to *Penpont*, through the plantations of *Drumlanrig*. This crosses the river *Carron*, at *Carron bridge*, and soon after it goes through the village of *Thornhill*. The road now recedes a little from the *Nith*, passes the water of *Cample*, and reaches the famous *Academy of Closeburn*: a little to the left is *Closeburn House*, *Steuart Menteach, Esq.* and the *Tower of Closeburn*.
- 48 **BROWNHILL.** Soon after leaving this, it falls in again with the *Nith*; on the opposite bank is *Blackwood, Copland*. At *Algrith bridge* the road divides, one branch on each side of the river; that on the east goes by *Dalswinton*, *Kirkmahoe*, *Auchincriche*, and *Bloomfield*, to *Dumfries*. This crosses the river to *Friars Carse*, passing *Allanton* on the left; soon after it crosses a road to *Dunscore*, and passes *Elliesland* on the left. A little onwards *Iale Tower* on the left, near the toll-bar, (Here a road goes to the left by *Cowhill*, and joins this again at *Hollywood*.) This goes by the village of

*Roads in Ayrshire.*

(Miles.)

Druidville to Holywood. It here turns a little to the right, crosses the Clouden at the new bridge, passes Newton on the left, and Youngfield on the right. College Loch on the right, and St Mary Holm on the left; crossing the Nith by the new bridge to

62 DUMFRIES.

## No. 127.—AYR to GIRVAN.

(Miles.)

To Maybole	8½
Kirkoswald	4 12½
GIRVAN	7½ 20

(Miles.)

- 8½ Maybole. Near this the ruins of a college, where is the mausoleum of the family of Kennedy.
- 9½ Baltersan on left.
- 10 Crossraguel Abbey on left, and Auchinblain and Mains on right.
- 10½ Skipperknow to the right.
- 11½ Burnfoot on left.
- 12½ Kirkoswald and manse.
- 13½ Douglaston on right, and Dalwhat to the left.
- 14 A considerable distance to the right, Turnberry Castle ruins, the seat of King Robert Bruce, when Earl of Carrick.
- 15 Milton on right.
- 16 Belhemmy and Camphill on left.
- 18 Carronch on left.
- 18½ Chapell.
- 20 GIRVAN,—a village containing about 1000 inhabitants.

No. 128.—AYR to GIRVAN by *Dailly Church*.

(Miles.)

To Maybole	8½
Dailly Church	8 16½
GIRVAN	6 22½

E

*County Roads.*

(Miles.)

- $\frac{1}{2}$  Fairfield, between which and the road is Greenfield.
- $1\frac{1}{2}$  Belleisle on the right, on left Roset. Near this, on the right, is the hut in which ROBERT BURNS was born.
- 4 Cross Doon, celebrated in Burns' beautiful song.
- $4\frac{1}{2}$  Newark, on left Doonside.
- $5\frac{1}{2}$  Blairston and Monkwood.
- $7\frac{1}{2}$  Sanghry-house,—on left Grange-house.
- $8\frac{1}{2}$  MAYBOLE.
- $9\frac{1}{2}$  On left Heart Loch, and Littleton on right.
- 11 Dalduff ruins, cross Girvan.
- 14 Kilkerran-house, Sir James Ferguson, Bart. on left.
- $15\frac{1}{2}$  Drummellan-house.
- $15\frac{1}{2}$  Drumochreen-house.
- $16\frac{1}{2}$  Dalquharran-house, seat of Kennedy of Dunure, M. P. fine castellated building by Adam.
- $16\frac{1}{2}$  Dailly church.
- $18\frac{1}{2}$  Bargeny-house.
- $19\frac{1}{2}$  Killoshan, Cathcart.—On left Dailly church ruins.
- $20\frac{1}{2}$  Trochry-house.
- $22\frac{1}{2}$  GIRVAN.

## No. 129.—AYR to IRVINE.

- 1 Toll-bar.
- $1\frac{1}{2}$  Ruins on left.
- 2 Priestwick.
- $2\frac{1}{2}$  Orange field on right, and Powburn on left.
- $3\frac{1}{2}$  Monkton. Road to Kilmarnock goes to the right.
- 4 Fairfield on left.
- 5 Crossburn.
- $5\frac{1}{2}$  Loans.
- 6 Six mile-stone.
- $6\frac{1}{2}$  Culerning on right.
- 7 Pass Barasy and Akenyet on left.
- 9 Cummingfield.
- 10 IRVINE.

## Roads in Ayrshire.

### No. 130.—AYR to CARLISLE by Dumfries.

	(Miles.)		(Miles.)
To Old Cumnock	15	To Brownhill Inn	3 47½
New Cumnock	5½ 20½	DUMFRIES	11½ 59½
SANQUHAR	12 32½	CARLISLE	37½ 96½
Thornhill	12 44½		

### No. 131.—AYR to KILMARNOCK.

(Miles.)

- 3½ Monkton. At this place the road takes to the right.
- 5 Toll-bar.
- 6 Burnbank and Helentown on right.
- 7 Spittal and Coldhome on left.
- 8 Inchgotrick.
- 9 Treesbank on right.
- 10 Riccarton church on right, and Holm.
- 11 KILMARNOCK.

### No. 132.—AYR to CARLISLE by Douglas Mill.

	(Miles.)		(Miles.)
To Drongan	7	To Muirkirk	10½ 25½
Ochiltree	4 11	Douglas Mill	12½ 38
Old Cumnock	4 15	CARLISLE	72½ 110½

### No. 133.—AYR to HAMILTON.

	(Miles.)		(Miles.)
To St Quivox church	2½	To Darvel	2 19
Fail	4½ 7	Strathaven	11½ 30½
Galston	7½ 14½	HAMILTON	7½ 38
Newmilns	2½ 17		

### No. 134.—BEITH to KILMARNOCK.

	(Miles.)
To Stewarton	7
KILMARNOCK	6 13

*County Roads.*

(Miles.)

- Leaving Beith, on the left a new elegant church.  
 2 Bogstown to the right.  
 3½ Giffin Castle ruins on left, Montgomerie of Giffin.  
 4½ Cross Lugton water.  
 5½ Dunlop village, celebrated for its cheese.  
 7 Stewarton, noted for the regularity and cleanliness of its streets and houses, once the seat of the House of Stewart.  
 7½ Cross Annock.  
 8 On the right, at a little distance, Peacock-bank House.  
 10 Cross Carmel at Shaw bridge, pass village of Kilmaurs to the right,  
 13 KILMARNOCK.

## No. 135.—KILMARNOCK to HAMILTON.

	(Miles.)		(Miles.)
To Kingswells	7½	To Kilbride	4½ 17½
Eaglesham	5 12½	HAMILTON	7 24½

## No. 136.—KILMARNOCK to IRVINE.

	(Miles.)
To Dreghorn	4½
IRVINE	2 6½

## No. 137.—KILMARNOCK to MAUCHLIN.

(Miles.)

- 1 Law Hill on left.  
 1½ Crooked Holm, and cross Irvine water.  
 2 Whiteford on left, and Blair, Blair of Blair, Esq. on right.  
 2½ Whiterys, Mossie, and Hanning on right.—Pass toll-bar.  
 3 Wardhead on left.  
 4 Road to Galston on left, and on right to Tarbolton.  
 4½ Newbyre and Glentarf.  
 5½ Catrinhill on right.  
 6 Ladsie.  
 7 Glenhill to the right.  
 8 MAUCHLINE.

*Cross Roads in Ayrshire.***No. 138.—SALTCOATS to KILWINNING and BEITH.**

(Miles.)

- $\frac{1}{2}$  Canalbank on right, and Leabank on left.
- $1\frac{1}{2}$  Stevenston village.
- $2\frac{1}{2}$  Muirside on right.
- $2\frac{1}{2}$  Kildenhirst on left.
- 4 KILWINNING,—a beautiful Abbey here.
- 5 Woodgreen, Ardoch, and Auchenskeith to the left.
- $4\frac{1}{2}$  Caustan to the right.
- 6 Jamestown on left, and on right Gooselaw and Gowkhill.
- 7 Muirhead on left.
- 8 Auchenthead on left, and Hulloch on right.
- 9 Drumboey and Southbank.
- 10 Bogstone on left.
- 11 BEITH.

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**No. 139.—GREENOCK to GLASGOW, 22 miles, see  
GLASGOW to GREENOCK, Nos. 48. & 49.**

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**No. 140.—GREENOCK to AYR.**

	(Miles.)		(Miles.)
To Largs	14 $\frac{1}{2}$	To Kilwinning	4 32
Kilbride (West)	7 $\frac{1}{2}$ 22	Irvine	3 35
Saltcoats	6 28	AYR	11 $\frac{1}{2}$ 46 $\frac{1}{2}$

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**ARGYLLSHIRE.**

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**No. 141.—INVERARY to GLASGOW by Helensburgh.**

See direct roads from Glasgow, No. 75.

**No. 142.—INVERARY to GLASGOW by Luss.**

See direct roads from Edinburgh, No. 26.

*County Roads.***No. 148.—INVERARY to CAMPBELLTOWN, through Knapdale and Kintyre.**

|               | (Miles.) |
|---------------|----------|
| To Goatfield  |          |
| Lochgare-head | 167      |
| Inverneil     | 111      |
| West Tarbet   | 94       |
| Killean       | 18½      |
| CAMPBELLTOWN  | 171 79   |

(Miles.)

INVERARY, and its Castle, the residence of *Maccollummore*, chief of the name of Campbell, has been particularly described in the Tours: we here subjoin some of the roads diverging from this point.

- 4 Crosses Douglas water.—Strachan on opposite side of the Loch.
- 4½ St John's.
- 6 Pass Auchindrain and Craignure, Campbell, Esq.
- 7 Cross a small river at Forge.
- 8 Goatfield.—The road goes by the side of Loch Fyne, and
- 11 Crosses Cada water.
- 11½ Auchgail House.
- 12½ Minart on the left.
- 16 Lochgare-head.
- 22½ Lochgilp-head Inn. Turning the projection of the loch, the road, still keeping the water-side, passes
- 27½ Inverneil.
- 34 Pass the seat of Campbell of Asknish.
- 37 West Tarbet. At a distance to the left, Tarbet Castle.
- 42 Lugvoulán, or Whitehouse Inn.
- 47 Kirktown of Kirkcalmonel.
- 53 Ruins of Runachan.
- 55½ Killean Church.
- 61 Bar Inn. On left Barr House, Colonel Campbell.
- 74 Balacharty.
- 69 Ruins of Kilhuny. The road from this passes by Craigs, Kil-
- 73½ CAMPBELLTOWN, near the southern extremity of Kintyre,—a small neat town.

*Roads in Argyllshire.*

**No. 144.—INVERARY to LOCH-GAILHEAD.**

|                               | (Miles.) |
|-------------------------------|----------|
| Cross Ferry of St Catherine's | 1½       |
| Arduinlass parks              | 1½ 3½    |
| Tomachroschair                | 2 5½     |
| Moharrisdair Bridge           | 2 7½     |
| LOCH-GAILHEAD                 | 2½ 9     |

**No. 145.—INVERARY to ARDINTENNY on LOCH LONG.**

|                               | (Miles.) |
|-------------------------------|----------|
| Cross Ferry to St Catherine's | 1½       |
| Strachur Inn                  | 5 6½     |
| Whistledale                   | 6 12½    |
| ARDINTENNY                    | 5 17½    |

**No. 146.—INVERARY to ROTHESAY in BUTE.**

*New Road.*

|                             | (Miles.) |
|-----------------------------|----------|
| To Strachur Inn, as above   | 6½       |
| Leanach                     | 4 10½    |
| Bridge over the <i>Rcul</i> | 12½ 23   |
| Auchinbreck                 | 2 25½    |
| Cullintrive                 | 5 30½    |
| Ferry                       | ½ 31     |
| ROTHESAY                    | 8 39     |

**No. 147.—INVERARY to PORTNAHAVEN in ISLAY.**

|                                      | (Miles.) |
|--------------------------------------|----------|
| To Lochgilp-head Inn, (see No. 143.) | 22½      |
| West end of Crinan Canal             | 7 29½    |
| Keills at Lagg Ferry                 | 12 41½   |
| Ferry to Jura                        | 6 47½    |
| Feoline (in Jura)                    | 16 63½   |
| Ferry to Port Askaig (in Islay)      | 1 64½    |
| Bridge-end                           | 7½ 72½   |
| PORTNAHAVEN                          | 11½ 87   |

*County Roads.***No. 148.—INVERARY to OBAN, by DALMALLY.**

|             | (Miles.) |
|-------------|----------|
| To Cladich  | 9        |
| Innishale   | 1 10     |
| Auchlean    | 1½ 11½   |
| Dalmally    | 4½ 16    |
| Bunawe      | 12 28    |
| Steneffield | 4 32     |
| Connel      | 3 35     |
| OBAN        | 5 40     |

**No. 149.—INVERARY to OBAN by PORTSONACHAN.**

|                 | (Miles.) |
|-----------------|----------|
| To Portsonachan | 12½      |
| Ferry           | ½ 13     |
| Kilchrenan      | 1½ 14½   |
| Bunaw           | 7 21½    |
| OBAN            | 12 28½   |

**No. 150.—INVERARY to FORT-WILLIAM, FORT-AUGUSTUS, and INVERNESS.**

|                  | (Miles.) |
|------------------|----------|
| To Cladich       | 9        |
| Islachryish      | Y 10     |
| Auchlean         | 1½ 11½   |
| Dalmally         | 4½ 16    |
| Tyndrum          | 11 27    |
| Inverounan       | 9 36     |
| King's-house Inn | 9½ 45½   |
| Glencoe          | 9 54½    |
| Ballichulish     | 5 59½    |
| Ferry            | ½ 60     |
| FORT-WILLIAM     | 14 74    |
| Letter-Findlay   | 15½ 89½  |
| FORT-AUGUSTUS    | 14 103½  |
| Invermoriston    | 6½ 109½  |
| Drumdreicht Inn  | 11½ 121  |
| INVERNESS        | 14½ 135½ |

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*Roads in Argyllshire.*

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*Roads made under the Commissioners appointed by Government for making Roads and Bridges in the Highlands : copied from their own Report.*

A road has been lately cut from Loch-Goilhead by Ardnoe to Loch Fyne, which has for some years been extremely useful to the public.

The Kilmelford road from Kintraw Inn to the church of Melford, in extent 8 miles 883 yards, was completed in the beginning of autumn 1813.

The Glendaruel road, from Cullintrive ferry through the valley of Glendaruel to Leanach, has been completed. Its extent is 19 miles.

A road from Corpach Moss, along the west side of the river to Clunes, with a branch from that place towards Loch Arkegg, was completed in January 1812. This road is called the Lochieside road ; its extent is 12 miles 540 yards ; and the manner in which it has been made does the highest credit to the contractors, Mess. Simpson and Wilson. Great part of this road lies in Inverness-shire.

Riddan road, a branch of the Glendaruel road, from the bridge of Ballochindrain to the head of Loch Riddan, was completed in April 1812. Its extent is only 2 miles.

The Strachur road, extending nearly 11 miles, from Strachur on Loch Fyne to Ardintenny on Loch Long, was completed several years ago. The Earl of Dunmore has proposed to contribute towards a bridle-road from Loch-Goilhead, the southern termination of the Ardnoe road, to Ardintenny, the southern termination of the Strachur road ; and the commissioners have resolved to cause the survey to be continued to Portinstock, in the hope that this desirable prolongation of the Strachur road may be adopted.

Besides these, several other roads of considerable extent and importance have been proposed in this county, and have either been already partly executed, or will be begun without delay. Such are, the Loch Awe road, to run from Loch Feachan on the western coast, across Loch Awe to near Inverary, an extent of 20 miles ; the Moydart road, from Corran Ferry at Ardgowar, by Loch Sunart, to the nearest convenient landing-place on the north side of Loch Moydart ; this

*County Roads.*

line of road is upwards of 34 miles in length, and is already finished; the Morvern road from Inversanda to the Sound of Mull, a length of 20 miles.

Several roads have likewise been completed or begun in some of the larger islands. In Jura, a road of 16 miles in length, from the Ferry of Feoline to the Ferry of Lagg, has been finished. Application has been made to the commissioners for another road, to extend from Lagg to the northernmost point of the island.

In Mull, a road has been proposed and surveyed, to proceed from Tobemary by Ballachray, Tolisk-house, the Ferry, to Ulva, and to church of Salen, with branch roads, an extent of 31 miles.

**No. 151.—BALLENCH ROAD.**

From the village of Ballenoch, to the harbour of Crinan, 1 mile 1480 yards.

**No. 152.—CRINAN ROAD.**

From the Roche of Craignachona to Crinan Quay, west end of the Crinan Canal, 560 yards.

**No. 153.—ARDNOE ROAD.**

From Loch-Goilhead, by Ardnoe, to Loch Fyne, 6 miles 726 yards.

**No. 154.—GLENDARUEL ROAD.**

From Cuillintrive Ferry, through the valley of Glendaruel to Leach, 18 miles 1765 yards.

**No. 155.—ISLAY ROAD.**

From Bridge-end in the Isle of Islay, to Portnahaven, 14 miles 1239 yards.

**No. 156.—JURA ROAD.**

From the Ferry of Feoline, to the Ferry of Lagg, in the Isle of Jura, 14 miles 157 yards.

*Roads in Argyllshire.*

**No. 157.—KEILLS ROAD.**

From the Quay of Keills, to a junction with the county road, 1 mile and 528 yards.

**No. 158.—KILMELFORD ROAD.**

From Kintrow Inn to the church of Melford, 8 miles 888 yards.

**No. 159.—LOCHAWA ROAD.**

From Loch Feachan, on the west coast, across Loch Awe to Inverary, 30 miles 1089 yards.

**No. 160.—LOCHIE-SIDE ROAD.**

From the foot of Loch Arkegg, by Lochie River side, to Copach Moss, 12 miles 540 feet.

**No. 161.—LOCHNAGUAL ROAD.**

From the Ferry of Lochie, to Fort-William (westward), to Loch-nagual in Aresraig, 37 miles 1087 yards.

**No. 162.—MORVERN ROAD.**

From Inversanda to the Sound of Mull, 35 miles 541 yards.

**No. 163.—MOYDART ROAD.**

From the Corran Ferry of Ardgowar, by Loch Sunart, to Loch Moydart, 34 miles 860 yards.

**No. 164.—RIDDEN ROAD.**

A branch of the Glendaruel Road, from the Bridge of Ballachindrin southward to Loch Ridden, 1 mile 1440 yards.

**No. 165.—STRACHUR ROAD.**

From Strachur on Loch Fyne, to Ardintanny on Loch Long, 10 miles 1234 yards.

**No. 166.—TOBERMORY ROAD.**

From the fishing village of Tobermory, by Ballachray, Torlaish

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*County Roads.*

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house, and Ulva passage house, to the church of Salen (with branch road), 31 miles 46 yards.

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**STEAM BOATS.**

Great facilities are now afforded for seeing this most interesting and romantic county, by means of *Steam Boats*, which proceed from Glasgow to Campbeltown, Inverary, and Fort-William almost daily, and are very agreeable modes of conveyance. Argyllshire is so much intersected with arms of the sea, lakes, and rivers, that water is of course the most direct mode of travelling. However, it is still necessary to give the roads of the county, although they are now much less frequented than formerly.

The steam-vessels pass through many arms of the sea which intersect Argyllshire, and exhibit the most beautiful specimens of its scenery. The Island of Bute is one of the first objects of attention after leaving the Frith of Clyde,—next to this the shores of Kintyre,—and the grand entrance of Loch Fyne. The whole route to Inverary is delightfully interspersed with woods, seats of gentlemen, and many old castles placed on the finest rocks, and giving much interest to the scenery,—which the rapid progress of the vessel, and consequent change of objects, cannot fail to enhance.

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**STIRLINGSHIRE.**

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**No. 167.—STIRLING to GLASGOW.**

|                         | (Miles.) |
|-------------------------|----------|
| To Loanhead . . . . .   | 10       |
| Kilsyth . . . . .       | 6 16     |
| Kirkintulloch . . . . . | 5 21     |
| GLASGOW . . . . .       | 7 28     |

For a description of this road, see No. 50.

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**No. 168.—STIRLING to INVERARY.**

See road from Edinburgh to Inverary, No. 25.

*Roads in Stirlingshire.*

No. 169.—STIRLING to PERTH by *Auchterarder*.

|               | (Miles.) |
|---------------|----------|
| To Dumblane   | 6        |
| Green Loaning | 5 11     |
| Blackford     | 4½ 15½   |
| Auchterarder  | 3½ 19    |
| Dunning       | 5½ 24½   |
| PERTH         | 9 39½    |

See this road partly described in Perthshire.

No. 170.—STIRLING to PERTH by *Crieff*.

|               | (Miles.) |
|---------------|----------|
| To Dumblane   | 6        |
| Green Loaning | 5 11     |
| Muthil church | 6½ 17½   |
| CRIEFF        | 3 20½    |
| Eoulis        | 4½ 25    |
| New Inn       | 3 28     |
| Methven       | 3½ 31½   |
| Perth         | 6½ 38    |

This is likewise described in Perthshire.

No. 171.—STIRLING to DUMBARTON.

|               | (Miles.) |
|---------------|----------|
| To Gargunnoch | 6½       |
| Kippen        | 4 10½    |
| Drymen        | 12½ 23   |
| DUMBARTON     | 11 34    |

At the toll-bar this road passes Craigforth, winds to the right,

3 and keeps the plantations and House of Touch, Seton, Esq. on the left.

4 Gastur, Graham, Esq.

6½ Gargunnoch on the right, Edington, Esq.

7 The village and church of Gargunnoch.

7½ Keadarroch on the right.

9 Passes the elegant policy of Buchquhan, Campbell.

*County Roads.*

(Miles.)

- 10½ Whippen,—celebrated for its whisky.  
 12 Kilhorn on the right.  
 13 Cardross, Erskine, Esq. on the right.  
 14 Carden on the right.  
 15½ Village of Buchlyvie.—The country is barren and naked for some miles.  
 23 Church of Drymen.—Crosses the water of Enderick.  
 23½ Road on the left goes to Glasgow; the road on the right to Bonhill.—On the right Buchanan, Duke of Montrose, K. G.  
 25 Church of Kilmaronock.  
 29 Westerton.  
 30 Road to the right goes to Luss, by boat of Balloch, and up the west bank of Loch Lomond.  
 31 Bonhill church, and near this the pillar to the memory of Dr Smollet.  
 32 Levenside, Campbell, Esq.  
 34 DUMBARTON. Its singular castle, built upon a stupendous rock, has long been the attraction of strangers.

No. 172.—STIRLING to ALLOA and DUNFERMLINE.

|              | (Miles.) |
|--------------|----------|
| To Tullibody | 5        |
| ALLOA        | 2 7      |
| Clackmannan  | 2 9      |
| Kincardine   | 3½ 12½   |
| Torryburn    | 5½ 18½   |
| DUNFERMLINE  | 4½ 23    |

No. 173.—STIRLING to KINROSS.

|                | (Miles.) |
|----------------|----------|
| To Alloa       | 7        |
| Liamill        | 2½ 9½    |
| Forrest Mill   | 2½ 11½   |
| Crook of Devon | 6 17½    |
| Kinross        | 6 23½    |

*Roads in Stirlingshire.***No. 174.—STIRLING to KINROSS by DOLLAR.**

|                   | (Miles.) |
|-------------------|----------|
| To Alva           | 7        |
| Tillicoultry      | 3 10     |
| Dollar            | 3 18     |
| Fetas of Muckhart | 4 17     |
| Crook of Devon    | 3 20     |
| KINROSS           | 6 26     |

Steam-boats go from Newhaven to Stirling daily; and the sail up the Firth shews a variety of delightful scenery, with the seats of the nobility and gentry all along the shore. The principal towns on the south bank are Queensferry, Bo'ness, and Grangemouth. On the north, Burntisland, Aberdour, Kincardine, Culross, and Alloa. Seats on the south, Granton, Dalmeny, Hopetoun, Kinnell, Airth, Dunmore, Polmaise, &c.; and on the north, Dunibristle, Broomhall, Culross Abbey, Kennet, Valleyfield, Torry, Tulliallan, Tullibody, Airthrey, &c. &c.

**CLACKMANNAN AND KINROSS-SHIRES.**

THE principal roads passing through these counties, are the roads from Stirling to Alloa, Dunfermline, and Kinross, described above.

Besides the above, there is a road which passes through the county of Clackmannan, from Queensferry to Stirling, in the following direction:

|              | (Miles.) |
|--------------|----------|
| To Torryburn | 8½       |
| Culross      | 1½ 10    |
| Kincardine   | 4½ 14½   |
| Clackmannan  | 3½ 18    |
| Alloa        | 2 20     |
| Tullibody    | 2 22     |
| STIRLING     | 5 27     |

*County Roads.*

Near Clackmannan is a fine old tower, the property of Bruce of Kennet, built by his ancestor King Robert Bruce.

Besides the great road to Perth, there is a very good one from Kinross to Stirling, by Dollar, and there is likewise a good road from Kinross to Auchtermuchty and Cupar Fife. See road from Dunfermline to Cupar Fife, (No. 181.)

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**COUNTY OF FIFE.**

No. 175.—CUPAR FIFE to NEWBURGH and  
PERTH.

	(Miles.)
To Kilmarnon	1
Kinnaird ruins	5 6
Lindores village	2 8
NEWBURGH	2½ 10½
Abernethy *	3 13½
Bridge of Erne	5 18½
PERTH	3½ 22

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No. 176.—ST ANDREW'S to CUPAR.

|                 | (Miles.) |
|-----------------|----------|
| To Guard Bridge | 3½       |
| Osnaburgh       | 3 6½     |
| CUPAR           | 3 9½     |

(Miles.)

On leaving St Andrew's, the road goes to the right.

- 1 Strathtyrum, Cheape, Esq. on the left.
- 2 Bloomfield, Meldrum, on the left, and Kincapel distillery.
- 3½ Edenside on the right.
- 4½ Guard Bridge across the Eden; here the road to Dundee takes the right, this goes northward to

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\* At this place there is a circular tower 74 feet high, of Pictish origin.

*Cross Roads in Fifeshire.*

(Miles.)

6 Clayton, Meldrum.

6½ Osneburgh village.

9½ CUPAR.

**No. 177.—ST ANDREW'S to DUNDEE WATER-SIDE.**

(Miles.)

1 Straththyrum on the left, goes round the bay.

3 Kincapple on the left, Eden-side on the right.

4 Cross the river Eden by a bridge of 6 arches.

5 Earlsall on the right, Bruce Henderson, Bart.

5½ Goes through Leuchars, a neat village.

6 Leuchars Castle, Henderson.

7 Road to Ferry-Port-on-Craig on the right.

6 St Fort on right, Stewart of Castle Stewart, Esq.

10 Cupar road joins this.

10½ Woodhaven.

**No. 178.—CUPAR FIFE to DUNDEE by KILMANY.**

|                            | (Miles.) |
|----------------------------|----------|
| To Logie Road . . . . .    | 2½       |
| Kilmanny . . . . .         | 2½ 5     |
| Woodhaven . . . . .        | 4 9½     |
| DUNDEE, by water . . . . . | 2 11½    |

**No. 179.—EDINBURGH to DUNDEE by RATHILLET.**

|                            | (Miles.) |
|----------------------------|----------|
| To Path-head . . . . .     | 14½      |
| Plasterer's Inn . . . . .  | 5½ 19½   |
| New Inn . . . . .          | 2½ 22    |
| Letham . . . . .           | 6 28     |
| Rathillet . . . . .        | 5 34½    |
| Kilmanny . . . . .         | 1½ 36    |
| Woodhaven . . . . .        | 4 40     |
| DUNDEE, by water . . . . . | 2 42     |

*County Roads.***No. 180.—ST ANDREW'S to NEWPORT.**

(Miles.)

- 6 Leuchars Castle.  
 7 On left, road to Cupar, and on the right, road to Port-on-Craig Ferry.  
 9 Forgan Church on right.  
 10½ NEWPORT.

**No. 181.—DUNFERMLINE to CUPAR-FIFE, by  
KINROSS and AUCHTERMUCHTY.**

|               | (Miles.) |
|---------------|----------|
| To Crossgates | 4        |
| KINROSS       | 9 13     |
| Milnathort    | 2 15     |
| Strathmiglo   | 7 22     |
| AUCHTERMUCHTY | 1½ 23½   |
| Kinloch       | 3 26½    |
| CUPAR-FIFE    | 6½ 33    |

**No. 182.—DUNFERMLINE to KINGHORN.**

|                  | (Miles.) |
|------------------|----------|
| To Inverkeithing | 4        |
| Aberdour         | 4 8      |
| Burntisland      | 9½ 11½   |
| KINGHORN         | 9½ 14½   |

**No. 183.—TORRYBURN to KINGHORN.**

|                      | (Miles.) |
|----------------------|----------|
| To North Queensferry | 9        |
| Inverkeithing        | 2½ 11½   |
| KINGHORN             | 10½ 22   |

There is now a road from Burntisland which joins that from Perth to Queensferry, at a new inn about 9 miles from the latter place, and coaches travel to Perth this way daily. The principal seat is Culello, Stuart of Duncarn, Esq. with a beautiful lodge in the Grecian style.

*Roads in Perthshire.***PERTHSHIRE.****No. 184.—PERTH to STIRLING by AUCHTERARDER.**

|                           | (Miles.) |
|---------------------------|----------|
| To Auchterarder . . . . . | 15½      |
| Blackford . . . . .       | 2½ 18    |
| Greenloaning . . . . .    | 4½ 22½   |
| Dunblane . . . . .        | 5 27½    |
| STIRLING . . . . .        | 6½ 34½   |

Leaving Perth by South Street, the road ascends, passing on the left Pitheavlis, once the residence of the Lords Oliphant, now the property of Lord Elibank; and on the right, the villas of Athol-bank, Stewart, Allan-bank, Major Cameron, &c. It traverses a district rather destitute of interest, except from the distant blue outline of the Grampians on the north and west, until the approach to Dupplin Castle is passed on the left, Earl of Kinnoul; the house is old and handsome, containing some excellent pictures, and a very good library. Passes through the property of the Earl, until it crosses the Erne by the bridge of Dalraich: immediately on the right, situated on a wooded bank, is Gask, Oliphant, Esq. a new Grecian house. A road goes off to Dunning, which is passed a considerable way to the left, and also Duncruib, the ancient seat of the Lords Rollo; a road strikes off to Kinross, and another to the Bridge of Erne on the left; passing Garvock, Græme, Esq., Invermay, Hepburn Belshes, Esq. situated amongst the romantic scenery of the river May.

11 Near Dunning, Keltie Castle, Drummond, Esq.

15½ AUCHTERARDER, formerly a royal burgh; it consists of one street, nearly a mile long; passing through, will be seen on the left, part of the turrets of Kincardine Castle, the romantic residence of Mr Johnston, rising among the woods; it is situated at the head of the picturesque glen of Ruthven: this was the first and principal seat of the noble family of Montrose; the ruins of their seat still remain, near the new castle, and also their burying-place: not far from this, on the right, is the splendid modern Gothic mansion of Strathallan, Drummond, Esq. M. P. for Perthshire, representative of the ancient attainted peerages of Strathallan and Madderty; Gleneagles

17½

*County Roads.*

House on the left ; the trees around this venerable residence very remarkable in point of size, particularly some of the oldest larches in Britain. It has been for many ages the seat of the Haldanes of Gleneagles, and is now possessed by Robert Haldane, Viscount Duncan of Camperdown.

- 18 Blackford, rather a dirty village, but placed in a romantic situation.
- 19½ Orchill House, Graham, Esq. on the right, much improved by the large forests of thriving wood that surround the mansion.
- 22½ Greenloaning, and near this a road strikes off to Crieff by Muthil, &c. Braes Castle, Masterton, Esq. on right.
- 27½ DUNBLANE, formerly noticed, has lately acquired some repute by mineral waters, discovered on a part of Lord Kinnoull's property near the town.
- 29 Kippenross, Stirling, Esq. and enter the county of Stirling.
- 31 Bridge of Allan ; Keir, Stirling, Esq. on the right, and the west gate of Airthrey Castle on the left. Here there is a magnificent view of the castle, town, and Carse of Stirling, windings of the Forth, &c.
- 34 STIRLING, after crossing the old bridge over the Forth, at the northern extremity of the town.

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**No. 185.—PERTH to STIRLING by CRIEFF.**

|                         | (Miles.) |
|-------------------------|----------|
| To Methven . . . . .    | 6½       |
| New Inn . . . . .       | 3½ 10    |
| Foulis . . . . .        | 3 13     |
| CRIEFF . . . . .        | 4½ 17½   |
| Muthil Church . . . . . | 3 20½    |
| Greenloaning . . . . .  | 6½ 27    |
| Dunblane . . . . .      | 5 32     |
| STIRLING . . . . .      | 6 38     |

The road to Crieff leaves Perth at the north side of the town, and passes, on the right, Balhousie, the jointure house, or widow's residence for the family of Kinnoull ; on the left, Feu House, Gardiner, Esq. and turning to the left at the first milestone, leaves the road to Dunkeld and the northern Highlands on the right.

*Roads in Perthshire.*

(Miles.)

- 8 Ruthven Castle, or Hunting Tower, formerly the property of the Earl of Gowrie, and latterly an occasional residence of the family of Atholl.
- 5½ Methven Castle, Smythe, Esq. will be observed on the right. This fine residence commands the most extensive prospects, and with its park and terraces forms a great ornament to the district. A road to the Bridge of Almond, and Lynedoch, on the right, and to Dupplin on the left.
- 6½ Methven village and church on the right, and shortly after Tippermuir on the left, where one of Montrose's battles was fought, as well as an engagement between the forces of King Robert Bruce and the English troops.
- 10½ Balgowan House on the left, the principal seat of Lord Lynedoch, and near this *New Inn*, and a mile farther Gorthrey House, Græme, Esq.
- 13 Foulis village and church, the property of Baron Sir Patrick Murray of Ochertyre, Bart.
- 14½ Abercairney, Moray, Esq. on the left. This fine building deserves minute inspection, being one of the finest specimens of florid Gothic architecture in Scotland, and the interior is adorned with much elegance and splendour.
- 14 Cultoquhey, Maxton, Esq. below the road to the left, has been possessed for five or six centuries by this family without increase or diminution.
- 16 Dalnacardoch road strikes off to the right, and road to Abercairney, Inchbrakie, &c. on the left. Fern tower, General Sir David Baird, Bart. G. C. B. on the right, half way up the *Knock of Crieff*.
- 17½ Enter CRIEFF, a very clean village, pleasantly placed on a rising ground. From this a road proceeds to Lochernehead, by Ochertyre, Comrie, &c. which will be particularly described afterwards.
- 19½ Drummond Castle on the right, amidst magnificent woods. The views from this splendid seat comprehend the richest parts of Strathern, backed by the grandeur of Ben Vorlich and the forest of Glenartney. It is the occasional residence of Lord Gwydir, Lord High Chamberlain of England, whose proper-

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*County Roads.*

---

(Miles.)

- ty it is, in right of Lady Gwydir, the representative of the ancient house of Perth.
- 20½ Muthil village, church, and Episcopal Chapel.
- 21 Road to Queensferry on the left; Lodge, and approach to Orchill House on the left; Ardoch, Moray Stirling, Esq.
- 27 Green Loaning, where this road joins the one described immediately before.
- 32 City of DUMBLANE.
- 38 STIRLING.

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No. 186.—PERTH to GLASGOW.

See No. 69.

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No. 187.—PERTH to ABERDEEN *by Cupar-Angus.*

See roads from Edinburgh to Aberdeen, No. 30.

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No. 188.—PERTH to DUNKELD and INVERNESS.

See No. 35.

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No. 189.—PERTH to BIENAM INN, KENMORE, &c.

See Nos. 35.

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No. 190.—PERTH to DUNDEE.

This road traverses the rich district called the Carse of Gowrie, and will be found in No. 31.

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No. 191.—PERTH to LOCHERNEHEAD.

|                        | (Miles.) |
|------------------------|----------|
| To Crieff . . . . .    | 17½      |
| Comrie . . . . .       | 6½ 24    |
| LOCHERNEHEAD . . . . . | 12½ 36½  |

(Miles.)

17½ CRIEFF, see No. 185.

Shortly after emerging from this town, the road turns to the right, and passes the church of Monsievaird;—it then skirts

*Roads in Perthshire.*

(Miles.)

the extensive and beautiful deer park of Ochertyre, Baron Murray, a part of which it intersects, leaving on the left Strowan House, Graham Stirling of Airth, Esq. In a mile or two the house of Clathick, Colquhoun, Esq. is passed on the right, and shortly after the elegant mansion of Lawers, Lord Balgray, whose pleasure grounds reach almost to the village of

- 24 COMRIE,—from which there is a good road to Stirling through *Glenlichorn*, which joins the road from Perth near Ardoch. This small village is delightfully situated amidst fine knolls of wood rising out of the plain, and sheltered on all sides by the most romantic and lofty mountains. Aberuchill Castle will be observed on the left bank of the Erne, formerly the seat of the ancient family of Campbell, Bart. who now live at Kilbride near Dumblane. Lord Melville's monument, a handsome obelisk of stone, stands on the right, a little way up Glen Lednoch, and, a little farther on, Dunira, the hunting-seat of the family of Melville. After passing through the village of St Fillan, where there is a good inn, and taking the road to the right on the north side of Loch Erne, a small island will be observed, said to have been the habitation of Stewart of Ardvorlich's predecessors, who possessed large estates in this district. The scenery of Loch Erne is very beautiful; and the sides of the mountains, although little cultivated and thinly peopled, are partly wooded with oak copse. The mountain of Ben Vorlich, 3300 feet above the level of the sea, forms a sublime object on the south bank, and at the foot of the hill is Ardvorlich, the seat of William Stewart, Esq. surrounded by fine old timber, and very thriving young plantations. A little farther on, on the same side, is Edinample, a shooting-lodge of the Earl of Breadalbane.

- 36½ LOCHERNE-HEAD. The inn is well kept, and is a pleasant station for a temporary residence. From this point roads diverge to the Trosachs by Loch Lubnaig, to Balquhiddy, by Stronvar, Edenchip, &c. and to Taymouth, Tyndrum, &c. by Glen-Ogle.

N. B. There is a road from the foot of Loch Erne to this place, on its south bank which passes close to Ardvorlich House, and Edinample.

*County Roads.*CROSS ROADS IN THE LOWLAND DISTRICTS OF  
PERTHSHIRE.

## No. 192.—ARDOCH to COMRIE, 10 miles.

This road forms a convenient and agreeable communication between Stirling, Comrie, and Lochernehead;—it was opened a few years ago by the active exertions of Sir P. Murray. Leaves the Perth road to the right at Ardoch, passing the fine park of Braco Castle, and traversing rather a bleak district of the Perth estate, until it falls in with the Ruchil stream, and crossing the Erne, descends upon Comrie.

## No. 193.—DUNKELD to CUPAR-ANGUS, by Blairgowrie, 18 miles.

This road strikes off the road to Blair, about half a mile north of Dunkeld, and turning to the right, goes through the woods and park of the Duke of Atholl, until it reaches the Loch of the Lows; here turns to the left, and skirts this loch and those of Cardney and Butterstone, leaving on the height the ruins of the Castle of Cardney, the residence of the ancient family of Steuart of Cardney, now merged into that of Menzies of Culdarae. Shortly after, the road reaches the Loch of Cluny, a small and very beautiful piece of water;—the church and village of Cluny on the right, and the Castle in a small island, once the country seat of the Bishops of Dunkeld, and likewise said to have been the birth-place of the *Admirable Crichton*. Forneth House, Dr Baird, is passed on the right, and two miles farther, *Marlie*, upon the loch of that name, Farquharson of Invercauld, Esq. near which there is an excellent inn at Kirkstyle, which will be found a most agreeable occasional residence, being well situated for sports, and for seeing this beautiful neighbourhood. The old house of Ard-Blair, Blair Oliphant, Esq. with a handsome avenue, is passed on the right, within half a mile of BLAIRGOWRIE, near which is Blairgowrie House, Macpherson, Esq. and Kinloch, Hogg, Esq. From this to Cupar is about six miles, passing Stormont, Whitson, Esq. and crossing the *Isle* at Bendochy. There is a small ruin of a priory at Cupar Angus.

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*Roads in Perthshire.*

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**No. 194.—DUNKELD to CUPAR ANGUS, by Caputh and Lethendy, 15 miles.**

Leaves Dunkeld at the bridge, and passes the villas of Mr Donaldson and Professor Haldane. Soon after the farms of Newtyle and Dungarthil :—Castle Murthly on the other side of the river, Stewart of Grandtully, Bart. and Stenton, Stewart, Esq. on the right, under a fine rock. About a mile beyond Caputh, Delvin House, Sir Alexander Muir Mackenzie, Bart. Vice Lieutenant of Perthshire, beautifully situated in the plain on the right, and Gourdie, Kinloch, Esq. on the left. Passing through Lethendy, this road joins that last described at Cupar Grange, and crossing the Isla, enters Cupar-Angus.

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**No. 195.—DUNKELD to CUPAR ANGUS, by Kinclaven.**

This is perhaps a mile or two longer than the preceding, but very agreeable. Cross the bridge of Dunkeld, and take the Perth road as far as Birnam toll ; then strike to the left, passing through the woods of Murthly for many miles, and leaving the Castle on the left,—a venerable old seat, with fine antique gardens and avenues. A few miles farther the road reaches Kinclaven, where there is a ruin of a castle said to have been inhabited by some of the ancient kings, and near it Meikleour House, the principal residence of the old and great family of Mercer of Aldie. Cross the Tay by a ferry at its confluence with the Isla, and passing Keithock and some farms, enter Cupar-Angus.—The distance about 16 miles.

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**No. 196.—INCHTURE to CUPAR ANGUS, 10 miles.**

Soon after leaving Inchture, this road passes through Balledgarno, a village built by the late Lord Kinnaid ; and noted as one of the cleanliest and most beautiful in Scotland ; near it is Rossie Priory, a very large and splendid new mansion, Lord Kinnaid ; and on the left, Ballindean, lately sold by Wedderburn of Ballindean, Bart. to Mr Trotter of Edinburgh. A mile farther, village and church of Abernyste, pleasantly situated on a rising ground. Two miles farther

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*County Roads.*

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on the left, Lochton, Kinnear, Esq. and Littleton, Kinnear younger of Lochton, Esq. and a little way farther Ballo, formerly the seat of the ancient family of Hunter of Ballo, now of Steuart of Dalguise, Esq. commanding a delightful prospect of the Carse of Gowrie and Firth of Tay. After crossing the hill of Ballo, the road passes North Ballo and Pitcur Castle, Honourable D. Gordon Haliburton, on the right; Lintrose, Murray, Esq. and Balgershoe, Ross, on the left, and the ruins of the abbey, and enters CUPAR.

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No. 197.—CUPAR to MEIGLE, 6 miles.

About half way, passes the elegant new house of Arthurstone, Macnab, Esq. on the right, and a little farther, Kinloch-house, Kinloch, Esq. on the left. The magnificent seat of Belmont Castle, Honourable Steuart Wortley Mackenzie, stands on the right, amongst fine old woods, and the residence of Mr Murray of Simprim, on the left, near the entrance of the village of MEIGLE. Not far from this is Drumkilbo, Nairne, Esq. and a road leads to *Alyth*, passing Balcherry, Smyth, Esq. Hallyards, Kinloch, Esq. and Jordanston, Admiral Sir J. Knight, K. C. B. Near Alyth is Banff House, seat of Sir James Ramsay of Banff, Bart.

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No. 198.—METHVEN to AUCHTERGAVEN.

Passing the extensive inclosures of Methven Castle, and crossing the old bridge of Almond, this road leaves Lynedoch Cottage, the very picturesque residence of Lord Lynedoch, and Logie-Almond, Right Honourable Sir W. Drummond, K. C. B. on the left, noted for its romantic situation, fine library, and pictures, &c. The road passes through Monedie, crosses the Shochie river, and leaving Tullibeltoun, Robertson, Esq. on the left, soon reaches Auchtergaven. Distance about 8 miles.

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No. 199.—PERTH to KINCLAVEN, by Stanley,  
14 miles.

Strikes off the Dunkeld road a little beyond Luncarty bleachfield, and after passing the village of Stanley, and House, one of the seats of the Lords Nairne,—a remarkable fall of the Tay may be seen,

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*Cross Roads in Perthshire.*

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called the *Linn of Campsie*. Near this, on the opposite side of the river, is Stobhall, a very ancient seat of the Perth family, and most picturesquely situated; also Taymount, Earl of Dunmore. About two miles farther Ballathie, Richardson of Pitfour, Esq. and the church of Cargill on the other bank: Soon after, village of KINCLAVEN and church.

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CROSS ROADS IN THE HIGHLAND DISTRICTS OF  
PERTHSHIRE.

No. 200.—BLAIR-ATHOLL to BRAEMAR.

This road traverses one of the wildest and most solitary districts of Perthshire, and will be found particularly described in the Tours.

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No. 201.—KILLIKRANKY to GEORGETOWN in Rannoch,  
22 miles.

About the middle of the pass of Killikranky in Atholl, cross the bridge of Garry, and turning to the left, pass Bonskeid, the romantic seat of Stewart, Esq. near the fall of Tummel, and a little way on the right, the glen and House of Fincastle, Stewart, Esq. On the southern bank of Loch Tummel, Foss, Stewart, Esq. and a little farther Knychan, Stewart of Garth, and cross the Tummel. In the Loch is a fortress or a small island, once the seat of *Strowan*, the chief of the clan Robertson. Two miles farther stands the present residence of this chief, Mount Alexander, on the left, on a commanding eminence, and near it Lochgarry, Macdonell, Esq.; and on the opposite side Crossmount, Stewart, Esq. at the foot of *Schihallion*. The road passes through the village of Kinloch Rannoch, and crossing the river, goes along the south side of Loch Rannoch. About six miles from Kinloch is Dall, the hunting-seat of Fletcher Norton, Esq.; and five miles farther the village of Georgetown, where there is a good inn. Sir Neil Menzies's shooting-quarters is about a mile hence, and likewise an occasional residence of the Strowan family.

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*County Roads.*

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**No. 202.—DUNKELD to Amulree, 10 miles.**

Goes through Strathbraan, after passing Invar : passes Ossian's Hall and the Rumbling Brig, and traverses a long district of the Grandtully estate ; it likewise passes, on the left, Trochrie Castle in ruins, the Earl of Gowrie's seat, with fine old trees, and the bridge of Drumore, said to be the oldest in Perthshire ; and leaving Milton, Campbell of Kinloch, Esq. on the right, reaches the inn of Amulree. The scenery of the Braan is extremely picturesque, and renders this Strath very interesting.

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**No. 203.—BLAIRGOWRIE to KIRKMICHAEL, 15 miles.**

Passes the curious and romantic residence of Craighall on the river Frich ; a few miles farther Woodhill, Ferguson, Esq. and enters Strathardle, a small glen, rather bare of wood. Near Kirkmichael are the mansions of Kindrogan and Dirnanean, Small, Esqs. ; Invercroiskie, Stewart, Esq. ; and Glenferriate, Grant of Kilgraston, Esq.

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**No. 204.—LOGIERAIT to WEEM, 8 miles.**

This road runs nearly parallel with that from Perth to Kenmore, on the south bank of the Tay. Passes Eastertyre, Major Mackglashan, and the fine park and house of Ballechin, Steuart, Esq. on the right, surrounded with lofty and great trees ;—two miles farther Pitnacree, Menzies, Esq. and chapel of Tullipourie ;—on the right, Clockfoldich, Stewart, Esq. and Derenlich, Steuart, Esq. beautifully embosomed amongst oak copse-wood, and a little after, Edradenot and Cluny, Stewarts, Esqs. ;—chapel of Killichassie on the left, and the House, the seat of Steuart Flemyng of Moness, Esq. amongst venerable beeches, on the right. The road now goes along the bank of the Tay, and soon reaches the church, village, and excellent inn of WEEM.

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**No. 205.—WEEM to MEGGERNIE, 20 miles.**

Goes through Glen Lyon, a vale comparatively little known, but very interesting to the antiquarian ;—it now gives the title of Baron

*Cross Roads in Perthshire.*

to the second son of the Duke of Atholl. This road leaves the great road to Fort Augustus at Cushieville, and turning to the left, soon passes Drumachary on a rising ground to the right, one of the seats of Stewart of Garth, Esq. with aged avenues, and a fine rock wooded with pine near the house. A little farther Duneaves on the left bank, Menzies, Esq. and Fortingall, noted for its great yew-tree, which is the largest in Britain, and still to be seen in the family of Garth's burying-ground. Glen Lyon House, Garden Campbell, Esq. on the right, and two miles farther Chesthill, Menzies, Esq. The road now goes through a long tract of the Culdares estate, and enters the avenue of Meggernie Castle, Steuart Menzies of Culdares, Esq. This venerable seat is placed on a rich plain; the avenues are composed of remarkably large trees, and a fine rock rises behind, with a wooded bank in front of the Castle.

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**ANGUS AND KINCARDINE.**

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**No. 206.—DUNDEE to CUPAR ANGUS.****(Miles.)**

This road goes northward, leaving the road to Perth on the left.

- 1 Logie on the right,
- 2½ Lochie, and a road to Gray-house, Lord Gray, on the left.
- 3½ Gourdie on the left, part of Lord Duncan's estate.
- 4 Road goes to Meigle on the right.
- 6 Foulis, Murray, Bart. on the left, and Adamston, Blair, Esq. on the right.
- 7 Lundie House, Lord Duncan, on the right, and a new mansion at present building by his Lordship.
- 8 Lundie Loch on the right.
- 11 Pitcur ruins, Gordon, Esq. on the left: soon after a road goes to Perth on the left.
- 12 Haliburton House on the right, Gordon Haliburton, Esq.
- 12½ Kettins church and Newhall.
- 14 CUPAR ANGUS.

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*County Roads.*

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**No. 207.—DUNDEE to FORFAR.****(Miles.)**

- After crossing the Don bridge, road to Arbroath on the right.  
 Lunatic Asylum on the right.  
 Road to Brechin on the right.
- 2 Castle of Mains of Fintry in ruins, on left.  
 Church of Mains and Strathmartine on the left.  
 Cross Dighty water.
  - 3 Powrie Castle in ruins on the right, Fotheringham.  
 Bank of Baldovan, Sir W. Ogilvy, Bart. on the left.  
 Balmuir, J. G. Webster, Esq. on the left.
  - 4 Cross Fithie water.
  - 5 Tealing-House, Scrymgeour, Esq. and church of Tealing on the  
 left.
  - 8 Tarbrax toll.
  - 10 Fotheringham-House on the right, Fotheringham, Esq. of  
 Powrie.  
 Inverarity church on the right,  
 Kincaldrum, Graham, Esq. on the left.
  - 11 Invereighty, Colonel Lawrieston, on the left.  
 Kinnettles, J. Harvey, Esq. on the left.
  - 14 FORFAR.

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**No. 208.—DUNDEE to BRECHIN.****(Miles.)**

- Arbroath road on the right.  
 Lunatic Asylum on the right.  
 Forfar road on the left.
- 1 Stobs Fair Muir on the left.
  - 2 Cross Dighty water.  
 Road to Duntroon on the left.  
 Longhaugh on the left.  
 Douglas Bleachfield on the right.  
 Drumgieth on the right.
  - 3½ Baldovie on the right; Baldovie toll, and road to Broughty ferry  
 on the right, and to Brechin on the left.  
 Pitkerro, Mungo Dick, Esq. on the left.

*Roads in Angus and Kincardine.*

(Miles.)

- 4 Linlathen House, T. Erskine, Esq. on the right.  
 6 Drumsturdy muir.  
 7 New Inn.  
 The road now turns to the left, and leaves the Arbroath road on the right.  
 Newbigging and Secession meeting-house on the left.  
 Cross Pitairly bridge.  
 Dunfin on the right.  
 Castle of Affleck, Yeaman, on the left.  
 10 Church of Monikie.  
 Panmure House on the right, Hon. W. Maule.  
 11½ Cross the bridge at Crombie mill.  
 13½ Carmylie.  
 14½ Redford.  
 16 Conansyth on the left.  
 Parkconnan on the right.  
 17½ Fall into the road from Arbroath to Brechin, at the farm house of Leggieston, near Pitmuie's mill toll.  
 3½ Baldovie toll, as above.  
 This road turns to the left.  
 Pitkerro on the right.  
 Ballumbie, D. Miller, Esq. on the left.  
 Duntroon, Graham, on left.  
 5 Church of Murroes on the right.  
 Craigie, J. Guthrie, Esq. on the left.  
 6½ Old Four-mile House.  
 8 Castle of Affleck on the right.  
 11½ Kirkbuddo, Colonel Erskine, on the left.  
 12½ Draffin.  
 Idvies, J. Baxter, Esq. on the left.  
 Dunnichen, Dempster, Esq. on the left.  
 Kirkden.  
 16 Letham.  
 Mildens.  
 Balgavies on the left.  
 Turin, Watson, on the left.

*County Roads.***No. 209.—DUNDEE to KIRRIEMUIR.**

	(Miles.)
To Kermick . . . . .	5
Milltown . . . . .	4 9
Glammis . . . . .	2 11
KIRRIEMUIR , . . . .	5 16

(Miles.)

- 1 Road to Forfar goes to the right.
- 2 Kirktown on the right.
- 2½ Cross Dighty water.
- 3 Balmuir on right.
- 5 Kermick.
- 7 Seedlie hills to the left.
- 9 Milltown.
- 10 Rochelhill on left.
- 11 Glammis ; road to Forfar on right, to Perth on left.
- 11½ Glammis Castle, Earl of Strathmore, on right.
- 12 Bridgend.
- 13½ Roundhill.
- 14½ Logie to the right.
- 15 East Muirhead.
- 16 KIRRIEMUIR.

**No. 210.—DUNDEE to MEIGLE and ALYTH.**

	(Miles.)
To Newtyle . . . . .	11
Meigle . . . . .	2 13
Alyth . . . . .	4 17

(Miles.)

- 5 Dronly, as on Cupar Angus road.  
Auchterhouse church on the right.
- 7 Auchterhouse, Earl of Airly, on the left.
- 11 Newtyle church.  
Ballantyne House on the left.  
Kilpurnie Observatory on the right.
- 13 Belmont Castle, Hon. J. Stuart Wortley M'Kenzie, M. P. for  
Yorkshire, on left.
- 13 MEIGLE.

*Roads in Angus and Kincardine.*

(Miles.)

- Meikle House, P. Murray, Esq. on the left.  
 14 Cross the Isla at the Boat of Crathie.  
 Ballindoch, C. Hay, Esq. on the right.  
 Balharry, J. Smith, Esq. on the left.  
 Jordanstone, Admiral Sir J. Knight, K. C. B. on right.  
 17 ALYTH.

No. 211.—**ABERBROTHOCK to FORFAR.**

(Miles.)

- 1 Cairnil House on right.  
 Muirdean on left.  
 3 New Grange to the right.  
 9 Road to Panmure goes to the left.  
 7 Cross Bennie water, Brechin road to the right.  
 8 Guthrie church.  
 9 Balgy on the left.  
 10 Bridgend.  
 11 Dunnichen on left, and Loch of Roscobie to the right.  
 12 Roscobie church to the right.  
 13 Loch Fithie.  
 13½ Road to Brechin on the right.  
 15 FORFAR.

No. 212.—**ABERBROTHOCK to BRECHIN.**

(Miles.)

- 1 This road the same as last described, to the 7th milestone, where it crosses Bennie water.  
 10 MURROMAN MOOR on the left.  
 13½ BRECHIN.

No. 213.—**CUPAR ANGUS to MONTROSE.**

(Miles.)

To Meikle	5½
Glammis	6 11½
Forfar	5½ 16½
Brechin	12½ 29
MONTROSE	8 37

*County Roads.***No. 214.—BRECHIN to MONTROSE.**

(Miles.)

Leaving Brechin, the South Esk river on right, the road goes by

- 2 Kincaig.
- 3 Magdalen Chapel.
- 5 Dun, Miss Erskine.
- 5½ Ecclesjohn to the left.
- 7 Heatherwick and Borrowfield to the left.
- 8 MONTROSE.

**No. 215.—MONTROSE to LAURENCEKIRK.**

(Miles.)

- 1 Newmanswells on left.
- 2 Charleton-house, George Fullarton Carnegie, Esq. on right, and Borrowfield on left.
- 3 Rosebank on right.
- 4 Craigo to the left.
- 5 Cross North Esk river.
- 5½ Marykirk on right.
- 6 Kirkton Hill.
- 9½ Johnston on right.
- 10 LAURENCEKIRK.

**No. 216.—MONTROSE to FETTERCAIRN.**

(Miles.)

- 1 Road to Aberdeen to the right.
- 2 Charleton House on right, and on left, road to Brechin.
- 3 Rosebank.
- 4 Craigo on right.
- 6 Logie church on right.
- 7 North Esk bridge.
- 8 Inglesmaldy on left.
- 10 Eslie.
- 11 Road to Marykirk on right.
- 13 Fettercairn House on the right.

*Roads in Angus and Kincardine.*

The great coast road from Montrose, which passes through the county of Kincardine to Aberdeen, has been already traced, No. 22.

Another great road passes through this county to Fochabers, which lies over a very mountainous district, and has been already given, (see Edinburgh to Fochabers, No. 36.)

**No. 217.—STONEHAVEN to BANCHORY-TERNAN by  
Grampian Hills.**

	(Miles.)
Bridge of Finlayston . . . . .	2½
Pass of Mountain . . . . .	5½ 8
Bridge of Tangh . . . . .	7½ 15½
Banchory-Ternan . . . . .	½ 16

**CROSS ROADS.**

From Fettercairn to Montrose . . . . .	12
Laurencekirk to Montrose . . . . .	10
————— to Old Mill of Hirm . . . . .	1

**ABERDEENSHIRE.**

THE great line of road from Edinburgh to Aberdeen, Inverness, &c. runs through this county; for description of which, see Nos. 30. & 35.

**No. 218.—ABERDEEN to BANFF and FOCHABERS, by  
ELGIN and FORRES.**

	(Miles.)
To Old Meldrum . . . . .	18
Turreff . . . . .	16½ 34½
BANFF . . . . .	10½ 45
Portsoy . . . . .	6½ 51½
Cullen . . . . .	6½ 57
Fochabers . . . . .	12 69
ELGIN . . . . .	5½ 77½
FORRES . . . . .	1½ 89
Nairn . . . . .	10½ 99½
INVERNESS . . . . .	15½ 115½

*County Roads.*

(Miles.)

- 1 Toll-bar. The road goes close to the Inverury canal.
- 1½ Powis, Leslie, Esq. and Old Aberdeen on right.
- 1½ Fraserfield on right; on the north side of Don, extensive linen-works and bleachfield.
- 2½ Middlefield on left, and Woodside on right.
- 3 On the left, on the top of the hill, Auchmill, Forbes, Esq. Persaly bleachfield on the opposite side of Don.
- 3½ Inverury and Old Meldrum roads separate.
- 4 On the right Stonywood paper-mills; on the left, village of Greenburn, and a little farther up, Crabston, Mr Thom.
- 5 On the right Grandhome, Paton, Esq.; on the left, the hill of Tyre-bagger at some distance.
- 6 Crosses the Inverury canal.
- 6½ Cross the Don by a wooden bridge.  
Parkhill, Skene, Esq. on the right; church of Dyce on left.
- 7 A road goes off to the left to Fintray-house, Forbes, Bart.
- 8 Rosehall on the right.
- 9 Kimmundy on the left, and a little farther on Elrick, Burnet, Esq.
- 10 Church of New Machar.
- 11 On the left, at some distance, Disblair, Dyce.
- 12 Straloch, Ramsay, on the left.
- 15 Leithfield on left, Udney on right, at some distance.
- 18 OLD MELDRUM; a road goes off to the left to Inverury, another to Huntly;—a road on the right to Haddo-House, the seat of the Earl of Aberdeen, K. T.
- 18½ Meldrum House, Urquhart, Esq. on the right.
- 18½ Toll-bar.
- 19 Farm of Bethelnie on the left.
- 23½ Farm of Easter Caichie to the left.
- 25 Church of Fyvie on right; a road to Old Rayne on left.
- 25½ Toll-bar.
- 25½ Fyvie Castle, General Gordon, on the right; road to Huntly on the left.
- 29½ Towie, Gordon's Hospital, Aberdeen, on the left.
- 31½ Road to Hatton-Lodge.
- 31½ Gask, Earl of Fife, on the left; imperfectly seen.

*Roads in Aberdeenshire.*

(Miles.)

Hatton-Lodge, Duff, Esq. on the right.

31½ Road to Gask.

32 Delgatie Castle, distant, on right, Earl of Fife. Toll-bar.

34 Forglen church on the left, imperfectly seen. The view is very interesting here.

34½ Turreff, Forglen-house in front, Abercromby, Bart.  
Muiesk, Morison, Esq.

35 Road to Delgatie Castle.

37½ Craigston, Urquhart, Esq. to the right.

38 Toll-bar.

39 Castleton ruins.

40½ Church of King Edward on the left.

41 Edan ruins, Dunbar, Esq. on the left.

42 Road to Montcoffer on the left; house not seen, Earl of Fife.

44 Duff-house, Earl of Fife; grand view here.

44½ Crosses the Deveron, road to Macduff on the right.

45 BANFF.

From Banff the road goes by the coast of the Moray Frith.

46 Boyndie village.

49 Church of Boyndie on the left.

49 Ruins of Boyndie on the right.

50 Auchmore.

51½ PORTSOY. Durn-house on the left.

53 House of Glassaugh, Abercromby, Esq.

55 Birkenbog, Abercromby, Bart.

57 CULLEN. The road now leaves the coast, and

58 Passes through the plantations of Binnhill.

60 Rannes, Hay, Esq. on the left.

62 Letterfoury on the left; after this it passes Walkerdale, Thorniebank, and Birkenbush, on the left; and Aradoul, Cairnfield, Boggs, and Glystyrum, on the right.

64 Leechieston, Gordon, on the right; soon after this it enters the woods of Fochabers.

69 FOCHABERS, and Gordon Castle, Duke of Gordon, K. T.  
Crosses the Spey, and enters Morayshire by a neat bridge.

70 Speymouth church on the right.

72 Road goes to Urquhart on the right.

*County Roads.*

(Miles.)

- Pittensear on the left, Urquhart church on right.
- 74 Longbride church on the left.
- 75 Village of Sheriffstoun, and falls upon the river Lossie.  
The church of St Andrews on the right.
- 77½ ELGIN, and venerable ruins of its fine cathedral.
- 78 A road goes off to Pluscardine, and soon after another to Moss-  
town. Cross the Lossie.
- 79 Quarrywood on the right.
- 81 Road on the right to Alves.
- 83 Alves church on the right, and Clervis on the left.
- 84 Earnside ruins on the right.
- 85 Kilflat on the right.
- 86 Burgie Castle on the left.
- 87 Ruins of Kinloss abbey and church.
- 89 FORRES ; several curious carved pillars on the right.  
Leaving Forres, a road on the left to Strathspey.
- 91 Cross the river Findhorn ; House of Dalvey, Grant, Bart. and  
Moy on the right.
- 93 Church of Dyke and Brodie-house, on the left.
- 95 Enters Nairnshire.
- 96 Inchoch, Brodie, Esq. on the left.
- 99½ NAIRN.  
The road, on leaving Nairn, passes Firhall on the left.
- 101 Balblair Loch on the right.
- 103 Kildrummy-house on the right.
- 105 Loch of Clanns on the left.
- 107 Cross the road from Perth to Fort George, and enters Inver-  
ness-shire.
- 108 Croy church on the left.
- 110 Field where the battle of Culloden was fought, April 1746, on  
the right.
- 111 Castle Stuart, Earl of Moray.
- 113 Culloden House, Forbes, on the left.
- 115½ INVERNESS.

*Roads in Aberdeenshire.***No. 219.—ABERDEEN to HUNTLY and FOCHABERS.**

	(Miles.)
To Greenburn . . . . .	5
Glasgowego . . . . .	4½ 9½
Kintore . . . . .	2½ 12
Inverury . . . . .	3½ 15½
Old Rayne . . . . .	8½ 24
HUNTLY . . . . .	12 36
Keith . . . . .	10½ 46½
FOCHABERS . . . . .	8 54½

**(Miles.)**

This road goes by the south side of the river Don, till it reaches Inverury; it then takes the river Urie for its guide for the greater part of the way.

- 2 At the 2d milestone from Aberdeen lies Hilltown, Johnstone, Bart. on the left.
- 4 Slattie on the right, and church of Newhills on the left.
- 5 Crabston, Mrs Thom, on the left.
- 6 The toll-bar at the top of the hill.
- 8 Caskiebean, Henderson, Esq. on the right.
- 9 Glasgowego, Wilson, Esq. on the right.  
Glasgow forest, Leys, Esq. on the left.
- 11 A road goes off on the left to Kemnay and Monymusk.
- 12 KINTORE; the road crosses the Inverury Canal. Toll-bar.
- 13 Thainstone, Mitchell Forbes, Esq. on the left.
- 14½ Crosses the Don by a stone bridge.
- 16 INVERURY. Keith-Hall, the residence of the Earl of Kintore, on the right.
- 18 Toll-bar.
- 19 Old Castle of Balquhain, and a little farther on, the church or chapel of Garrioch on the left; on the right, beyond Urie, is Harlaw, where Donald of the Isles was defeated.
- 21 Pitcaple, Lumaden, Esq. a road goes off to the right, by a bridge over the Urie, to Rain.
- 22 Logie House, Dalrymple Horn Elphinstone, Esq. on the right; Pittodrie, Knight, Esq. on the left.

*County Roads.*

(Miles.)

- 23 Crosses Gadie, the church of Oyne on the left, and Westhall a little to the north.
- 24 Pitmachie Inn on the left.  
OLD RAIN, on right.
- 25 Newton, Gordon, Esq. on right.
- 27 Church of Inch, and hill of Dun-o-deer at some distance on the left.
- 29 Shillagreen on the left.  
Church of Culsalmond on the right.  
Bain's Hole toll-bar.
- 30 The road then passes through the glens of Foundland, and on to
- 36 HUNTLY, and Castle, Marquis of Huntly, K. C. B.
- 37 Cross Doveran.
- 38 Road to Portsoy on the right.
- 42 Church of Cairnie on the right.
- 46 To the right, Birkenburn.
- 46½ KEITH :—cross Isla.
- 49 Newmills road to the right.
- 54½ FOCHABERS ; Gordon Castle, Duke of Gordon, on right.

## No. 220.—ABERDEEN to CASTLETOWN of BRAEMAR.

(Miles.)

To Peterculter	7½
Banchory Ternan	10½ 18
Kincardine o'Neil	7½ 25½
Charlestown	4 29½
Tulloch Inn	9 38½
Bridge of Gairn	2½ 41
Crathy Inn	6 47
Braemar	8½ 55½
CASTLETOWN	1 56½

(Miles.)

This road goes up the Dee, the banks of which are in many places well wooded, and the scenery is highly romantic ; pass

*Roads in Aberdeenshire.*

(Miles.)

- 4 Banchory Davenich on left.
- 4½ Cults-house on right.
- 5 Murcle-house, Henderson, Esq. on right.
- 6 Keep road to left.
- 7½ Peterculter ;—to the right Culter-house.
- 10 Church of Drumoak ; to the right stands Irvine of Drum's house.
- 13 Church of Durris to the left.
- 12½ Road to Skene on right.
- 15 Leys, Burnet, Bart. a fine old seat.
- 18 Banchory Ternan. Leaving this, the road continues on the north side of the river, and passes
- 20 Blackhall to the left ; and on right, Inchmarlo, Douglas, Esq. road moorish to
- 25½ Kincardine o'Neil.
- 29½ Charlestown ;—Aboyne Castle, Earl of Aboyne, to the right.
- 31 Heugh-head.
- 35 Castle ruins.
- 38½ Tulloch Inn and Pannanich well, fine watering-place.
- 40 Craigs of Ballatan.
- 41 Bridge of Gairn.
- 44 Easter Micrass on the right.
- 45½ Abergeldy, Gordon, Esq. to the left.
- 47 Crathy Inn.
- 48½ Monaltree, Farquharson, Esq.
- 54 Invercauld on right, Farquharson, Esq.
- 55½ Castle of Braemar, Earl of Fife.
- 56½ CASTLETOWN Inn.

No. 221,—**ABERDEEN to FRASERBURGH.**

	(Miles.)
To Ellon . . . . .	16½
Old Deer . . . . .	11½ 28
Strichen . . . . .	5 33
FRASERBURGH . . . . .	10 43

*County Roads.*

(Miles.)

- 1 Old Aberdeen.
- 1½ Seaton, Forbes, Esq. on the left.
- 2 Road crosses the Don by the Gothic arch, the oldest bridge known in this country. A road on the right goes to Udny.
- 3 Murcar farm.
- 4 Mindurno.
- 6½ Millden.
- 7 Eggie on the right.
- 8 Drumside, Scott, Esq. on the right.  
On the left a road goes off to Ardo, Dingwall, Esq.
- 8½ Church of Belhevie on the right, and a little farther on Mennie, Turner, Esq.  
On the left, Orrock, Orrock, Esq.
- 10½ A road goes off to the right, to Foveran and Newburgh.
- 11½ A road from Newburgh to the westward,
- 12 Foveran, Robertson, Esq. on the right, and Newburgh.
- 12½ A turnpike road from Newburgh to Udny crosses.
- 14 Tippetty farm, Watson, Esq. on the left.
- 15 Church of Logie Buchan below on the right.
- 16½ Ellon.
- 17 Ellon Castle, Honourable W. Gordon, to the left; Watertown ruins on the right.
- 18 Auchmacoy, Buchan, Esq. to the right.
- 20½ Birnis toll-bar; road to Peterhead goes to the right.
- 21 Auchleuchries, Gordon, Esq. on the left.
- 23 Auchquharnie on the right: uninteresting road for some time.
- 25½ Skelmuir on the left.
- 26½ Shannas toll-bar, Upper Kinnmundy, Ferguson, Esq. on right.
- 26½ Clola meeting-house; a road here goes west to Crechie, Skelmuir, &c. and east to Peterhead.
- 29½ Crosses the South Ugie, Knock to the left.
- 30½ Crosses a road to Old Deer; village of Mintlaw: the turnpike-road from Peterhead to Banff crosses here. Pitfour, Ferguson, Esq. to the left.
- 31½ Kinninmonth, Russel, Esq. to the right (distant.)
- 32½ Village of Fetterangus and Gavil on the left; crosses the North

*Roads in Aberdeenshire.*

(Miles.)

- Ugie, and a little farther on, the old road from Strichen to Peterhead ; mill and farm of Cabra on the left.
- 33½ Woods of Strichen on the left (distant), Frazer of Lovat.
- 34½ Village of New Leeds ; hill of Mormounth to the left.
- 36 Park on the left ; Burnett, Esq. a road here crosses from Strichen to Crimond, &c.
- 36½ Toll-bar ; Blairmormond on the right.
- 37 A road to Longmay to the right, Old Place of Corties on left.
- 37½ Church of Longmay, Cairness-house, Gordon, Esq. and Craigellie, Shand, Esq. on the right.
- 37½ Turnpike road from Peterhead joins ; Mormond-house, Gordon, Esq. on the left.
- 38½ Auchiries, Gordon, Esq. and Mensie, Lord Saltoun, (wooded and distant), on the left ; church of Rathen on the right ; crosses water.
- 39½ Castle of Cairnburgh on the right, a fine ruin.
- 40½ Porter's Lodge of Philorth, Lord Saltoun, on the right.
- 43 FRASERBURGH.

No. 222.—**ABERDEEN to PETERHEAD.**

	(Miles.)
To Ellon	16½
Cruden church	8½ 25½
PETERHEAD	8 33½

(Miles.)

- 16½ Ellon. Old road to Old and New Deer goes to the left.
- 17 Ellon Castle, Honourable W. Gordon, on the left.  
Waterton ruins on the right, Forbes.  
Auchmacoy, Buchan, Esq. on the right.
- 20½ Birnis toll-bar ; turnpike road to Fraserburgh to the left ; Gordon Lodge, Gordon Cumming, Bart. to the right ; Auchleuchries, Gordon, Esq. to the left.
- 23½ Farm of Auchenton on the right, and old road to Cruden church.
- 24 Mill of Athlethen and Hatton on the left ; crosses an old road to Cruden Ardify on the right, (not in view.)

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*County Roads.*

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(Miles.)

- 24½ Mid Mill of Cruden below on the right, and Aldie (distant).  
 25 Cruden Bridge.  
 25½ Cruden church on right.  
 26 Crosses old road from Cruden to Peterhead; Nethermill on the right.  
 26½ Farm of Auchirie; Slains Castle, the romantic seat of the Earl of Errol, Lord High Constable of Scotland, on the right; Aldie, Dr Smith, on the left.  
 27½ Farm of Greenhill on the left.  
 28½ Crosses an old road to Bullers of Buchan and Slains Castle, on the right. Deryhaven cottages and farm on the left, bold sea-coast on the right.  
 29½ Ruins of the castle of Bodam, and Bodam fish-town, on right; Stirling hill and fine quarries on the left.  
 30½ Invernettie Lodge, Robertson, Esq. on the right, Invernettie in front (distant).  
 32½ Alehouse-green on the left, brick and tyle-work on the right.  
 33½ PETERHEAD.

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No. 223.—**ABERDEEN to MONYMUSK.**

	(Miles.)
To Glasgow Forest	9½
Kemnay church	5½ 15
MONYMUSK	4 19

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No. 224.—**ABERDEEN to ALFORD.**

	(Miles.)
To Bervie Inn	12½
Tough church	10½ 23
ALFORD	5½ 28½

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No. 225.—**ABERDEEN to NEW DEER and ABERDOUR.**

	(Miles.)
To Udney	15
Tarves	2½ 17½
New Deer	11 28½
ABERDOUR	9½ 38

*Roads in Aberdeenshire.*No. 226.—**ABERDEEN to FOCHABERS.**

	(Miles.)
To Glasgowgo	9½
Kintore	2½ 12½
Inverury	3 15½
Pitmachie Inn	8½ 24
Huntly	12 36
Keith	10½ 46½
FOCHABERS	8 54½

## CROSS ROADS IN THE COUNTY OF ABERDEEN.

No. 227.—*Old Road from ELLON to FRASERBURGH, by  
OLD DEER and STRICHEN.*

	(Miles.)
To Ellon	16½
Old Deer	11½ 28
Strichen	5 33
FRASERBURGH	10 43

No. 228.—**BANFF to HUNTLY.**

	(Miles.)
To Marnoch Bridge	11
HUNTLY	9½ 20½

No. 229.—**ABERDEEN to FRASERBURGH by OLD DEER.**

(Miles.)

16½ From Aberdeen to Ellon (see No. 227.)

Turnpike road to Fraserburgh and Peterhead goes to the right.

17 Ellon Castle, Honourable W. Gordon, to the right.

18½ Turner-hall, Turner, Esq. on the left.

21½ A road to the left goes to New Deer.

*County Roads.*

(Miles.)

- 25 Crechie on the right, Burnet, Esq.  
 26 New Crechie, or Stewartfield.  
 28 OLD DEER. Aden-house, Russel. The road crosses the river  
     Ugie; Pitfour-house on the right, Ferguson, Esq.  
 31 Auchrynie on the right, onward Newton.  
 33 Village of Mormounth, Strichen-house on the left, Mr Fraser.  
 34½ Road to the left goes to Tyrie.  
 36 Hatton, Fraser, Esq. on the left.  
 37½ Auchiries, Gordon, Esq. on the right.  
 38 Memie, Lord Saltoun, on the right; from this the road goes  
     over the Sinclair hills to  
 43 FRASERBURGH.

No. 230.—*Old Road from FRASERBURGH to BANFF :  
 the stones are numbered from FRASERBURGH. (An  
 old hilly road.)*

	(Miles.)
To Pitaligo church . . . . .	4
Aberdour . . . . .	4 8
Gardenston village . . . . .	6 14
BANFF . . . . .	8 22

(Miles.)

- 1 The road goes along the coast.  
 2 Newark, Sir A. Forbes, on the right.  
 3 Pittully on the right, Sir A. Forbes, Bart.  
 4 Church of Pitaligo, and old ruins on the right, and beyond these  
     Roseharty.  
 6 Tyrie church on the left.  
 7 Ruins of Dundargue Castle.  
 8 Aberdour church on the right, and a road to New Deer on the  
     left.  
 10 Auchmedden ruins on the right.  
 11 Pennan Lodge on the right, road to New Deer on the left.  
 12 Troup, Garden Campbell of Glenlyon, Esq. and onward North-  
     field, Keith, Esq. on the right.  
 14 Village of Gardenstone on the right.

*Roads in Aberdeenshire.*

(Miles.)

- 15 Whitehill on the right.
- 18 Melrose on the right.
- 19 Cullen House, Earl of Seafield, on the left.
- 21 Macduff.
- 22 BANFF, 64 miles from Aberdeen.

A new road is proposed to fall into the road from Peterhead to Banff, a mile west of New Pitsligo.

**No. 231.—Turnpike Road, PETERHEAD to FRASERBURGH.**

(Miles.)

- 1 Toll-bar and Blackhouse on the right.
- 2 Crosses the Ugie, Inverugie castle ruins on the left, ancient seat of the Earls Marischal.
- 4 Buchan Canal and cottages, Kinloch to the left.
- 5 Church of St Fergus and new village on the left.
- 6½ Mid-Essie toll-bar ; a road to Broadland, Harvey, Esq. goes to the right.
- 7½ Road from Broadland and Haddo ; Haddo, Laing, Esq. Loch of Strathbeg, and farm of Hillhead, to the right.
- 8 New church of Crimond and Bartlemarket.
- 8½ A road to Longmay to the right.
- 9 Crimondmogat, Milne, Esq. to the right, Loie, Towers, Esq. to the left.
- 9½ Crosses road to the church of Longmay on the right.
- 10 Cairness House, Gordon, Esq. and ruins of Inverlochry Castle to the right.
- 11 Craigellie, Shand, Esq. on right, Blairmormond on left.
- 12 Corties toll-bar, and joins road from Aberdeen to Fraserburgh.
- 12½ Mormond-house, Gordon, Esq. on the left.
- 13½ Auchiries, Gordon, Esq. and Memsie, Lord Saltoun, on the left ; church of Rathen on the right.
- 14½ Castle of Cairnbulg on the right, a fine ruin.
- 15½ Philorth House, Lord Saltoun, on the right.
- 17 FRASERBURGH.

*County Roads.***No. 232.—PETERHEAD to BANFF.**

(Miles.)

- 1 Grange on the left.
- 2 Little Cocklaw to the left, Mount Pleasant, Hayfield, Alchousehill, and Inverugie Castle, to the right.
- 4½ Faichfield on the right.
- 5 Invervedie and Nether Kinmundy, Arbuthnot, Esq.
- 6 Cairngalt, Hutchison, Esq.
- 6½ Village and church of Longside.
- 8½ Toll-bar.
- 7 Crosses the South Ugie.
- 8½ Village of Mintlaw.
- 10½ Inn ; Aden, Russel, Esq. church and village of Old Deer to the left ; Pitfour, Ferguson, Esq. to the right : crosses the old road from Old Deer to Strichen.
- 11 Abbey of Deer Orchard, Bruxie House in front.
- 12½ Cylesmore toll-bar.
- 13½ Brucklay Castle and Ortamford, Dingwall, Esq. and church and village of New Deer distant to the left ; old castle of Fedrat ruins to the left.
- 14½ Road from New Deer to Strichen.
- 16 Road from Strichen to New Byth.
- 18½ Village of New Pitaligo.
- 20 Cairnwhinny.
- 21½ Cow Bog on the left ; this road is not farther completed, but when finished should be
- 22½ House of Byth, Urquhart, Esq. on the right ; village of New Byth on the left.
- 26 Pitgair on the left.
- 32 Macduff.
- 33 BANFF.

**BANFFSHIRE.**

THE Grampian mountains, upon a base of 12 or 16 miles, stretch from the German Ocean, between Stonehaven and Aberdeen, to the Deucalionian sea upon the other side. Without reckoning the road

*Roads in Banffshire.*

from Dumbarton by Inverury to Fort-William, upon the western coast, there are four great routes across these mountains, from the southern to the northern counties. The first is the course of the post by Perth, and Stonehaven, to Aberdeen; and its continuation from Aberdeen by Banff and Fochabers to Inverness, has been also described, (see Aberdeenshire). The route by Huntly, from Aberdeen to Fochabers, is 14 miles shorter than by Old Meldrum and Banff. Both have been completed into turnpike, and the posting accommodations are equal; but the traveller by Huntly, at the same rate, will reach Fochabers, before he who takes the Banff road can get within two miles of Cullen.

**No. 233.—BANFF to PORTSOY, CULLEN, FOCHABERS,  
ELGIN, and FORRES.**

See Aberdeen to Banff and Inverness.

**No. 234.—BANFF to HUNTLY.**

	Miles.)
To Marnoch Bridge	11½
HUNTLY	9½ 21

The course of the turnpike upon both roads is greatly changed from the former tracks, but it is not supposed that the length upon the whole is increased; the ascents and declivities of the old, balanced the level windings upon the new road. The turnpike to Old Meldrum turns off about the first mile, across the canal to the river Don; about the sixth it winds almost on a level round the bottom of the hill of Tyrebagger. The road passes Don on a handsome bridge at Inverury; it keeps along the western side of the river Urie, by Pitcaple and Loggie, and passes near the church of Culsalmond about the 27th, and winds through the valleys of the Fondley hills to Huntly.

The second of the four roads across the Grampians, turns off from the posting road, by Forfar to Aberdeen, northward of Brechin,

*County Roads.*

at the bridge and village of North Esk, distant	(Miles.)
from Edinburgh by Perth	87½
From Northesk to Fettercairn	5½ 93
To the summit of Cairn of Mount	5½ 98½
Bridge of Dye, a little river in the Mount	3½ 101½
Cuttiss-hillock Inn	4 105½
Bridge of Feuch	1 106½
Pass the river Dee at Inchbear	3 109½
Kincardine o'Neil	2½ 112
Lumphman church	3 115
Boat of Forbes on the river Don	9 124
Cross the Sue hill to Clatt village	6 130
HUNTLY	10 140

By Act of Parliament, the roads from Huntly to Banff, and to Portsoy, are now to be made turnpike. And by the act which converts the statute labour into cash, the cross roads, and the bridges over all Banffshire, will be soon completed, and supported in the best manner.

*MORAYSHIRE, OR ELGIN.*

THE post and posting road has been described from Edinburgh, onwards though this county to Inverness. Two of the passes across the range of the Grampian mountains, by Stonehaven and by Fettercairn, have been also particularly noted. In this place, the third of these great routes northward from the metropolis, falls to be marked out. It turns off from the posting road at Cupar.

*No. 235.—EDINBURGH to FORRES by CUPAR ANGUS.*

	(Miles.)
Cupar Angus, distant from Edinburgh	54
From Cupar Angus to Blairgowrie	4 58
Spittal of Glenishee Inn	18 76
Castletown of Braemar Inn	15 91

*Roads in Morayshire.*

(Miles.)

Gairn Bridge Inn	13	104
Curganff at Cockbridge Inn	8	112
Tomantoul village	9	121
Grantown village	14	135
Balleward Inn	14	136½
Tomdow Inn	10½	147
FORRES	10	157

From Grantown another road is directed to Elgin, and a third to Fort George, by Dulsie Bridge Inn. There is also a road on each side of the Spey.

No. 236.—GRANTOWN to FOCHABERS.

(Miles.)

To Cromdale		4
Inveraven	10½	14½
Aberlour	6½	21
FOCHABERS	14	35

No. 237.—FOCHABERS to AVIEMORE.

The miles are measured from Fochabers.

(Miles.)

Leaving Fochabers, pass a road to Cullen, and soon after another to Keith and Huntly.

- 1½ Ordifish on the right.
- 3 Ascend Thief's Hill.
- 4½ Shalloch on the right.
- 5½ Mulben House, Earl of Seafield.
- 6½ On the left a road goes to Keith.
- 7½ House of Auchluncart, Stewart, Esq.
- 9 Auchmades House, Grant, Bart. and onward church of Boharm on the left.
- 11½ Crosses the water of Fiddich, and goes up the banks of the Spey.
- 13 Easter Elches, Earl of Findlater; on the opposite bank, House of Aberlour, Gordon, Esq. on the left.
- 14 Church of Aberlour.

*County Roads.*

(Miles.)

- 17 Carron, Grant, and goes over the hill to  
 21 Inveraven church, and Ballendalloch, Macpherson Grant, Esq.  
 M. P.  
 22 Cross the Aven river.  
 24½ Dely on the right, Skiradvie on the left.  
 26 Falls in again with the Spey.  
 27 Dalvey on the right.  
 28 Goes round the hill of Tomanour.  
 30 Delahaple.  
 31 Church of Cromdale, and Castle Grant, Earl of Seafield, on the  
 opposite bank.  
 31 Enter Inverness-shire at Congash.  
 34 Cross the Spey to  
 35 Grantown.  
 36 Craggen, and church of Inverallan.  
 38 Cross Dulnan water. Church of Abernethy on the left.  
 40 Tullochgorum, over a wild and dreary district, to  
 40 AVIEMORE INN.

It is at present in contemplation to make a road from Burgh-head, southward to Totnautoul, where it will join the Braemar military road. This projected line of road has been surveyed, and its extent is upwards of 39 miles.

## No. 238.—GRANTOWN to FORT GEORGE.

	(Miles.)
To Bridge of Dulsie . . . . .	13½
FORT GEORGE . . . . .	16½ 30½

## No. 239.—FOCHABERS to INVERNESS, by ELGIN and FORRES.

See Aberdeen to Banff and Inverness.

*Roads in Nairn and Inverness shires.*

**No. 240.—GRANTOWN to FORRES.**

	(Miles.)
To Billewaird Inn . . . . .	1½
Dava Inn . . . . .	5½ 7
Tomdu . . . . .	5 12
FORRES . . . . .	10 22

**NAIRNSHIRE.**

THE great road from Edinburgh to Inverness intersects the county, which has already been amply described.

The Findhorn road, east side of the river Findhorn, from Dukie bridge to Regulus, with a branch towards Grantown, 12 miles 568 yards.

**INVERNESS-SHIRE.**

THERE is no county, so far as we know, in Scotland, where the improvement of the internal communication, by new lines of road, is carried on at present to such an extent as in the county of Inverness. The aggregate length of the roads, which have either been recently finished, or are going on in this county, including the Isle of Skye, is something more than 414 miles. To the greater part, if not to all these roads, liberal contributions have been made by Government.

**1st, BALLUCHERNOCH ROAD.**—From Inverfarigag Bridge, through Ballachernoch in Stratherick, about 7 miles.

**2d, BEAULY ROAD.**—From Inverness, over Lovat Bridge, to the border of Ross-shire, 13 miles, passing through the Aird, &c. and passing the column erected at Clachnaharry, erected by the Laird of Macintosh.

*County Roads.*

- 3d, **FORT-AUGUSTUS ROAD.**—From Fort-Augustus, along the N. side of Loch Ness, towards Invermorriston, 6 miles.
- 4th, **GLENGARY ROAD.**—From the military road at both ends of Loch Oich, to the head of Loch Hourn, 32 miles.
- 5th, **GLENMORRISTON ROAD.**—From Invermorriston on Loch Ness, up Glenmorriston, to the Bridge of Doe at Kaun-a-rock, 14 miles.
- 6th, **GLENSHIEL ROAD and GLENELG ROAD.**—From the western termination of the Glenmorriston Road, through Loch Cluny, Glenshiel, and Glenelg, to Kyle Rhea, 33 miles.
- 7th, **INVERFARIGAG ROAD.**—From the church of Daviot through Strathnairn, to Inverfarigag Bridge and Loch Ness, about 20 miles.
- 8th, **INVERMORRISTON ROAD.**—From Bonar Ferry, (foot of Loch Ness), along to N. side of the Loch, to Invermorriston, 21 miles.
- 9th, **LAGGAN ROAD.**—From the Bridge of Lundie, near Fort-William, up Glenspean, by the N. W. side of Loch Laggan, to Pitmain in Badenoch, 42 miles.
- 10th, **LOCH-NA-GAUL ROAD.**—From the Ferry of Lochie near Fort-William (westward) to Loch-na-Gaul in Arisaig (Argyllshire), 35 miles.
- 11th, **MOY ROAD.**—From Inverness to the church of Moy, (including an extension farther southward,) 14 miles.
- 12th, **RHIEBUIE ROAD, (counties of Inverness and Ross.)**—From Rhiebuie in Strath-Cluny, to Inch-Laggan in Glengaty, 10 miles.
- 13th, **SPEYSIDE ROAD.**—Along the S. E. side of the river Spey, between Grantown Bridge and the bridge over the river Avon, 12 miles.

*Roads in Inverness-shire.*

14th, STRATH-GLASS ROAD.—From Lovat Bridge (westward) to Easter Knock-Fin, passing Erckless Castle, seat of Chisholm of that Ilk, Struie, Fraser, Esq. and Guisachan, Fraser, Esq. of Culbockie,—23 miles.

The new Roads in the Isle of Skye are,—

1. The BROADFORD ROAD.—From Broadford to the bay of Armadavaser, a little to the westward of Armadale, in extent 15 miles 1590 yards.
2. The PORTREE ROAD.—From Portree to Sconser, in extent 18 miles 1071 yards.
3. The SCONSER ROAD.—From Kyle Rhea, by Broadford to Sconser, in extent 23 miles 555 yards.
4. The SNIZORT ROAD.—From the village of Portree, by Loch Snizort, to join with the Stein road near Dunvegan, in extent 19 miles 730 yards.
5. The STEIN ROAD.—From the head of Loch Sligichan, by Loch Brackadale and Dunvegan, to the fishing village of Stein, in extent 30 miles 1450 yards. This road is believed to be completed.
6. TOTTERNISH ROAD.—From the hill of Rulecagrumnie on the Snizort road, to the Aird of Totternish, in extent 21 miles 136 yards.

An Act of Parliament was obtained several years ago, for building and maintaining a bridge across the river Beauly, called Lovat Bridge. This bridge is now finished. It consists of five arches, of which the centre arch is in span 60 feet; the whole waterway 240 feet. It cost £ 8802 : 7 : 2.

There are four great routes across the range of the Grampian mountains. Three of these have been particularly described. The fourth is the most westerly, and the most direct route from the metropolis to Inverness, and to the counties northward of the Moray Frith.

*County Roads.***No. 241.—INVERNESS to INVERARY, by FORT AUGUSTUS and FORT WILLIAM.**

See Inverary to Fort William, &amp;c.

**No. 242.—INVERNESS to BANFF and ABERDEEN.**

See Aberdeen to Banff and Inverness.

**No. 243.—INVERNESS to PERTH.**

See Edinburgh to Inverness, by Perth.

**No. 244.—INVERNESS to FORT AUGUSTUS, FORT WILLIAM, &c.**

	(Miles.)
To General's Hut	17½
Fort Augustus	14½ 32
Lagannachadrom	9 41
Letter Findlay	5½ 46½
Fort-William	10 56
Appin, Argyllshire	18 74
Airds	7½ 81½
Dewart in Mull, by water	12 93½

This forms a part of what is called the *Great Tour* of the Highlands.**No. 245.—INVERNESS to FORT GEORGE.**

	(Miles.)
To Castle Stuart	5
Campbeltown	5½ 10½
FORT GEORGE	1½ 12

(Miles.)

- This is a pleasant ride on the coast of the Moray Frith.
- 3½ A road goes off to Nairn on the right.
  - 5 Church of Petty on the left.
  - Castle Stuart, Earl of Moray.
  - 7 Through the woods and plantations of the Earl.

*Roads in Inverness-shire.*

(Miles.)

- 8 Falls in again with the coast.
- 9 Connage.
- 10 Goes round the bottom of the Frith to
- 11 Campbeltown.
- 12 **FORT GEORGE.** A ferry over to Fortrose and Rossmackie in Ross-shire. This is the only regular fortification in Britain.

**No. 246.—INVERNESS to BEAULY.**

(Miles.)

This is a romantic ride on the shore of Beaully Frith.

- 3 The House of Bunchrie, Forbes of Culoden, Esq.
- 4 Fopachie, Fraser, Esq. of Lovat.
- 5½ Rundourie, Fraser of Newton, Esq.
- 6 Dunballoch on the right, Kingellie on the left, do.
- 7 Kirkhill on the right, Muniack, Fraser of Relig, Esq. on the left.
- 8 Auchnagairn; on the left is a road to Urquhart, and afterwards crosses the river to
- 10 **BEAULY.** An old church mostly ruinous. Beaufort, the beautiful seat of Fraser of Lovat, is near Beaully.

**No. 247.—INVERNESS to DINGWALL, TAIN, DORNOCH, WICK, and KIRKWALL, in ORKNEY.**

	(Miles.)
To Beaully . . . . .	10
DINGWALL * . . . . .	9 19
Drummond Inn . . . . .	6 25
Invergordon Inn . . . . .	8 33
TAIN . . . . .	12 45
Mickle Ferry . . . . .	4 49
DORNOCH . . . . .	5½ 54½
Golspie . . . . .	7½ 62

\* To Dingwall by Kessock is 13½ miles.

*County Roads.*

	(Miles.)
To Loth	12 74
Ousdale	10 84
Dunbeath Inn	9 103
Latheron church	4 97 1/2
Clyth Inn	5 103
Wick	10 114
Watten	8 122 1/2
Thurso	12 134 1/2
KIRKWALL, by water	35 169 1/2

**No. 248.—INVERNESS to ULLAPOOL, ROSS-SHIRE.**

	(Miles.)
To Dingwall	19
Cantin	7 26
Loch Fainish	12 38
Lesh Broom church	13 51
ULLAPOOL	8 61

**No. 249.—INVERNESS to TAIN by CROMARTY.**

	(Miles.)
To Kenock	2
Mimlochi	4 6
Cromarty	13 19 1/2
Ferry	1 20 1/2
TAIN	10 30 1/2

**No. 250.—INVERNESS to CROMARTY by FORT GEORGE.**

	(Miles.)
To Fette church	5
Campbeltown	5 10 1/2
Fort George	12
Roßmarkie	13 13 1/2
CROMARTY	10 24

## Roads in Inverness-shire.

### No. 251.—INVERNESS to MOY CHURCH.

(Miles.)

To Daviot church	5½
Moy church	6½ 12

### No. 252.—INVERNESS to Head of LOCH HOUN.

(Miles.)

To Fort Augustus	32
Aberchalder	5½ 37½
Loch Houn Head	31 68½

### No. 253.—INVERNESS to STORNAWAY in the ISLAND of LEWIS.

(Miles.)

To Beauly	10
Scatwell	10 20
Luibgargin Inn	16 36
Loch Carron	14 50
Duhvegan by water	43 98
STORNAWAY, by water	100 198

### No. 254.—INVERNESS to INVERGORDON.

(Miles.)

To Munloch	6
Invergordon Ferry	11 17

### No. 255.—FORT WILLIAM to LOCH MOYDART.

(Miles.)

To Coran Ferry	12
Ferry	12½
Strontian village	17½ 29½
Loch Moydart	31½ 47

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*County Roads.*

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**No. 256.—FORT WILLIAM to ARISAIG, on the side of  
LOCH-NA-GAUL.**

	(Miles.)
To Iachie Ferry . . . . .	1
Arisaig, on the side of Loch-na-Gaul . . . . .	37½ 38½

---

**No. 257.—FORT AUGUSTUS to BERNERA BARRACKS.**

	(Miles.)
To Unach Inn . . . . .	9
Racby . . . . .	11 20
Rastachan Inn . . . . .	14 34
BERNERA Barracks . . . . .	9 43

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**No. 258.—From FORT WILLIAM to INVERARY.**

This road is not accurately laid down in any travelling maps that we have seen.

	(Miles.)
From Fort William to the Ferry of Ballychulish . . . . .	10
King's House Inn . . . . .	10 20
Inverounan . . . . .	9 29
Tyndrum . . . . .	9 38
Dalmally . . . . .	12 50
INVERARY . . . . .	16 66

---

	(Miles.)
From Inverness to Dingwall, by Kessock . . . . .	13½
Inverness to Fortrose, by Kessock . . . . .	10½
Beauly to Rosemarkie, by Fortrose . . . . .	16½
Beauly to Cromarty . . . . .	23
Dingwall to Cromarty, by Ferntosh . . . . .	21½

---

Formerly the road went in a southerly direction through the district of mountains, of which Manmore is the most prominent; then through Glentarbart, along the foot of Ben Beg to Kinloch-more, and the noted windings called the *Devil's Staircase*. But this road is almost impassable.

*Roads in Inverness-shire.*

The traveller now turns his back upon the lofty Ben Nevis, and goes down the banks of Loch Eil by Auchinstone. This ride is very romantic to Carichriah. After reaching the ferry which crosses Loch Eil to Sunart, the road takes a southerly direction to Loch Leven, and thence to Onich, and goes eastward on the banks of Leven to the ferry of Ballychulish. This ferry is a very rapid current, but narrow, being only  $\frac{1}{2}$  mile over the passage; it is generally very quick and safe. After crossing, one branch of the road goes westward to Appin. This keeps the banks of the Leven eastward, passing the slate quarries to Inveriguan and Glencoe. There are some beautiful islands at the head of Loch Leven, of which St Mungo is the most remarkable. On the opposite bank is the house of Inverscaddle. The vale of Glencoe is 4 miles long; the river runs through the middle, and forms a loch near the centre of the glen. The mountains are high, black, and dark, with tremendous fronts of rocks projecting from their brows; there are no trees, and little verdure;—all contribute to render this the most solemn and gloomy pass in the Highlands. From Glencoe, the road, which is very good, goes up the river. Before reaching the inn,  $3\frac{1}{2}$  miles, the old road, by the *Devil's Staircase*, joins this at Alnagidh. The inn of King's House is but indifferent, though it is used as a lodging-house. The mountains here are rugged and tremendous. Leaving King's House, the road winds round the foot of the Black Mountain, the top of which is commonly covered with snow all the year, and crosses the water of Bae. The road to the small inn of *Inverounan* is very dreary. Leaving Inverounan, which stands upon the Urchy, and a very poor inn, with no accommodation for sleeping, the road goes by the bridge and church of Urchy, over a very mountainous district. Pass Auch, a picturesque spot, the property of Mr Campbell. Before reaching Tyndrum, there are some fine cascades on the river, along the sides of high bare mountains, with the Fillan roaring below.

From Tyndrum one road goes eastward to Killin and Locherthead. This goes west to Dalmally. Soon after leaving the inn, it falls upon the water of Urchy, and keeps its banks through the glen of that name, which is very romantic and well peopled, having Loch Awe in a distant part, and Cruachen Ben raising his head above the clouds in the distance. It crosses a branch of the Urchy at Strone, where a road from Glensalloch joins this. It keeps the banks of the Urchy to Dalmally, which is a tolerably good inn.

*County Roads.*

At Dalnally, one line of road goes northward, crossing the river to Oban. This continues on its banks till it reaches Kincrichen, when it falls upon Loch Awe, which is 30 miles long. Here stands Kilmchurn Castle, Earl of Breadalbane, in an island at the head of the Loch. About six miles from Dalnally the road goes through a woody district, and crosses a bridge thrown over a very furious current. It keeps the banks of Loch Awe to the point of Cladich, where another road branches off to Oban. This continues southward, and goes through Glenarary to Inverary. When it has got to the summit, the road falls in with the river Aray, and has a gradual descent. Two miles short of Inverary, there is a fine fall of the Aray on the left.

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### ROSS AND CROMARTY.

—————

THE road from Edinburgh to Inverness has been particularly traced, as also the continuation from Inverness through the counties of Ross, Cromarty, Sutherland, and Caithness, to Wick and Thurso, at the northern extremity of Great Britain.

The route by which the Moray Frith and Cromarty Bay may be coasted round, passes by Beaully and Dingwall.

About a mile from Dunbeath, the road is divided into two branches : that which turns to the left hand conducts to Thurso, by the Inn of Auchavainack, at the distance of 10 miles from Dunbeath. It is continued through the Causeway-mire, about 18 miles further to Thurso, in which tract there is no halting-place.

From Dunbeath to Wick, the road proceeds along the coast of the Moray Frith, to Milltown of Clyth Inn, a mean cottage, erroneously in the road-books called Poak Mast.

From Wick there are two roads through the interior of the county to Thurso ; that by Bower and Castlehill is preferable to the other by Watten. Both are about 20 miles without an inn. From Wick there is also a third road, about 17 miles, to Houna, where the post-boat crosses a navigation of 12 miles, to the island of South Ronaldsay. John o'Groats's House is a solitary farm, under the western

*Roads in Ross and Cromarty.*

side of Duncansby head : though nearer to Wick, yet the road conducted by the land side of this distinguished cape, turns round through Houna.

The Commissioners for Highland Roads and Bridges, have laid out several new roads in this county, which facilitate the communication in a vast degree. The

1st, **BLACK ISLES ROAD**.—From Conan Bridge through Fortrose, to the ferry of Fort George, 14 miles.

2d, **FEARN ROAD**.—From Dingwall to Western Fearn, on the Dornoch Frith, 24 miles.

3d, **KINTAIL ROAD**.—From Ardelve Ferry (Loch Ling) to Sheill House.

4th, **KISHORN ROAD**.—From Jean Town on Loch Carron, by Loch Kishorn head, to Shielgag on Loch Torridon, 14 miles.

5th, **LOCHCARRON ROAD**.—From Kyle Haken Ferry to Dingwall, 42 miles.

6th, **TAIN ROAD**.—From the town of Tain westward to Mid Fearn, and thence to Ardgay near Bonar Bridge, 13 miles.

The same authority has also caused to be erected

**CONAN BRIDGE** over the river Conan, at the expence of £ 6854, 1s. 1d. consisting of 5 arches, having a waterway of 65 feet. They also have projected improvements in the harbours of Fortrose and Portmaholmach : and likewise have completed the **DINGWALL CANAL**, a cut of about 2000 yards in length, connecting the town of Dingwall with the Frith of Cromarty, which affords accommodation to vessels discharging their cargoes within 600 yards of the east end of the town, instead of being obliged to unload on a muddy shore, at a distance of a mile from the town. This work cost about £ 4000 Sterling.

*County Roads.***SUTHERLANDSHIRE.**

THE highway along the coast from Edinburgh to Wick has been already traced. There is no other road practicable for a carriage. The tracts which lead from the ferry of Dornoch, by Loch Shin, and from Brora, and from Helmsdale to the western coast, are difficult to the people of the country, on their horses, though accustomed to the bogs. To strangers, and to other horses, these paths are always dangerous, and oftentimes impassable. A foot post makes a weekly journey from about Assint and Edrachylls to Tain, with the letters; he also carries back groceries, and occasionally a loaf, or a few biscuits. A similar communication is maintained between Tongue and Thurso.

The Parliamentary Commissioners for Highland Roads and Bridges have recently finished, or are now in a fair way of finishing, the following improvements:

- 1st, **CRIECH ROAD**, a road of approach to Bonar Bridge, turns off from the last mentioned road at Ardgay; on the Sutherland side of the Dornoch Frith, the Criech Road connects the bridge with the Ribo road. The expence of it amounted to £ 1016: the length is 2 miles and 638 yards.
- 2d, **RIBO ROAD**, which extends above 16 miles, cost £ 4557.
- 3d, **STRATHFLEET ROAD**, which measures 7 miles and 697 yards, cost £ 2630, 19s.
- 4th, **DUNROBIN ROAD**.—This road extends from the Strathfleet Road to the northern limit of the coast of Sutherland, and measures 21 miles 880 yards. The cost amounted to £ 6962, 11s.
- 5th, **TONGUE ROAD**, 47 miles, 1672 yards. This extensive road, through the middle of the county of Sutherland, to the north coast of Tongue, has been completed.

There has also been built, by the same authority, a bridge at

*Roads in Sutherland and Caithness shires.*

Helmside, across the river Helmside, of 2 arches, having a water-way of 140 feet, at the expence of £ 2175 : 18 : 7.

There has been erected lately, across a narrow part of Dornoch, at Bonar in this county, a magnificent bridge of 3 iron arches, resting on stone piers and abutments, having a clear water-way of 260 feet, at the expence of £ 13,971 : 4 : 5, which is at once an immense advantage, and an ornament to this part of the country.

Besides the above, various other lines of roads have been projected, and will, in due time, be finished in the same spirit of liberality.

~~~~~  
**CAITHNESS.**  
~~~~~

THE great road from Edinburgh to Thurso passes through this county, which has been already particularly described.

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**CROSS ROADS IN THIS COUNTY.**

**No. 259.—DUNCANSBAY HEAD to DURNES.**

	(Miles.)
To Houna Inn . . . . .	1½
Cannisby church . . . . .	1 2½
Rattar Burn . . . . .	5½ 8
Dunnet church . . . . .	3½ 11½
Thurso . . . . .	7½ 19½
Reay church . . . . .	10 29½
Church of Farr . . . . .	18½ 47½
Tongue . . . . .	11½ 59½
DURNES . . . . .	17½ 77

~~~~~  
The Parliamentary Commissioners for Highland Roads and Bridges have ordered surveys, and appropriated funds, for making the following roads in the county of Caithness, viz.—

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*County Roads.*

---

**DUNDEATH ROAD.**—From the Ord of Caithness to Wick bridge, 34 miles 890 yards.

**THURSO ROAD.**—From Wick to Thurso, 20 miles 475 yards.

The same authority lately built a bridge of three arches over the river Wick, having a water-way of 156 feet, which, with the improvements of the access to the bridge, and of the road to the harbour, cost £2000.

**END OF THE ITINERARY.**

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